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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Foreign Missions

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church

FOR THE YEAR

1928

BEING THE ONE HUNDRED AND
TENTH REPORT FROM THE FOUND-
ING OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: MISSIONS NEW YORK

CONTENTS

	PAGE
APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BOARD FOR 1929	29, 427
BOARD PERSONNEL	Officers, 3; Managers, 3; Committees, 5
CHARTER, 500; CONSTITUTION, 503; BY-LAWS	507
Africa	167, 305
Angola	168, 305
Congo	169, 307
Liberia	177, 313
North Africa	210, 332
Rhodesia	172, 309
Southeast Africa	175, 311
China	65, 233
Central China	66, 239
Chengtu	86, 237
Chungking	85, 237
Foochow	70, 243
Hinghwa	73, 246
Kiangsi	76, 248
North China	81, 233
Shanghai	239, 253
Shantung	84, 236
South Fukien	77, 250
Yenping	79, 251
Europe	194, 327
Austria	220, 335
Baltic and Slavic	195, 327
Bulgaria	207, 330
Denmark	195, 327
Finland	196, 328
Finland Swedish	197, 328
France	200, 330
Germany	222, 335
Central	222, 335
Northeast	223, 336
Northwest	225, 336
South	225, 336
Southwest	227, 337
Hungary	229, 338
Italy	203, 331
Jugo-Slavia	207, 331
Norway	198, 329
Russia	199, 330
Spain	203, 332
Sweden	198, 329
Switzerland	230, 338
India	114, 271
Bengal	130, 281
Bombay	150, 271
Burma	147, 291
Central Provinces	134, 284
Gujarat	153, 274
Hyderabad	157, 276
Indus River	117, 292
Lucknow	139, 287
North India	120, 297
Northwest India	126, 301
South India	159, 278
Japan	90, 253
Korea	100, 258
Latin America	180, 315
Mexico	181, 315
Central America	183, 317
Panama; Costa Rica	183, 317
Bolivia	187, 319
Chile	188, 320
Eastern South America	191, 322
North Andes	185, 318
Madeira	19, 334
Malaya	110, 266
Sumatra	112, 269
Philippine Islands	108, 262
Missionary Society, 441, Board, 443	
FINANCES	514
FORM OF BEQUEST	233
GAZETTEER, ALL FIELDS	339
GENERAL DATA	498
HISTORICAL STATEMENT	497
IN MEMORIAM	444
MISSION TREASURERS	474
MISSIONARIES: Alphabetical, 451; by Conferences, 464; New, 446; Retired	392
REPORTS	Corresponding Secretaries', 8; Treasurers'
STATISTICS: ... By Conferences, 340; Epworth League, 368; Educational	369
374; Medical, 388; SUMMARIES: Conferences, 362; Divisions, 366; General	
WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY	437
Appropriations for 1929	439
Missionaries: Alphabetical, 479; by Conferences	488
Officers	437
TOPICAL INDEX	515

OFFICERS

BISHOP FRANCIS J. McCONNELL.....	President
FRANK A. HORNE.....	Vice-President
JOHN R. EDWARDS.....	Corresponding Secretary
RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER.....	Corresponding Secretary
FRANK MASON NORTH.....	Corresponding Secretary, Emeritus
MORRIS W. EHNES.....	Treasurer
GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND.....	Assistant Treasurer
ARTHUR E. CHENOWETH.....	Assistant Treasurer
WILLIAM B. TOWER.....	Recording Secretary

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

JOHN R. EDWARDS.....	Corresponding Secretary
RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER.....	Corresponding Secretary
FRANK MASON NORTH.....	Corresponding Secretary, Emeritus
THOMAS S. DONOHUGH.....	Associate, Central and South Africa, Latin-America, Europe and North Africa
FRANK T. CARTWRIGHT.....	Associate, China, Japan, Korea
ERNEST E. TUCK.....	Associate, Southern Asia, Southeastern Asia, Candidate Secretary
PAUL RUGG.....	Associate, Church Cultivation
JOHN G. VAUGHAN, M.D.....	Medical Adviser
WILLIAM B. TOWER.....	Recording Secretary, Records, Research, Surveys
FREND I. JOHNSON.....	Office Manager, Purchasing, Shipping, Transportation
MARY A. RANDOLPH.....	Foreign Personnel, Chicago
MORRIS W. EHNES.....	Treasurer
GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND.....	Assistant Treasurer
ARTHUR E. CHENOWETH.....	Assistant Treasurer, Designated Income
CHARLES E. DE VESTY.....	Cashier, Accounting

BOARD OF MANAGERS

THE EFFECTIVE BISHOPS, ex-officio

William F. McDowell.....	2107 Wyoming Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.
William F. Anderson.....	581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
John L. Nuelsen.....	69 Badenerstr, Zurich, Switzerland
Edwin H. Hughes.....	1609 Chicago Temple Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Theodore S. Henderson*.....	420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio
William O. Shepard.....	79 Rue Denfert Rochereau, Paris, France
Francis J. McConnell.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
Frederick D. Leete.....	500 Peters Trust Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.
Herbert Welch.....	524 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thomas Nicholson.....	657 Virginia Park Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Adna W. Leonard.....	607 Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
John W. Robinson.....	12 Boulevard Road, Delhi, India
Eben S. Johnson.....	8 Devonport Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town, South Africa
Lauress J. Birney.....	Box 251, Shanghai, China
Frederick Fisher.....	3 Middleton St., Calcutta, India
Ernest L. Waldorf.....	1121 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Charles E. Locke.....	1000 Portland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

* Died February 11, 1929.

Ernest G. Richardson.....	1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles W. Burns.....	3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Edgar Blake.....	307 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Frederick T. Keeney.....	1050 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
H. Lester Smith.....	352 Derby Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Charles L. Mead.....	312 Trinity Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Robert E. Jones.....	531 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
Matthew W. Clair.....	1040 Russell Ave., Covington, Ky.
George A. Miller.....	Lavalle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
Titus Lowe.....	302 Artisans Bldg., Portland, Ore.
George R. Grose.....	Methodist Episcopal Church, Peking, China
Brenton T. Badley.....	Byculla, Bombay, India
Wallace E. Brown.....	Helena, Mont.
Raymond J. Wade.....	Sibyllegatan 18, Stockholm, Sweden
James C. Baker.....	Methodist Episcopal Church, Seoul, Korea

MINISTERS

Areas are in parentheses

J. E. Bowes (St. Paul).....	210 College St., Albert Lea, Minn.
R. E. Brown.....	316 E. Porter St., Albion, Mich.
J. W. Bunch.....	616 Eddy Ave., Missoula, Mont.
A. A. Callender.....	210 Margadella Apts., Yakima, Wash.
T. H. Campbell (Cincinnati)...	3655 Medbrook Way, Northmoor, Columbus, O.
Frank Cole.....	906 Summit Ave., Mt. Vernon, Iowa
A. E. Day.....	311 S. Graham Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. G. Downey.....	105 Overlook St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
H. A. Field (Detroit).....	34 Elizabeth St., East, Detroit, Mich.
O. W. Fifer (Indianapolis).....	307 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
S. E. Garth (Atlanta).....	320 Second Ave., N. E., Miami, Fla.
J. P. Hand.....	100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
W. C. Hartinger.....	2124 Iuka Ave., Columbus, Ohio
L. O. Hartman (Boston).....	581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
G. W. Henson.....	1019 69th Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
G. E. Konkel.....	108 E. 18th St., Cheyenne, Wyo.
J. W. Langdale.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
H. E. Luccock.....	Box 2155, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.
H. C. Lytle.....	60 W. Passaic Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
Wallace MacMullen.....	23 W. 69th St., New York City
Allan MacRossie.....	150 Fifth Avenue, New York City
H. W. McPherson.....	704 S. 5th St., Springfield, Ill.
Frank Neff (Kansas City).....	608 S. Jefferson St., Springfield, Mo.
J. H. Race.....	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
J. B. F. Shaw (New Orleans).....	Haven Teachers' College, Meridian, Miss.
W. E. Shaw (Chicago).....	704 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria, Ill.
M. N. Smith.....	829 N. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
R. W. Sockman.....	657 Madison Ave., New York City
S. H. Sweeney (Covington).....	1458 Hildreth Ave., Columbus, O.
O. R. Tarwater (Chattanooga).....	600 W. Pine St., Johnson City, Tenn.
E. S. Tipple.....	Madison, N. J.
R. B. Urmy.....	524 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAYMEN

Areas are in parentheses

J. C. Arnold.....	191 Ashby St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
C. D. Baldwin.....	296 French St., Bangor, Me.
F. E. Baldwin (Buffalo).....	Merchants National Bank Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.
William Boyd.....	250 W. Tulpehocken St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

M. D. Cameron (Omaha)	Peters Trust Co., Omaha, Nebr.
J. H. Clark	115 N. Main St., Marion, Ohio
E. S. Collins (Portland)	907 Terminal Sales Bldg., Portland, Ore.
C. W. Evans (Pittsburgh)	P. O. Box 584, Fairmont, W. Va.
William C. Evans (New York)	65 Overlook Circle, New Rochelle, N. Y.
W. H. Forse	Woodlawn Heights, Anderson, Ind.
Miss Mary Gibson	415 State St., Albany, N. Y.
A. B. Hatcher	140 Broadway, New York City
G. B. Hodgman	149 Broadway, Room 1011, New York City
F. A. Horne	17 Varick St., New York City
J. R. Joy	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
J. E. MacMurray	112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
E. M. McBrier	150 Fifth Ave., 9th Floor, Room 903, New York City
W. E. Massey (Philadelphia)	1003 Wesley Ave., Ocean City, N. J.
J. O. Morrison	2444 Harrison St., Kansas City, Mo.
H. H. Nuttle (Washington)	Denton, Md.
C. A. Ogren	149 Broadway, New York City
F. L. Partridge	567 Ridgewood Road, Maplewood, N. J.
E. L. Phillips	50 Church St., New York City
H. J. Roan (Helena)	105 N. 10th St., Boise, Idaho
W. H. Rometsch	210 Pelham Road, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. B. Spencer (Denver)	Fort Morgan, Colorado
W. J. Stitt	315 Fourth Ave., New York City
Arthur J. Stock	2202 First National Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Paul Sturtevant	56 William St., New York City
John Tunnicliffe (San Francisco)	3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
W. M. Vickery	421 S. 2nd St., Blackwell, Okla.
Edgar T. Welch	Westfield, N. Y.

HONORARY MANAGERS

Hanford Crawford	Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Elijah W. Halford	150 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Rev. J. L. Hurlbut	74 Park Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
James A. Huston	Granville, Ohio
Rev. G. P. Mains	2301 N. Holliston Ave., Altadena, Cal.
Joseph B. Morrell	Northport, N. Y.
John R. Mott	230 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
Rev. A. J. Nast	816 Mann Place, Avondale, Cincinnati, O.
Rev. A. H. Tuttle	149 William St., East Orange, N. J.

I. THE EXECUTIVE AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

These Committees serve during the interval between the annual meetings of the Board and are charged with responsibility in the conduct of its affairs. The President of the Board is an additional member ex-officio, and the Corresponding Secretaries are advisory members of all Committees of the Board. The Treasurer is an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative and Finance Committees.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee consists of twenty-one members. The President of the Board is Chairman ex-officio.

Chairman ex-officio: Bishop F. J. McConnell.

Ministers: Bishop Herbert Welch, D. G. Downey, J. P. Hand, L. O. Hartman, G. W. Henson, J. W. Langdale, H. E. Luccock, Wallace MacMullen, J. H.

Race, R. W. Sockman, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: Miss Mary Gibson, William Boyd, W. C. Evans, G. B. Hodgman, F. A. Horne, J. R. Joy, E. M. McBrier, E. L. Phillips, W. J. Stitt, Edgar T. Welch.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Committee

This Committee consists of eleven members and elects its own Chairman. Ministers: J. W. Langdale, H. C. Lytle, Wallace MacMullen, Allan MacRossie, J. H. Race, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: A. B. Hatcher, J. R. Joy, W. E. Massey, E. M. McBrier, W. J. Stitt.

Committee on Candidates

This Committee consists of seven ministers and four laymen and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: J. P. Hand, L. O. Hartman, J. W. Langdale, H. E. Luccock, Wallace MacMullen, R. W. Sockman, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: Miss Mary Gibson, J. R. Joy, E. M. McBrier, C. A. Ogren.

The Chicago Candidate Committee consists of the following:
F. C. Eiselen, Dan B. Brummitt, L. F. W. Lesemann, Fred D. Stone, Horace Smith, King D. Beach, Charles Braden, Mrs. Warren Buell, W. D. Schermerhorn.

Committee on Finance

This Committee consists of thirteen members, at least four of whom shall be ministers, and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: D. G. Downey, G. W. Henson, Allan MacRossie, J. H. Race. Laymen: A. B. Hatcher, G. B. Hodgman, F. A. Horne, W. E. Massey, C. A. Ogren, F. L. Partridge, W. H. Rometsch, W. J. Stitt, Paul Sturtevant.

Committee on the Newman Trust Fund

Bishop F. J. McConnell, Wallace MacMullen, William Boyd, F. M. North, R. E. Diffendorfer.

Joint Committee on Religious Education

From the Board of Foreign Missions: Bishop F. J. McConnell, L. O. Hartman, A. E. Day, J. E. MacMurray, J. H. Clark, J. B. F. Shaw. Ex-Officio: J. R. Edwards, R. E. Diffendorfer, Corresponding Secretaries, and M. W. Ehnes, Treasurer.

From the Board of Education: Bishop W. F. Anderson, Bishop Herbert Welch, F. C. Eiselen, H. S. McGill, W. E. J. Gratz, J. H. Race. Ex-Officio: W. S. Bovard, Corresponding Secretary; M. N. English, Secretary, Division of Religious Education in the Local Church; B. E. Kirkpatrick, Superintendent Epworth League and Young People's Work.

Executive Secretary, Wade Crawford Barclay.

Committee of Conference with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

Ministers: R. E. Brown, H. A. Field, Frank Neff, H. W. McPherson, W. E. Shaw. Laymen: C. D. Baldwin, M. D. Cameron, C. W. Evans, A. J. Stock.

II. SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS OF THE BOARD

Committee on the Study of Self-Support

Ministers: Bishop F. J. McConnell, J. W. Bunch, O. W. Fifer, W. C. Hartinger, S. H. Sweeney, R. B. Urmy. Laymen: William Boyd, M. D. Cameron, F. A. Horne, E. M. McBrier, E. T. Welch and the Corresponding Secretaries.

Committee on Literature on the Foreign Fields

Ministers: L. O. Hartman, J. W. Langdale, H. E. Luccock, R. B. Urmy.
Laymen: Miss Mary Gibson, William Boyd, J. R. Joy, E. M. McBrier.

III. COMMITTEES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD

The first named on each Committee served as Chairman.

Committee on Nominations and Procedure

Bishops Smith and Keeney; L. O. Hartman, G. W. Henson, H. W. McPherson, John Tunnicliffe, E. T. Welch.

Committee on Method, Amount and Distribution of Appropriations

E. M. McBrier; Bishops McConnell, Brown, Burns, Hughes, Leete, McDowell, Richardson, Waldorf, Welch; R. E. Brown, D. G. Downey, W. C. Hartinger, H. A. Field, Frank Neff, J. H. Race, S. H. Sweeney, O. R. Tarwater; J. C. Arnold, M. D. Cameron, E. S. Collins, W. C. Evans, W. H. Forse, J. R. Joy, J. E. MacMurray, E. L. Phillips, R. B. Spencer, W. J. Stitt, Arthur J. Stock, E. T. Welch.

Committee on Treasurer's Report

Bishops Blake, Henderson, Jones, Locke; A. A. Callender, T. H. Campbell, Frank Cole, G. E. Konkel, H. C. Lytle, Wallace MacMullen, Allan MacRossie, R. W. Sockman, E. S. Tipple; C. D. Baldwin, F. E. Baldwin, W. E. Massey, J. O. Morrison, C. A. Ogren, F. L. Partridge, H. J. Roan, Paul Sturtevant, W. H. Rometsch.

Committee on General Reference

O. W. Fifer; Bishops Anderson, Clair, Leonard, Lowe, Mead, Nicholson, Wade; J. E. Bowes, J. W. Bunch, A. E. Day, J. P. Hand, L. O. Hartman, J. W. Langdale, H. E. Luccock, R. N. Merrill, J. B. F. Shaw, W. E. Shaw, M. N. Smith, R. B. Urmy; C. W. Evans, F. A. Horne, W. M. Vickery.

Committee on Memoirs

Wallace MacMullen.

Committee on Resolutions

Bishops Locke and Jones; J. W. Bunch, Allan MacRossie, Frank Neff.

Committee on Statement to the Church

Bishops McConnell, Keeney, Lowe, Welch; A. E. Day, O. W. Fifer, R. W. Sockman, R. B. Urmy; F. A. Horne, J. R. Joy, C. A. Ogren.

The Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions was held in the Chapel of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, November 19-21, 1928.

The actions taken at that meeting are recorded in the volume entitled, "Journal of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Copies may be obtained by addressing the Corresponding Secretaries at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES TO THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

NOVEMBER 1, 1927—OCTOBER 31, 1928

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS:

In General

The General Conference of 1928 received with favor the request of this Board to leave its Charter unchanged, thereby re-establishing the regularly constituted membership of the Board, consisting of thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church; thirty-two laymen elected by the General Conference upon nomination of the Bishops; all the effective Bishops being *ex officio* members of the Board. The legislation provides that the Bishops shall name one representative from each Area in the United States, preserving as nearly as possible an equality in the number of ministers and laymen.

Your Secretaries record the passing, on June 4, 1928, of Bishop Luther Barton Wilson, who became a member of the Board of Foreign Missions upon his election to the Episcopacy in 1904, and who served as President of the Board from 1912 until his retirement at General Conference, 1928, a period of sixteen years.

We also record the passing of Bishop Joseph Crane Hartzell, Missionary Bishop for Africa, who was retired at the General Conference of 1916, and has been an Honorary Manager of the Board since 1920. Bishop Hartzell died in his eighty-seventh year, on September 6, 1928.

A suitable place will be given the memory of these two men in the hour of the Annual Meeting devoted to the Memorial Service. Upon that roster of our deceased will appear also the distinguished names of the Rev. William Valentine Kelley; Rev. William Ingraham Haven; Rev. Frederick Hill Sheets; William Henry Van Benschoten, Esq.; and the Honorable Charles Andrew Pollock. The list of such distinguished men, with the additional listing of fourteen honored missionaries of the Board whom God has called from service in this world, is a suggestion of the important meaning of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Board's Membership

It is with regret that we part with the members of the Board who are to be discontinued as members. Nevertheless, it is our pleasure to welcome the new men to membership on the Board with places of honor and of service. It will be noticed that among the Board membership

for the first time is recorded a woman's name; that of Miss Mary Gibson, of Albany, whose honored father was a most active and useful member of the Board for many years.

By an action of the General Conference, it was found unnecessary to call a special meeting of the Board in June for the sake of organization, thus saving expense.

Committees

The Secretaries express their appreciation of the cooperation given by the officers and members of the working committees who have been most steadfast in their interest and services throughout the year. While the work of the Candidate Committee has not been as large as in some preceding years, it has nevertheless been important and has been attended to in the light of that fact. Further mention of the personnel work will be made later in this report. The splendid group of persons constituting our Candidate Committee in Chicago have had a larger share of candidate work and should be commended for the faithfulness with which they have discharged their obligations to the Board. A Missionary Recognition Service, held in St. James Church, Chicago, on April 22, 1928, under the auspices of the Chicago Committee, is especially worthy of mention.

Our San Francisco office has continued to look after the interests of the Board at that point, Mr. John Tunnicliffe, a member of this Board, giving freely and liberally of his time and attention.

Personnel Changes

Dr. Frank Mason North served the Board as Corresponding Secretary from 1912 to 1924. During the quadrennium 1924 to 1928 he was Secretary-Counsel. At the request of the Secretaries, and on advice of a special committee appointed to consider Dr. North's relation to the Staff and the Board, it has been agreed that he be continued in active relation, being relieved, however, from staff and executive duties in order to devote his time to the preparation of a History of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We feel that as Dr. North passes from the work of an administrator to that which has been outlined, this Annual Meeting will desire to place on record some word of appreciation of the executive activities of this servant of the Church.

The Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, D.D., will retire January 1, 1929, as Associate Secretary for Eastern Asia. Dr. Gamewell has given forty-seven years to the service of the Board, the last four of which have been connected with the office in New York. As a man who pioneered in China in the days of our missionary beginnings, the influence of Dr. Gamewell's work will never cease.

Stanley High, after nearly four years of service with the Board as Assistant Secretary, has resigned in order to accept a position as Associate Editor of *The Christian Herald*, a position for which his talents

and training make him admirably fitted. His interest in foreign missions will continue in the new relationship.

Mr. T. A. Hildreth, after four years of faithful service to the Board as Foreign Personnel Secretary, and later as Office Manager, has retired from the Board's employ. His position is filled by the appointment of Dr. F. I. Johnson.

With reference to a successor for Dr. Frank D. Gamewell, as Associate Secretary for Eastern Asia, the Rev. Frank T. Cartwright, for ten years a missionary of our Board in Foochow, China, has been appointed, this appointment to be effective as soon as he can make arrangements to leave China and take up the work in the office.

Staff Reorganization

In Staff reorganization in the office, it will be necessary for the Board to keep in mind the changed policy for the cultivation and education of the churches in World Service, growing out of the legislation of the last General Conference. For this quadrennium the responsibility of cultivating the churches rests directly upon the constituent boards and more specifically upon the Cooperating Staff, consisting of the Secretaries of the various boards.

When the Cooperating Staff met for organization after the General Conference, it was agreed that on some basis of mutual understanding the various boards should have immediate contact with the churches in cultivation and in education in order that the great causes in World Service might again be restored to the thinking of the Church, thus giving to World Service richness of content and appeal.

The Secretaries are therefore proposing in the budget of general expense, certain Staff readjustments in order to make possible the share of this home church cultivation and education which it must assume in accordance with the new plan adopted by the Cooperating Staff. The Secretaries are gratified that these adjustments can be made without adding to our general expense.

We are including in the budget the salary and expense of a new Associate Secretary for Church Cultivation, with special reference to field activities, the position made vacant by the transfer of Dr. Johnson to the position of Office Secretary.

The Secretaries regret that they do not have a recommendation of a man to fill this important post, but desire to have the budget adopted and his election referred to the Executive Committee.

The other equally important position in our reorganized Staff is an Associate Secretary to give all of his time to the education of the churches in their Parish Abroad activities and in the special projects which will be adopted by Sunday School classes, Epworth Leagues, churches, etc., and to keep in sympathetic touch with those individuals who are making designated gifts to the Board.

The Corresponding Secretaries, after consultation with the Special Committee appointed by the Executive Committee to study this mat-

ter, are recommending one of the most able of our younger men, a former missionary of this Board, and in recent years a successful pastor, to take this position. We look forward to the development of this phase of our work as most hopeful and profitable, not only from the standpoint of financial returns, but what is of more importance, the securing of proper attitudes and convictions in the supporting constituency.

Mr. Donohugh's Visit to Africa

Associate Secretary Thomas S. Donohugh has given a very worthwhile contribution by his presence and services to the West Africa Missions Conference, held on the Congo, in September of this year. His absence from this Annual Meeting is thus explained. This Conference was planned as a follow-up of the Conference held in Le Zoute, Belgium, in the fall of 1926. The Congo Conference provided larger representation of nationals and missionaries from the field by the very reason of its location.

General Conference Legislation

Relation to World Service: An important feature of General Conference legislation appears in the changes made in the relation of the Benevolent Boards to the World Service Commission. In the new legislation, the education and cultivation of the field are now under the Co-operating Boards rather than under the World Service Commission. The Boards operate according to plans of the Co-operating Staff, through regularly constituted officials, including Bishops, District Superintendents, Pastors and local church World Service Councils or Committees. The Executive Secretary is chosen by the Co-operating Staff and works under direction of the Staff. This plan fixes responsibility and makes the causes which the Boards represent central in the thoughts of the Church. As the plan is now in operation, there is a larger responsibility for cultivation and education placed upon all members of all Boards, with an enlargement of their scope of activity.

The Discipline contains an important provision: Paragraph 457, Section 5, relative to fields outside of the United States. In territories that have Central Conferences, authorization is given to create a Central World Service Council consisting of the Bishop or Bishops resident in the territory concerned and at least five other members chosen in such manner as the Central Conference shall determine. To such Council is given authority to make adjustments in askings and distribution of funds for a given country, or a group of Mission Conferences or Missions within the territory of the Central Conference, provided that such an adjustment shall not exceed in distribution of funds the total current appropriation to the whole territory concerned.

The Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are directed to transfer their properties to Local Property

Holding Bodies in foreign lands wherever possible and wise. The General Conference, at its session on Monday, May 14, in adopting Report No. 5, of the Committee on Foreign Missions, took the following action:

"Therefore Be It Resolved, That the General Conference deems it advisable that the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society transfer their properties to local property holding bodies in countries where the Board and the Society have property, at such time as the Board or the Society shall deem that such transfer will facilitate the development of the work of the Church in the country concerned and when there shall have been created within that country a body or bodies which can duly and legally hold such properties and conserve and use them for the purposes for which they were given to the Church through the Board or the Society."

This is in accord with action taken in our Executive Committee on the matter of property transfer in foreign fields.

For the sake of emphasis we call attention to Paragraph 468 in the Discipline of 1928, similar to Paragraph 420 of the Discipline of 1924. A provision is made that auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions there shall be organized a Foreign Missionary Society, of which all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be members. Emphasis upon this provision and upon the legislation providing for missionary anniversaries in local churches, districts and Annual Conferences, with missionary prayer meetings and Sunday School missionary organizations, will undoubtedly enter into the work of education and cultivation for the ensuing quadrennium.

Relation to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society: Certain changes are noted in the legislation pertaining to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society as that legislation affects the Board of Foreign Missions—changes in Paragraph 477, Sections 3 and 4 are important.

In respect to fields of labor, policies, standards and qualification of missionary candidates, the Society is to work in harmony with the Board of Foreign Missions, but no longer is there in the legislation provision that the Society shall work under the supervision of the authorities of the Board of Foreign Missions. The appropriations, as heretofore, are to be reported to the Board of Foreign Missions at the Annual Meeting, but not for approval. Provision for a Standing Committee of Conference, representing the Society and the Board, which has in preceding years been voluntary and very helpful, is now required.

We especially appreciate the concern of the leaders of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society over our financial situation near the close of our fiscal year. They were meeting in Los Angeles for their General Executive when our threatened deficit was under discussion. We know that officers and other leaders of the Society went into the churches of

Southern California during their visit there and appealed to the churches to rally their World Service offerings. But they did more. Within the strict interpretation of their Constitution they made a special appropriation of \$15,000 and sent the check immediately so as to be counted on the income of 1928. An explanation of this remittance has already been made by the Treasurer but our gratitude should be given to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for their fine co-operation in this regard.

Board's Debt

The World Service Commission in its Annual Meeting in June, 1928, to which was referred by the General Conference the preferential on the Board's debt, voted to reduce the monthly payment from \$50,000 to \$25,000 in order to distribute a larger amount of regular income of the Boards. This seemed to your Secretaries unfortunate in that it broke in upon the plan which the World Service Commission, itself had devised at the beginning of the last quadrennium and on the basis of which the understandings of this Board with the various New York Banks were worked out.

The point, however, which seemed to us more serious was that in changing the amount of preferential, the ratios of the Boards were at the same time temporarily changed, to the disadvantage of the two Mission Boards and to the advantage of others. When this action was taken by the World Service Commission, a record was made of the fact that these changes in ratios were to apply for one year only.

A Loan Fund

Certain institutions on our mission fields are still suffering the inconvenience of our inability to contribute to the projects which were set on foot at the time when the Centenary Movement promised larger income for foreign missions.

The Secretaries recommend careful consideration of the establishment of a revolving loan fund in addition to the Williams Loan Fund, which has been made a blessing to a number of church building enterprises on the foreign field. The plan of the Williams Loan Fund, enlarged in its scope so as to take in educational and other institutions in addition to smaller church buildings, would greatly hearten our workers in important centers and would mean the saving of much money spent for interest.

As a single illustration, we cite the Central Building project of the Finland Conference in Helsingfors. A beautiful central location, with its opportunity for a building containing rooms for worship, educational and social activities, made its impression upon representatives of the Board during the days of the Centenary. The faithful workers on the field waited for assistance which they were encouraged to expect, but waited in vain, until the old buildings became inadequate and unusable and were abandoned for the erection of a suitable structure. The appeal came to the Board for a loan of \$100,000. Ample

security was offered. We were not in position to provide the loan. The heroic band of workers, led by J. W. Haggman, has gone forward. The building is completed; it is on a financial basis that will pay for itself in the course of years—the chief handicap being heavy interest charges of 10%. If we were in position to furnish a loan at American rates of interest, a considerable saving would result. Similar conditions exist with high rates of interest in almost every mission field.

China Emergency

Your Secretaries, in conference with the Special Committee on China, and in meetings of the Executive Committee, have given serious consideration to the question of indemnities for losses sustained by our missionaries and in our work in China. The Executive Committee, at its meeting on September 20, 1928, approved the following recommendations of the Secretaries:

“We recommend that the Executive Committee reaffirm its stand taken July, 1928, when it was voted that the Executive Committee guarantee payment of the losses sustained, and in the light of such settlement,

We recommend that no missionary of our Board seek or accept any financial return for losses sustained, through the channels of the United States Government or the Government of China.”

This puts the Board on record as favoring no indemnities through Government intervention for any losses, personal or property.

In reply to a cablegram received from Bishop L. J. Birney on October 23, 1928, which read:

“If national government wishes to indemnify for Board Property losses, shall we accept same? Cable reply,”

the Secretaries, in conference with the Special Committee on China, sent the following reply: “Yes, if voluntarily offered without pressure.”

Our thought in respect to this whole matter is that we must neither ask nor accept any remuneration for losses sustained which will bring hardship upon the Christian communities where our missions have suffered, nor put the Christian Church in any position of embarrassment for future work. Nevertheless, in the higher idealism of the new Government, if offers for settlement of losses are volunteered, we see no reason why they shall not be accepted, particularly because the proceeds will be used for the Chinese and in China. Expressions of appreciation have reached us from the Chinese Minister in Washington and through him from Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the new Government of China, for the attitude of this Board and other Boards, similarly minded, in their decisions to make no claims on the Chinese Government on account of losses sustained.

The Board has carried through the year a standing appeal to meet the personal losses of the missionaries to China who suffered losses

during the past two years. A Special Committee on China has given this matter most earnest attention; the editors of our Church press, by conspicuous and liberal space, and by their editorial messages, have given the matter loyal support. The appeals brought in to the treasury \$62,111.15. The Committee on China make the following recommendation:

We recommend that the amount saved from the unused balance in the China Appropriation for 1928, of \$27,084.73, be applied to the China Emergency Fund in order to cover the balance of our obligations, and we further recommend that the Board at its Annual Meeting add to the Emergency Fund for 1929 an amount sufficient to cover the remaining deficit of the China Emergency.

One of the Bishops in China makes the following statement as to the present situation there:

"Not since I first came to China have I witnessed such genuinely cordial relations between the Chinese and the foreigners. The welcome by the Chinese of returning missionaries is truly generous and enthusiastic. The spirit and work of the recent session of the North China Conference surpassed that of any previous Conference which I have attended in China. A few years ago the Chinese members of the Conference would sit in dumb silence while the Missionaries and District Superintendents conducted the affairs of the Conference. Now the Chinese pastors are alert and eager in their participation in the business of the Conference. The discussions were frank and candid, characterized, also, by a courage and brotherly spirit that I have never known before. Through all these trying experiences, God is manifestly leading the Church out into a larger place. Our task is more hopeful and rewarding than at any previous time. Would God the Church at home might get the vision and also feel something of the agony of those on the field."

This information is corroborated by a number of correspondents from China. One of our Nanking missionaries writes under date of September 17, 1928: "We are facing up against a situation in China which is not less difficult than any crisis the Church has faced in any land. The possibilities are as boundless as the promises of God, but they are dependent on the part which men shall be willing to undertake in His great purpose for the nations."

China Famine Relief

The China Famine Relief, organized early in 1928 with Rev. W. R. Johnson, a missionary of this Board, as executive secretary, carried forward a campaign through the spring and summer which has brought to the attention of the American people much of the seriousness pertain-

ing to famine conditions in sections of China, particularly in Shantung and in South Chihli.

This organization is being revamped and it is expected will move forward in a large enterprise, both for the temporary and permanent relief of famine conditions in China. Secretary Diffendorfer represents us in the organization.

Cooperation in Higher Education in China

With the rapid development of Chinese leadership throughout the whole Christian movement in China, the provision of the best possible training for that leadership has become of first importance. It is given in sixteen colleges and universities; nine of these are union institutions, in six of which the Methodist Episcopal Church cooperates. That they may better serve the church and the nation, the college authorities in China and their cooperating Boards in the West are at present engaged upon an undertaking which will bring them all into one comprehensive plan for Christian higher education as a whole. Each institution will assume these functions in a unified plan which it can best perform for the whole cause. Unnecessary duplications will be removed and the most economic use of personnel and of financial resources will be made. This will make possible the development of adequate graduate work for advanced training of exceptional men and women, for which there is already an increasing demand. Heretofore the Christian Church has been in the forefront of educational progress in China. In face of rising standards in Chinese education and the demand for leadership with training equal to the best in the country, the Christian forces are thus making provision to maintain their position in the advancing intellectual and spiritual life of China. Chinese Christian leaders and leaders of the national education are enthusiastic for this development and are heartily cooperating.

Korea

Bishop Baker has cabled and written concerning serious floods which have occurred, with failure of crops and great distress prevailing through Central Korea. The Bishop states that the famine situation makes most difficult appointments at the Annual Conference and the work of caring for the Church during the next year. The appeal is made for increased appropriations. The Bishop speaks in the highest terms of the personnel of our workers both in Japan and Korea. He said, "They are certainly a high-grade group and are doing a very thorough and fundamental piece of work."

Phelps-Stokes Proposal for a Tuskegee Institute in Liberia

To a Special Committee of the Executive Committee on the Phelps-Stokes Proposal for a Tuskegee Institute in Liberia was presented the proposal of Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes for a Booker T. Washington Industrial School in Liberia, to be developed from the present White Plains Industrial School of the College of West Africa. A letter from

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, of August 2, 1928, was read, explaining the terms of a trust of \$25,000 created under the will of his aunt, Miss Stokes, for industrial education in Liberia. The proposal required the raising of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 by this Board and a guarantee of \$10,000 for annual maintenance in order to make the \$25,000 available. Bishop Clair, a member of the committee, guaranteed \$1,900 for the annual maintenance and assured us that President King of Liberia had promised that the Government would provide \$5,000 a year for the same purpose. Our present missionary appropriation of \$3,100 would, with these amounts, make up the \$10,000 required. The committee recommended that the Board accept the \$25,000 from the estate of Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes, with agreement to provide from \$15,000 to \$25,000 for the purpose, within a period of five years. The report of the Sub-Committee was received and referred to the Board at this Annual Meeting. The Secretaries recommend the acceptance of the offer.

Scandinavia

The Annual Meeting of the Board in 1927 asked that a definite understanding should be obtained concerning our responsibility to the Central Building at Oslo and to the Gothenburg Theological School.

In 1919 conferences were held in Europe by Bishop Anderson and others which brought a report to the Executive Committee of September 18, 1918, concerning enterprises in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland. The Missions and Conferences involved proposed to raise for their own work for a Centenary offering approximately a million and a half dollars, or \$300,000 a year for five years.

It was Voted (1) That the proposals from the Scandinavian Conferences be referred for analysis, study and statement to the Committee on Emergency and Conservation in Europe, report to be made to the Executive Committee at its October meeting. (2) That the Executive Committee instruct the Secretary in charge to place all the data before the General Conference Commission on Methodist work in Europe for its information. (3) That he be instructed further to express to the representatives of these Conferences the Committee's warm appreciation of the thoroughness and breadth of the plans proposed and the generosity of the participation of the Conferences themselves. (4) That to inaugurate the work, an amount in proportion, but not to exceed \$100,000, be made for each of the four countries to be in its use determined by the Committee on Emergency and Conservation, this amount to cover certain contributions pledged for the Board by the Bishop and other brethren in counsel, amounts to be provided by the Treasurer on authorization by the Committee on Finance.

This proposal was presented to the Finance Committee on November 6, 1919.

It was Voted that the Committee on Finance concurs in the action taken by the Executive Committee.

On April 19, 1920, in the Committee on Emergency and Reconstruction, Dr. North presented the situation in the Scandinavian countries. An agreement had been made to provide for each of the four Scandinavian countries, amounts proportionate to what they raise for the same purpose, \$100,000 to be the limit in each case. They asked for a specific understanding with us to that effect. After some discussion

It was Voted that if evidence is secured that the conditions have been fulfilled as to cooperation, *i. e.*, that the countries themselves provide amounts equal to that which they ask from the Centenary, we authorize amounts not to exceed \$50,000 in each case (Norway and Sweden) for the period ending December 31, 1920, and further that in these countries the Conferences be advised that because of the present financial conditions throughout the world, it seems to our Committee wise that undertakings should be postponed as long as possible, or projects should not be undertaken earlier than is absolutely necessary for meeting the special program.

It will be noted that the brethren in Norway have been given encouragement to expect financial support in their Central Building enterprise, but that no definite commitment of figures has been authorized by the Board.

Concerning the Gothenburg School, the Annual Reports of the Corresponding Secretaries definitely emphasized the school and its importance with approval. The school likewise had the approval of the General Conference Commission on Europe. Here too, our attitude has been one of encouragement in financial matters. The hope was entertained that contributions toward the enterprise would be secured by Bishop Bast on his visit to America chiefly among the Scandinavian churches. Undoubtedly there have been given strong grounds for the expectation of the men on the field that we would cooperate financially in the purchase costs and improvements of the Gothenburg School. There seem to be no specific documents other than as indicated. These findings are borne out by interviews with representatives of these two respective institutions during the last General Conference and at the close of the same.

Reports From New Bishops

The two new Bishops assigned to Europe, Bishop W. O. Shepard and Bishop R. J. Wade, have sent to the office interesting reports as a result of their first visits to the fields comprising their respective areas.

The problems which Bishop Wade was obliged to meet in Denmark in connection with the Annual Conference relation of Anton Bast are already well known and need not be rehearsed in this report. Bishop Wade covered the Conferences of his Area and reports an excellent spirit existing throughout the Area and need of augmented funds for workers on the field, particularly in the Baltic-Slavic Mission Conference. It is proposed that the salary of the Superintendent in that section of the field be saved and the proceeds be applied, in the main, to the relief of pastors on the field.

Bishop Shepard has written comprehensively concerning those parts of his Area which he has been able to visit. He is helping to make readjustments in our school at Poissy, where the superintendent, Roy A. Welker, has resigned to return to the United States. The school and farm will be put under different management with economy of administration in order to offset certain debts which have accrued during the past several years.

The death of Dr. Elmer E. Count of Bulgaria is noted in a very recent letter from Bishop Shepard. This loss has caused great sorrow throughout that country, where Dr. and Mrs. Count served with unusual fidelity through many difficult experiences, particularly during the period of the World War and the months immediately following. Mrs. Count has sailed for Bulgaria, where she will help during a brief period in administering the finances and in overseeing the building project of the new church in Lovetch.

Bishop Shepard reports concerning the distress of poverty existing in Bulgaria and the need of the full appropriation to the field as on the basis of last year. Two new church buildings, one at Lom and the other at Voyvodovo, are advocated as urgent property needs.

Bishop Shepard sends his greetings to the members of the Board, with regret that he cannot be here in person.

Bishop Edwin F. Lee sends a cable message indicating that he is making a careful survey of the work in the Philippine Islands.

Monte Mario Collegio

Through the gifts of a few interested people, under solicitation chiefly of Dr. John W. Maynard, pastor of our American Church in Rome, and under careful management of Dr. S. W. Irwin, Superintendent at Monte Mario, an additional building is being added to our working unit of this important school. The cost of approximately \$60,000 is practically covered, most of it in cash and a small balance in good subscriptions. The contributions to this building have come from designated gifts, entirely aside from World Service income, and have in no sense interfered with the regular income of this or any of the other Boards of the Church. The school this year has been able to balance its budget of current expenses.

Madeira Islands

Friends passing through Madeira Islands, learning of our proposal to turn the work over to some other Society, offered to furnish \$2,000 a year for two years in order to keep the work open and retain the services of our worker there, Rev. B. R. Duarte. Negotiations have been entered into, through Bishop James Cannon, Jr., looking to the transfer of responsibility for the work in Madeira to the Brazil Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Brazil Conference was not ready to act immediately, so we have availed ourselves of the offer mentioned in order to be able to turn over the work as a

going proposition when plans for the same are consummated. This requires a small appropriation from the Board of Foreign Missions.

Needs and Opportunities

While we have been compelled during the past quadrennium, because of declining income, to appropriate only to regular work and even then under reduced conditions, and to a very limited degree have been able to take care of building and debt obligations except in the case of the major obligation of the Board which is being reduced through the preferential, we desire to set before the Board at this annual meeting certain urgent claims of the field and opportunities which are outstanding:

Europe

An endowment on the school at Monte Mario, Rome, Italy, which we hope to make a great outstanding school for Italian and neighboring people. Our real estate holdings provide for an expansion of buildings and curriculum which should make this one of the best adapted and most serviceable schools in Europe.

The Union Theological Seminary at Gothenburg, Sweden, which is union in the sense of sharing responsibility for training leaders for our Methodist work in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, claims our sympathetic interest and challenges our liberality to the extent of at least \$50,000.

The property in Dorpat, Latvia, was purchased by Dr. George A. Simons with the entire approval of Bishop John L. Nuelsen. This church property is so located as to serve a university constituency in addition to the regular Methodist society of the city. There is involved an unprovided balance of \$9,200.

Reference has already been made to the Headquarters Building at Helsingfors, Finland, which has been erected at a cost of about \$192,000, of which the Foreign Board's share is \$39,750.

Africa

There are two great needs in the foreign mission field of Africa. The Hartzell Memorial Building, which is in process of erection, at Old Umtali, and which we hope will be finished this year, at a total cost of about \$30,000. The College of West Africa in Monrovia, Liberia, is in process of building, for which practically dollar for dollar has been raised on the field. The estimated cost here will be from \$40,000 to \$45,000.

North Africa

Two outstanding needs are presented in North Africa. 1. Our obligation to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the purchase price of the property in Constantine which we are taking over according to agreement, as the Woman's Society transfer their Girls' School to another site. This involves a cost of about \$18,000.

2. A new building, needed for our evangelistic and social work in Tunis, is very urgent. Our work there has been carried on in a downtown building, which is neither adequate nor attractive. The building has been rented and at the expiration of the lease will no longer be under our control as heretofore. We may be excluded from further use. The site for a new building would cost a minimum of \$20,000.

China

The Lewis Memorial Institutional Church in Chungking presents a great opportunity. Although this church is in the very heart of the city, surrounded by many government schools and therefore came in for some severe persecution during 1926 and 1927, it has never ceased to function. It maintains the following departments: Chi Min Boys' School; Girls' Junior Primary School; Kindergarten; Library and Reading Room. The temporary church building is in an unsafe condition and services are now being held in the Boys' School. There is a debt of about \$12,000 on the church land. It would be a great burden lifted if this debt could be cleared.

North China Material and Financial Depression

The serious depression and general uncertainty in North China has affected seriously the self-support of our churches. In many districts, church people have lost everything at the hands of the soldiers and are able to contribute nothing to the support of the Church.

In Shantung Province and in South Chihli, the people are starving in large numbers. Bishop Grose reports 500,000 people utterly destitute. In some parts the work is seriously affected by the occupation of school and church property by national soldiers or representatives of the Government. Some promised relief has come from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. T. Wang.

Tokyo, Japan—Aoyama Gakuin

Our great school in Tokyo, Aoyama Gakuin, the largest school in point of enrollment under Methodist auspices in the world, has been making a desperate effort during the past year to overcome the burden of its reconstruction deficit. There are three new earthquake-proof buildings completed and in use. These were supposed to be the gift of America to this school after the earthquake disaster. There is a deficit of \$150,000. The struggle to carry this deficit is proving too great a burden for the school. Deficits in the current budget have also been increasing rapidly. So far, the amount of \$64,000 has been secured toward this deficit, part of the amount being conditional on the school raising the first \$100,000 toward this deficit. An effort is also being made to secure funds for a new theological building to replace the one destroyed in the earthquake five years ago.

Dr. Arthur D. Berry, Dean of the Theological School, has been in this country several months working on the above project. He has not met with the degree of encouragement which the cause merits. This important school for the training of the Christian ministry is at the

present time carrying on its work in barrack sheds put up for emergency use.

In the meantime, the alumni of Aoyama-Gakuin have rallied to its support in these years of disaster. They have erected an auditorium, seating 2,000, and are now putting up a library building which has been made possible by an initial gift of \$50,000 in the will of one of the alumni, Mr. O. Majima, supplemented with gifts from other friends of the school.

Nagasaki, Japan—Chinzei Gakuin

This school has been trying with renewed effort to commence its rebuilding program on the splendid new site acquired several years ago. The school has begun its actual building program based on gifts received from friends in America. The amount so far received is not adequate to complete the first Recitation and Administration building, a total of \$60,000 being contributed. The amount needed is \$30,000, approximately.

South American Schools

Our educational institutions in South America have served the special purpose of reaching the cultured groups which in the main our churches have not reached. In recent years it has become evident that certain of these schools of outstanding position must be given modern equipment in order to maintain their leadership and influence. One of these is:

Santiago College for Girls, Santiago, Chile

This institution is one of the fruits of William Taylor's labors on the west coast of South America fifty years ago.

On his arrival in Santiago, Taylor was cordially received by the American minister and was presented to the President of Chile and the ministers of justice and public instruction, both liberals of a fine type. At that time there were no schools in South America that offered secondary education for girls.

Taylor felt that here was an opening for vital service to the sister republic and on his return to America sent the Reverend and Mrs. Ira Haynes La Fetra to open Santiago College, which was done in 1880.

The school's expansion was rapid. Soon the best Chilean families were sending their daughters to it, and have done so ever since.

With \$50,000 given by Mr. Anderson Fowler, Dr. La Fetra built a boarding school for 300 girls which was then as well equipped as could be found anywhere and which pioneered important educational features in South America, such as the kindergarten and gymnasium. It became the most influential school for girls in Chile and has so remained.

But 45 years have seen great changes in education and now Santiago College must have a new plant. Not only is the old structure entirely out of date, but a portion of the grounds and building have been expropriated by the government for the widening of an avenue.

Two years ago Santiago College along with Colegio Americano was entered by Bishop Oldham and the Board of Foreign Missions in the movement to advance Christian education in South America. About one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars were secured for Santiago College, out of which an excellent building site of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres has been purchased.

An important factor in the development of Santiago College is the Señora Elisa Parada de Migel, of this city. Mrs. Migel, a Chilean, was sent as a little girl to Santiago College where she received her education with Dr. and Mrs. La Petra. She has made this school one of her major interests. Not only has she given generously of her own money, but has secured a gift of \$100,000 conditional on our matching it with new money raised in North America. Since this proposal was made, \$25,000 has been secured toward matching the gift.

A Board of ten Trustees for Santiago College was named by the Board of Foreign Missions some months ago. The trustees are organized, with Mrs. Migel, president, Dr. R. W. Sockman, vice-president, and Mr. A. B. Hatcher, treasurer. The school has recently been incorporated by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

There remains the task of completing the fund to rebuild this school whose influence has gone out to every province of Chile and far beyond its borders, through the thousands of alumnae. The hope is to have the new buildings ready for occupancy by October of 1930, for the Fiftieth Anniversary of its founding.

Colegio Americano y Instituto Ward

In 1913, Mr. George S. Ward, of the Ward Baking Company, visited South America. While in Buenos Aires he received a cable message informing him of the sudden death of his mother. Desiring to do something in honor of the memory of his mother, and remembering the great interest she always had in giving every boy and girl an opportunity to prepare himself for life, Mr. Ward turned to Bishop Homer C. Stuntz, an old friend of the family, for advice. Thus came into existence the Colegio Americano y Instituto Commercial Ward, of Buenos Aires. It had, like all other enterprises, a modest beginning, starting out in a rented house with a few boy students, largely supported by the gifts of Mr. Ward. From this small beginning, it has grown until it occupies at the present time a property of its own with an enrollment of about 250 students in its primary, secondary and commercial departments. An English department is also maintained, with an enrollment of about fifty. The United Christian Missionary Society cooperates with us in maintaining this school.

Two years ago, largely through the unceasing efforts of Bishop William F. Oldham, sufficient gifts were secured to make possible the purchase of a beautiful property of eighteen acres, which is tastefully laid out with trees and shrubs, and located only a few miles from the city limits.

Local business men have taken an active interest and organized a campaign for the raising of \$25,000 toward a building fund, of which a large amount has already been secured. There are a number of other liberal gifts available. A minimum plan which has been approved calls for the immediate investment of about \$250,000 in the new buildings on the new site.

The Colegio Americano in Buenos Aires stands as an exponent of all that is best in American life and as a source of international good will and cooperation. It has been endorsed not only by the American interests as represented by our Ambassador, but also by the highest educational functionaries of the local Government as represented by the Minister of Education, who was present at the last commencement exercises.

Lucknow Christian College

More than half a century ago one of the pioneer missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India saw the need of a school for boys in the ancient city of Lucknow. In 1877, a handful of boys, sons of the first families that joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lucknow and vicinity, were enrolled in that school. Eleven years later the first college classes were begun. In 1894 Lucknow Christian College presented its first group of students to the government University at Allahabad for examination for the degree of B. A., and all of the candidates were successful. Lucknow Christian College was then well on its way to deserved fame and influence. To-day this school is the only institution of college grade for men maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church in all of India.

In the reorganization of the educational system a few years ago Lucknow Christian College was recognized as an Intermediate College affiliated with Lucknow University. Government authorities have always recognized the high quality of the work which the College has done and have made generous grants towards buildings and the current expenses of the college. There are now nearly 800 students in the three departments of the school—the Middle School, the Intermediate College, and the School of Commerce.

Many buildings have been added since that first hall was erected, and there is now a campus of thirty acres, with dormitories, science halls, class rooms, residences for teachers and professors, with a property valuation of more than half a million dollars. There is a staff of fifty teachers, six of whom are American missionaries.

Since 1921 Lucknow Christian College has been an Intermediate College preparing students for college degree classes and putting special emphasis upon scientific and arts courses. The Principal of the College is Dr. J. R. Chitambar, himself a graduate of the institution and one of the outstanding Christians in all India. He has been five times a delegate to General Conference, and is a recognized leader in evangelistic and educational work in our Church.

The School of Commerce was founded in 1892 "to impart commercial training to the Christian and non-Christian young men of India." It soon became one of the most popular schools of its kind in India and continues to furnish large numbers of high-class well-trained young men for government service and business firms throughout India. Members of the faculty of this school have created a system of shorthand in the vernaculars which has been of great usefulness to the commercial life of the land. The Commercial School is practically self-supporting.

The Centennial Middle School is one of the preparatory schools for the college, and has an important bearing upon the Christian development of the people.

Affiliated with Lucknow Christian College, and sending to it for work in the higher classes, are twenty-three other middle and high schools maintained by our Church. Lucknow thus becomes a most important institution right in the center of our great mass movement area, where we have hundreds of thousands of Christians.

The Hostel or Dormitory life of the students is one of the most important phases of our work. Here is an unequalled opportunity for the development and training of Christian character and the influencing of young men for Christian service. The highest ideals of life as exemplified in Christ and His Gospel are presented to the students in their everyday life.

Eager students are day after day under the influence of direct gospel teaching. The attendance is voluntary, and yet these classes are as well attended as any other classes of the college. There are also other methods of evangelistic work which are necessarily less continuous than the day by day influence of the Christian spirit and appeal upon the non-Christian students in the class room.

Among the graduates of Lucknow Christian College are prominent educators, lawyers, preachers, district superintendents, and others, who are a leaven in the whole life of India's people.

The financial condition of the college gives cause for grave concern. There are practically no permanent funds for endowment and maintenance of the work of the college. It must depend almost entirely upon what can be secured each year. There are three main sources for this income: (1) an appropriation from the Board; (2) grants-in-aid from the government; (3) fees and local subscriptions. The appropriations from the Board for the past two or three years have been about \$16,000 per year, exclusive of the support of the missionaries on the staff. Government grants for current expenses have been about \$24,000; while fees have brought in an income of \$15,000. The College is greatly handicapped, however, with the uncertainty of the local income and with the reduction in recent years of the Board's appropriations, so that over a period of years a most distressing debt amounting to \$40,000 on the current work budget has accumulated. In addition to this, the building program has not been adequately

financed, and there is on the property an additional debt of \$36,000. This combined debt of \$76,000 hangs like a millstone about the College and keeps it from rendering its largest service to our half million Methodist community in India. It is impossible to cut down the work of the college any more than has been done without crippling its work and lowering the standard of efficiency as a Christian educational institution. We must train teachers with a high Christian purpose. We must provide scholarships for the sons of preachers and for worthy Christian boys who come up through the middle and high schools in the surrounding territory. These cannot pay full fees because of the economic life of which they are a part. The number of Christian students who have a legitimate claim upon us is steadily increasing.

We should keep in mind also that it is these Christian institutions that furnish the leadership of our Church in India. There is no other source from which that leadership will come. If we do not train leaders we are cultivating a church that will be weak and dependent for generations to come.

We must immediately give our attention to this great school, relieve it from this heavy indebtedness, and build up an endowment that will insure it a permanent income and set it free to do the great task to which it is called. We shall do more for the Indian Church by building up a strong institution with a vital Christian message and program than by a dozen years of supplementing untrained and poorly educated pastors and teachers.

"The Kanarese Block"

In the southwest part of India, within the bounds of our South India Conference, there is one of the most interesting and challenging opportunities which we face in all of our great India mission field. Living mostly on the tablelands back from the coast, at an altitude of 1,500 to 3,000 feet, are ten millions of the Kanarese people, who are a unit from the standpoint of language, history, and tradition. They are a vigorous and healthy agricultural people. A large territory known as the "Kanarese Block" has been set aside as our responsibility for bringing the Christian message. Other denominations at work in India have agreed that this is our task, and it is our hope that we can begin an intensive Christian work here that will develop into an important self-supporting and self-propagating church. About one million of these attractive Kanarese people are included in this "Block."

Religiously, the Kanarese may be classed as largely Hindu, but there are a million Moslems also. Already there is a most hopeful Christian work amongst them, and about 23,000 have been baptized and are under the influence of Christian teachers and pastors. The Kolar section of this district is where our Methodist work has developed most widely. For more than thirty years we have had a steady and substantial growth in Kolar. Our work in Belgaum and Gokak districts is also amongst the Kanarese, and for more than a

quarter of a century we have been strengthening this Christian community in education and evangelism. In four centers, viz., Raichur, Gulbarga, Kolar, and Belgaum, we have self-supporting churches. It is now proposed to extend our efforts so that these ancient people may have opportunity to hear the Gospel and to accept Christ as their Redeemer.

The immediate needs are for education in simple and fundamental religious teaching, and for the training and developing of Christian leaders. Less than 10% of the Kanarese boys have an opportunity for even a primary school education. The economic pressure upon families, the caste system which prohibits thousands of these boys from attending the few schools provided by government, and the social and religious traditions of the people, all work against the education of the children.

The Beynon-Smith High School is one of the schools for secondary education that is ministering to this need. Here is a great school with the upper grades of the high school classes crowded into limited old quarters, which have already been condemned by government authorities as inadequate. The school must have a new building at once if it is going to meet the opportunity presented by this situation amongst the Kanarese people. This school, however, touches only the fringe of the great Kanarese Block. Other sections of this field have only meager educational opportunities, and in hundreds of villages and towns there is no provision whatever for the education of the children. Trained teachers with a motive of service for their people, inspired by genuine Christian idealism, must be found and developed to meet this important need. Primary and middle schools which will develop boys and keep them close to the needs of their villages and their own communities are essential for the training of an intelligent Christian community.

The Income for 1928

As far as figures go, the Treasurer's Report has set forth the facts concerning the income for 1928. The almost miraculous change in the whole World Service outlook through the month of October is one of the most heartening experiences in recent years of American Christianity. Indeed, not only throughout the United States and Canada, but in other countries of the world the response of the Methodist Episcopal Church in October, 1928, has brought courage and inspiration.

In spite of more wide-spread cultivation of the churches during the past year than ever before, with the presence in America of all the Bishops resident abroad and the entire delegation from outside of the United States to the General Conference, we were not able to overcome the handicaps of a General Conference year, a presidential campaign and very discouraging economic conditions in many parts of the country, especially in rural States.

At our September Executive Committee meeting, the Treasurer reported that the first ten months of our fiscal year, ending August 31,

1928, showed that the income was \$333,174.30 less than a year ago. On September 30, he reported that this deficit had grown to \$450,183.82, and pointed out that even though World Service should bring in as much money for the twelve months ending October 31, 1928, as it did a year ago, our Board would be short \$184,450.33, the amount of decreased special income from legacies and miscellaneous receipts.

When these factors were brought to the Cooperating Staff and to the attention of their newly elected Executive Secretary, and through them to the members of the World Service Commission and its constituent Boards, and especially to our Bishops, it was very apparent that only a supreme effort on the part of the Church in October would avert what would amount to a disaster in our Christian work abroad. A special campaign was authorized by the Cooperating Staff and the results are to-day well known and will be reported in detail to the Board by its Executive Secretary.

Our own office staff and all of our missionaries and nationals in the United States threw themselves without stint into the effort to bring up the World Service income. In addition, your Secretaries laid these facts before the Board of the past quadrennium and the newly elected members and solicited their cooperation in seeking funds from interested individuals to help us overcome the threatened deficit in the income from wills and legacies.

The Board will certainly desire to express its appreciation to our Editors and to the Bishops, District Superintendents, pastors and laymen throughout Methodism who so joyfully and sacrificially caused the great offering to be laid upon the altar of the Church during last month. The Secretaries desire also to make special mention of the loyal devotion of the members of the Board of Foreign Missions who themselves gave liberally and interested their friends to do likewise.

Our special gratitude is due to Ralph A. Ward, who entered his new position on August 15, 1928, analyzed the problem and the need within several weeks and laid before the Cooperating Staff the proposals which resulted in our great victory. To his wisdom, his tact, his organizing genius and untiring labors, we owe more than to any other human factor, the new outlook which we face to-day in World Service.

Missionary Anniversary

We are persuaded that one of the elements which led to the increased receipts for World Service during October was the general observance of a Missionary Anniversary on the third Sunday. The World Service Co-operating Staff in its program as outlined for 1929 recommends the annual observance of a Missionary Anniversary on the third Sunday in October. The Easter Anniversary is likewise selected as a time for emphasis upon the Great Commission when the two Missionary Boards will be expected to furnish material for use in the pulpits of Methodism. These two dates will serve not only to emphasize the work of the Mission Boards of the Church but will mark periods when

a general check-up is likely to be made throughout the fall and spring Conferences.

Appropriations

In working out a plan for suggested appropriations to be submitted to the Board, the Corresponding Secretaries have had in mind the following factors:

First: There has long been a need for a margin in the appropriations, or in other words, a reserve which could be utilized in case of a decreased income. If an adequate margin could be established it would take away the constant threat of decreased regular appropriations to the field and would go a long way in bringing new heart and morale to our missionary force. Since the great decrease in income four years ago, there has been no such margin and no possibility of creating one.

Second: It has long been felt that income from legacies should be removed as a basis of appropriations, because of the uncertainty of that income. It is a variable quantity. Either an average income from legacies should be used as a basis of appropriation, or the entire income should be taken out and used for other definite purposes.

Third: Since the big decrease in income following the Centenary period, there have been certain embarrassing obligations carried on the field, that were made necessary by the extraordinary adjustments that had to be made at that time. It is the fixed policy of your Secretaries, that these obligations should be taken care of before any additional current commitments are made in our work on the foreign field.

Fourth: Undoubtedly a proportion of income which was received during the closing days of October, represents advance payments on next year's income, or a borrowing from the future. This factor alone, should make us very conservative in our plan of appropriations for the coming year.

The principles indicated above are embodied in the suggested appropriations by the following processes:

(a) We recommend that the surplus in this year's income, \$105,359.16 be held as a reserve. It would be easy to present urgent needs for many times this amount but we strongly recommend that it be not disbursed, no matter how great the appeals may be for the utilization of this amount.

(b) We recommend that the amount received from undesignated bequests and estate notes be deducted from the income of this year when determining the amount to be used as a basis for appropriations next year.

(c) We recommend that the income from undesignated bequests and estate notes during the coming fiscal year be included in the conditional appropriations to be disbursed only after the receipt of the cash and on action of the Executive Committee, with the understanding that the entire amount will be held until in the judgment of the Executive Committee the income for the year shows that these funds will not be needed to make up any deficit in the 1928 income. We further recommend that when the Executive Committee does authorize such disburse-

ments their action will be in accordance with the following action passed by the Finance Committee November 4, 1927, which action we hope the Board will adopt as a permanent policy.

Voted 1. To recommend to the Board that funds from undesignated bequests and undesignated estate notes be excluded as a basis of any appropriation which would increase our current work or missionary personnel.

Provided, however, that until the preferential ceases a portion of this income may be used as a basis of appropriation in order to maintain our recurring appropriations for work and for missionary support at the level of the preceding year.

2. That any portion of income from these sources shall be used under the direction of the Board as follows:

- a. To meet now existing field obligations.
- b. To provide needed permanent equipment on the field.
- c. To create endowment.

(d) Under Schedule A, we are recommending what we believe to be an ample amount for interest obligations during the year, so that the interest can be paid without an overdraft as was made necessary this year even though the interest rates continue high. If rates should be decreased, the interest charges will be decreased, and the savings will be available for other expenditure.

(e) In Schedule B, the appropriations for General Expense are made on a basis that, in many respects, as indicated elsewhere in this report, the coming year will be a most critical one so far as income is concerned, and that every possible method of cultivation and education in the Church will have to be utilized. As in the past, so during this coming year, every possible saving will be made in this item of appropriations.

(f) In Schedule C, we recommend a special China Emergency appropriation of \$15,000 to care for the balance of costs unprovided by the response of the Church to this appeal. It will be noted that with an appropriation last year of \$75,000 in the Emergency and Incidental funds, a saving of \$20,192.48 was effected because of the indications of a decreased income. Certain of the items which were expended, were voted by the Executive Committee to be disbursed only in case there were funds available. Therefore, a fairly good proportion of these funds were not expended until the last days of the year. The Incidental and Emergency Funds will be carefully watched during the year, and if the income makes it necessary, a margin will be available here.

(g) Schedule D. The recommendations concerning Schedule D, the main item of appropriations to the field, is that the total amount be the same as last year, plus \$8,500, representing a small interdenominational agreement, and the including as regular of a few items which hitherto have been handled as specials, made necessary by the recent new legislation. It will be discovered that there are a number of

changes in the amounts available for the grand divisions of our work, and also changes in the appropriations to the various Conferences.

(h) *Schedule E*. Recommendations concerning *Schedule E*, the Field Projects Fund, are presented under two divisions, A and B. It is proposed that both sections of this appropriation will be subject to the action of the Executive Committee. That Section A will be available for disbursing to the field month by month on a basis of approximately one-twelfth each month, with the understanding that, if necessary, these amounts may be withheld by the Executive Committee.

It is recommended that the following instructions be given to the Executive Committee concerning Section B of *Schedule E*:

1. That approval of disbursements under this section of the appropriation be held until the closing weeks of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1929, and when the Executive Committee approves such disbursements the treasurer be authorized to withhold the same until there is sufficient income actually in hand to make these payments without creating a deficit.

2. The Executive Committee shall have the power to substitute new items for those now listed in the total of this appropriation if during the year conditions arise which seem to make such substitutions advantageous.

(i) *Schedule F*. If the Board should adopt the proposal of the Corresponding Secretaries, that designated gifts hereafter be freed from underwriting and be sent to the field only as they are received and in addition to the appropriations, the only item that will need to appear in this schedule, is an amount sufficient to make it possible to send forward the designated gifts which are already on hand.

A careful examination of these gifts indicates that there will not be a call for more than \$80,000 next year under this heading.

The amount of the margin thus established to stabilize our appropriations for 1929 if these recommendations are carried out may be summarized as follows:

1. The excess of 1928 income over 1928 disbursements.	\$105,369.15
2. The receipts during the year from legacies and estate notes. This amount last year was the lowest in many years and it would, therefore, seem to be safe to expect as much next year. Legacies....	96,235.87
Estate Notes	6,889.27
3. Any amount that can be saved from the Emergency and Incidental Funds. In case of extreme necessity the disbursements from these Funds can be kept down as low as last year (\$54,807.52), thus creating a margin from this source of	20,192.48
4. Section B of <i>Schedule E</i>	53,829.00
Total	\$282,515.77

The recommendations involved in these proposed appropriations should not be interpreted to mean that there is not desperate need for all possible funds at once upon the foreign field. Every dollar that we are proposing to appropriate in such a way as to develop this reserve fund could be used in places where there is crying need for additional money and where the opportunities for advancing the Kingdom are unusually acute at this time. Your Secretaries, however, believe that the greatest need of our work at present, is a stabilizing factor, which will do away with the uncertainties of the past few years and which will begin to pay off the obligations which were forced upon the field treasurers four years ago.

It is not easy to carry out a program of this kind in the face of the great opportunities for work and the great needs which are presented, but it seems absolutely essential in the face of our experience during the past few years and our hope for greater stability in the future.

New Plan for Making Appropriations

At the beginning of the Centenary a policy of underwriting designated gifts and sending them to the field as a part of the appropriations was established. Its operation has never been an unqualified success. It is not possible to state within the limits of this Annual Report all the reasons for this dissatisfaction. Part of it has been caused by the impression received by donors from letters from the field that their gifts were not reaching the missionaries, and a part of it has been caused by the inability to give regular Apportionment credit for all gifts. The General Conference has cleared up the latter point and the Corresponding Secretaries now recommend the following plan to the Board which we trust will clear up the first point:

All appropriations shall be made under two classifications as heretofore:

APPROPRIATIONS AND CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

APPROPRIATIONS will be made under the following schedules:

Schedule A. Board Obligations. (No change in plan.)

Schedule B. General Expenses. (No change in plan.)

Schedule C. Indirect appropriations. (No change in plan.)

Schedule D. Direct appropriations.

Direct Appropriations will include all the undesignated funds that are available for the field, and the following three classes of designated funds:

I. *Gifts Designated for the Support of Missionaries.*

The support of missionaries has always been underwritten and must be underwritten and guaranteed by the Board. In rare exceptions an individual missionary's salary may be handled outside Schedule D when a special arrangement is made between the Corresponding Secretaries, and a donor, and the field. Gifts resulting from such rare excep-

tions will be disbursed to the field in addition to the Appropriations made under Schedule D. (Through Schedule H.)

2. *Gifts Designated for an Item Included in Schedule D.*

The Corresponding Secretaries will desire to solicit designated gifts for items that are included in Schedule D of the appropriations as one means of securing the necessary annual income. When money is received as a result of such solicitation it will be applied to the regular appropriations and not sent extra to the field.

3. *Parish Abroad Gifts.*

When a local church or district desires to designate the Foreign Board's share of its regular giving, such designated money will be applied by the Board to items within the regular Appropriations and not sent extra to the field.

Schedule E. Field Projects.

The Corresponding Secretaries will solicit gifts for projects included in this schedule and when gifts are received as a result of such solicitation they will be applied to the Appropriations and not sent extra to the field.

Schedule F. Designated Gift Adjustment Fund.

This item will ultimately disappear from the appropriations but the Secretaries recommend that sufficient money be appropriated under this heading to cover designated gifts received prior to November 1, 1928, and that will be required on the field during 1929. All designated funds received after November 1 for non-recurring objects will become part of the conditional appropriations.

It is recommended that **CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS** be remitted under the following divisions:

Schedule G. Designated gifts for non-recurring items remitted as needed on advice from the field and on approval of the Corresponding Secretaries.

Schedule H. Designated gifts for recurring items.

Such gifts should be remitted monthly as received. In order to help stabilize and finance the work, the Board will advance to each Conference or mission monthly, during the early part of the year, enough money to make the total remittance under this schedule of appropriations two-thirds of the average monthly expected designated gifts for the year. The basis of expectation will be the average total of gifts for the three preceding years. At the end of the first six months of the fiscal year and monthly thereafter until the close of the fiscal year a careful study of income will be made, and if there are indications that the designated gifts of any conference are to be less than the two thirds of the average of the three preceding years, the monthly remittance will be reduced correspondingly so that at the close of the year the amount

sent out under Schedule H will not be more than the actual total of the gifts received.

COMMENTS ON ABOVE PLAN

It should be clearly understood that this monthly remittance of two thirds of the expected income is merely an advance in anticipation of the receipt of designated gifts in order to help keep the work going until the designated gifts are received. This is not the old underwriting in a new form, but a return to the previous method of remitting designated gifts in addition to the appropriations with, however, a plan of partial advances to help finance at the beginning of the year the work carried by designated gifts. In the end only such gifts as are received will be remitted.

The direct appropriations (Schedule D) for the year would, as the result of this plan, be reduced by the amount of designated gifts which have previously been included and underwritten. The distinction will of necessity have to be made on the field between a reduction in the appropriations resulting from this new method of remittance and any reduction which might be made because of reduced income.

Religious Education and the Work of the Joint Committee

Interest in religious education, elsewhere in this report stated to be one of the outstanding characteristics of the Jerusalem Council meeting, prevails to-day throughout the world. It is confined to no single area or group but is common to all lands and is shared alike by missionaries and nationals. It is not a thing that has been worked up or artificially generated. The Spirit of God has moved upon the mind of man and the response is a social urge that is strong, and deep, and commanding. It constitutes one of our greatest opportunities. To be indifferent to it would mean to be false to our trust. To take full advantage of it would require a draft upon our present resources which it is impossible to make. We must be awake to it; encourage it; and in every possible way capitalize it. While there is remarkable interest there are also perplexing problems. The unparalleled development of state education, its increasingly secular character, and the strong tendency of governments to insist on the control of all education create new problems of great magnitude, demanding serious consideration, wide conference with government leaders, the wisest possible counsel, and an unfaltering determination to preserve spiritual values for the youth of the world.

The work of the Joint Committee on Religious Education in Foreign Fields has gone forward harmoniously and successfully under the active leadership of the secretary, Dr. Wade Crawford Barclay. Faithful, earnest, intelligent consideration has been given to all phases of the program. Progress has been made during the year in carrying forward the Latin America religious education curricula enterprise. The Central Committee in South America reports the beginning of production of materials, both in writing and in publication. Support for the project is being received, both within our own church and from

other denominations. One district, Newark District, Newark Conference, by action of the pastors and district superintendent has assumed responsibility of providing the amount asked of our Board. Programs for enlisting the various departments of the Sunday schools of the district have been worked out with the purpose of making the gift the actual contribution of the boys and girls. In response to the request of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America the secretary of the Joint Committee held conferences during the year on program and curricula of religious education with interdenominational groups in Cuba and in Mexico. These conferences resulted in the organization of regional committees of religious education to cooperate, so far as cooperation proves to be practicable, with the South America Committees. There is without question a considerable area of common need in the various Latin America countries, constituted by identities or similarities of race, language, religious and cultural backgrounds, and social and political conditions. To the extent that needs are common there is every reason in favor of the production of common materials. In addition to these, however, separate materials will be required by distinctive needs of each field. Both the Cuba and the Mexico religious education conferences were reported in detail by the secretary in mimeographed pamphlets. The Mexico conference was particularly noteworthy. A total of fifty-eight persons, representing eight denominations, were present and participated in the discussions. Sustained interest characterized all of the sessions, continuing through four days. Those present felt that issues vital to the life and work of the evangelical churches were being discussed, and all seemed concerned both to make their own contribution and to reach a common conclusion. We have difficult problems in the teaching of religion in Mexico, demanding the wisest counsel and the most tactful procedure. The group faced these problems with intelligence and courage and it is believed that the findings are in the direction of real advance.

In other fields, also, some progress is being made in religious education curricula and literature, although practically everywhere much basic work remains to be done in thorough surveys of conditions and needs, and in systematic study of methods and of the possibility of the development of indigenous curricula. Widespread demand exists for indigenous materials but the essential techniques, leaders with the requisite technical training, and effective organization for planning and for production are largely lacking.

In Korea a number of significant translations have been made. In the Philippine Islands group graded lessons have been issued for Primaries and Juniors in four dialects and a number of leadership training textbooks translated and published. In China a small quarterly Journal of Religious Education has been started and is being circulated among the workers. In India the secretary of the Council of Religious Education, Dr. E. L. King, is producing a large amount of material. To meet a temporary need, pending the time when original work can be originated, group graded lessons for primaries, juniors, and inter-

mediates are being translated into French for use in North Africa and in France.

Some real progress is being made in leadership training in several fields, both within our mission schools and in short-term training schools and institutes for workers in service. In South America the summer institute at El Vergel, Chile, enrolled 120 persons of whom 100 pursued study courses and 26 young people offered themselves for life service. Following a successful series of Standard Training Schools held last year the Eastern South America Commission on Religious Education planned ten such schools for August, September, and October in our principal centers, including Mendoza, Junin, Cordoba, Rosario, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Bahia Blanca, and others. In the Philippines the Standard Training Course, substantially as it is being used in the United States is being actively promoted. Within six years 27,150 credits have been issued, each credit representing the completion of an approved textbook unit. Of these, 2,140 were issued in 1927. In China effective training work is being done in several Conferences. An outstanding example is the Summer School of Religious Education of the Fukien Area, held in June, with an attendance of 150, in which some eighteen different courses were given.

Reports indicate a decrease in number of Sunday schools in foreign Conferences. Complete figures for the calendar year 1927 show the decrease to be 628 schools, 2,310 officers and teachers, and 47,914 in total enrollment. The losses are almost entirely limited to China and India. In India most of our Sunday schools and village day schools are maintained by missionaries and paid native workers. Decrease in missionary appropriations, with accompanying withdrawal of missionaries and dismissal of native workers, is having its inevitable result in decrease both in number of Sunday schools and of day schools. This decrease is certain to continue until the tide of missionary giving turns. Over against these losses may be placed gains in number of schools, and in enrollment, in the past two years in South America, the Philippines, and Southeast Africa.

In response to repeated calls from the field the secretary of the Joint Committee is now in the Orient where he is engaged in holding conferences with groups of workers, attending district and annual conferences, conducting surveys, consulting with directors and teachers concerning methods of teaching religion in the schools, and giving series of addresses on religious education in a number of centers. An extended period of service is being given to Malaysia, to Korea, and to the Philippines. This is a type of missionary service, the need for which was emphasized in the Jerusalem Council—the going out of specialists in particular lines of missionary activity, on invitation of the field, for intensive service. Because of Dr. Barclay's absence the Joint Committee has not been called to meet in connection with this annual meeting of the Board. Following his return next spring the committee should meet for an extended session.

The Department of Foreign Personnel

During the past year sixty-four persons were considered by the Board's Committee on Candidates, of whom four were candidates of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Forty-four of these candidates were accepted for missionary service. Thirty new missionaries sailed during the year, ten of them to Latin America, ten to Southern Asia, six to China, and two each to North Africa and Malaya. Seven meetings of the New York committee and eight meetings of the Chicago committee have been held during the year.

In the month of June there was held at Princeton, N. J., a joint conference for outgoing missionaries with the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society and our own Board. About 100 new missionaries of these four Boards together with Secretaries and missionaries on furlough spent a week in a study of the present day task of Foreign Missions. A strong program was prepared and many vital subjects were discussed, frankly and fully. The value of such a united conference of our new missionaries is at once apparent and it is our hope and expectation that these conferences may continue.

Our Chicago office has continued its splendid work among the many candidates and student groups in the territory assigned to it for cultivation. An important and effective work has been carried on among the medical students, the foreign students and other important groups in the immediate vicinity of Chicago as well as throughout the larger field. Missionaries on furlough and others passing through or living in the city have found the Chicago office a valuable source of information and help in many ways. It has also been the agency through which many churches have secured missionaries for addresses.

The Foreign Missions Conference

The Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference on September 27, 1928, took the following action with regard to the basis on which the Mission Boards should be asked to support the work of the Foreign Missions Conference.

"Voted, that the members of the Foreign Missions Conference be asked to contribute to the Conference at a flat percentage rate for all societies, to be figured on the basis of expenditures for recurring items of income received in North America, exclusive of sums spent in Latin America."

Under this resolution the budget of the Foreign Missions Conference is submitted in a pamphlet entitled *Recommendations from the Committee of Reference and Counsel to the Foreign Mission Boards and Societies* for study and consideration in advance of the next meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

The Corresponding Secretaries recommend the adoption by the

Board of Foreign Missions of this basis of support for the Foreign Missions Conference providing the basis is agreed to by a majority of the constituent Boards. In accordance therewith, we suggest an appropriation this year in the Co-operation Fund, under Schedule C, of \$5,901, which seems to us to be the share which the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church should contribute to the budget on the basis of the suggested action. If members of the Board desire the detail of the budget of the Foreign Missions Conference, we refer them to page 22 of the pamphlet entitled *Recommendations from the Committee of Reference and Counsel*.

There have also been submitted to the Constituent Boards of the Foreign Missions Conference, the proposed amendments to the constitution of the Conference. These are also found in the pamphlet, *Recommendations from the Committee of Reference and Counsel* in accordance with the constitutional provision for amendments which provides that all proposed amendments shall be reported to the constituent Boards at least thirty days previous to the Annual Meeting of the Conference.

The Corresponding Secretaries recommend these proposed changes and ask the Board to take suitable action in order that the thought of our Board on these changes may be forwarded to the Foreign Missions Conference at its Annual Meeting next January, in the City of Detroit.

The Revised Constitution of the International Missionary Council

The Committee of Reference and Counsel has recommended to the Foreign Missions Conference of North America that it approve and ratify the revised constitution of the International Missionary Council as adopted by the recent Enlarged Meeting of the Council in Jerusalem. This revised constitution is printed in full in the pamphlet entitled, *Recommendations from the Committee of Reference and Counsel*, together with a notation of the principal changes that have been made in this constitution as compared with that which has been in force up to the present time.

The Jerusalem Meeting elected the following persons from North America to be members of the Committee of the Council: Rev. R. E. Diffendorfer, D.D., Rev. J. H. Franklin, D.D., Rev. A. D. Leavitt, D.D., Mrs. Evelyn Riley Nicholson, L.H.D., the Honorable N. W. Rowell, Mr. Harper Sibley, and Robert E. Speer, D.D. These with the representatives from other countries will serve until the national organizations shall have taken action upon the revised constitution and upon the election of the members of the Committee. Under the revised constitution the Foreign Missions Conference of North America will be entitled to elect seven representatives on the Committee.

The Corresponding Secretaries suggest that we instruct our official delegates to the Foreign Missions Conference to vote the approval of the revised constitution of the International Missionary Council.

The Newman Trust Fund

Reports concerning the Newman Fund, held in trust by the Board, have been made from time to time, especially at the Annual Meeting of 1926, when full statements were made, based upon reports from Secretary Diffendorfer, who had recently visited Jerusalem, and the committee of the Executive Committee in special charge of the administration of the Fund. The proposals then outlined became definite in the succeeding correspondence, which culminated in the agreement to establish in cooperation with the representatives of missionary societies on the field, a School of Oriental Studies, or as it has since been called, The Newman School of Missions. The school is located in the property known as Thabor, which was a part of the estate transferred to the Board by the original Trustees of the Fund.

Within the past year the property, which is centrally located, and has increased in value, has been thoroughly renovated. The trust fund itself is being held by the Board in approved interest-bearing securities, the expenditure upon the plot in Jerusalem being provided for from the accumulated interest. By carefully adjusted plans a school for missionaries and students preparing for the mission field was established several months ago. It is believed that a most effective center for study and missionary preparation has been established. Although it has seemed difficult at times to determine a wise use of the funds and property under the terms of the Trust established by Bishop and Mrs. John P. Newman, the plan now in operation justifies fully the value of the gift, and has secured for all the missionary forces a missionary study center of large importance.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 10, 1928, the Newman School of Missions in Jerusalem was dedicated by the Church of England's Bishop in Jerusalem, the Right Reverend Rene McInnes. The new British and Foreign Bible House, one of the finest and most modern structures in Jerusalem, was dedicated early in the afternoon, after which the guests were invited to tea in the garden of Thabor, by which name is commonly known the Newman property in Jerusalem.

Following the tea at four o'clock, about two hundred distinguished guests were seated in the garden of Thabor for the dedicatory service. Lady Plumer, the wife of the Lord High Commissioner of the British Government in Palestine, presided in the absence of her husband, who had consented to take the chair, but who was prevented from coming on account of illness. There were present many of the delegates of the International Missionary Council who had remained in Jerusalem after the close of the Conference on Easter Day, almost the entire missionary colony of Jerusalem and vicinity, representing all denominations, and the Patriarchs of the Greek, Syrian, Armenian and Coptic Churches and many Christian Palestinians.

At the dedication service, the first address was given by Secretary Diffendorfer, representing the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who told of the purposes for which the Newman property had originally been given and expressed his satisfac-

tion with the new School of Missions which had been opened January 1, with the Reverend Eric A. Bishop as Warden. Dr. Bishop is a missionary of the Church Missionary Society and is contributed by that Society as the head of the school. He is one of the most eminent Arabic scholars in the Near East. Secretary Diffendorfer also formally presented the property to be dedicated for the purposes named. After his address, the Warden explained the purposes of the school and the reception which it had been given since its opening on January 1.

It will be recalled that the school is operated under a special Board of Directors, appointed by the United Christian Council of Syria and Palestine, of which committee Dr. A. C. Harte, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Jerusalem, is Chairman. Dr. Harte is the special representative of the Board of Foreign Missions on the Committee.

Dr. Bishop reported eleven full-time students and about fifty part-time students coming from government, business, educational and missionary circles. The purpose of the school is for the study of Hebrews and Islamics, and deals with the modern life of Palestine. A telegram was read from the School of Oriental Studies in Cairo offering heartiest congratulations.

Bishop McInnes formally dedicated the property, using the beautiful service of the Church of England. Dr. John R. Mott followed with a masterly appeal for the training of missionaries and other religious workers in the religious life, background, literature and cultures of the lands in which they are working and applied this principle to Syria and Palestine.

At the close of the dedicatory service, the regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held with Dr. Harte in the chair and Secretary Diffendorfer present by invitation. The Board of Directors presented a financial statement which is satisfactory in every respect and is on file in the office of the Board.

The members of the committee were enthusiastic in their appreciation of the service rendered by the Board of Foreign Missions as trustee of the Newman Fund and property, and expressed deepest satisfaction in the spirit of cooperation thus manifested.

The Corresponding Secretaries recommended that we continue the policy of having a Special Committee from the Board to deal with the Newman Trust Fund and suggest that a committee be named as a part of the procedure of this Annual Meeting.

The recommendations of this committee for the annual grants contracted under agreement with the Newman School of Missions, any special grants and any scholarships which it may be possible to give from the fund should be referred to the Board of Foreign Missions for final decision.

It is further suggested that all of the correspondence and legal papers of the Newman Trust Fund be placed in the regular files and archives of the Board of Foreign Missions but held in separate divisions distinctly labeled "The Newman Trust Fund."

The Secretaries further recommend that in the assignment of duties

to the Corresponding Secretaries during the coming quadrennium, the administrative work in relation to the Newman Trust Fund and the Newman School of Missions be placed with Secretary Diffendorfer.

The Proposed Havana Conference

To study questions relating to the evangelization of these people the Caribbean Congress on Christian Work will be held in Havana, Cuba, June 22 to 30, 1929.

Geographically Latin America is composed of two great parts, namely: The Caribbean Area, which comprises the Antilles, Mexico, Central America, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela; and, second, all of South America except Colombia and Venezuela. A great Congress on Christian Work was held for the latter section at Montevideo in 1925. Now the Caribbean Area is to get together.

There are in the thirteen countries of the Caribbean Area thirty-eight millions of people in need of the full Gospel message. Of these, nineteen millions, one-half, are Indians and *mestizos*; about fifteen millions are white; more than four millions are negroes and mulattos, most of whom have become Latinized, speaking Spanish or French, and enjoying full citizenship.

There has been a notable advance in religious work in Latin America since the holding of the Panama Congress thirteen years ago. The churches have grown in numbers and stability, and there has been a gratifying development of leadership among the nationals, notably in Mexico, Porto Rico and Cuba. The sessions of the Panama Congress in 1916 were conducted in English, the preparatory work was done largely by American missionary experts, and the objective of the Congress seemed to be to place before the churches of North America the vision of the call of Latin America rather than to bring the young churches on the field into a study of their task. This was materially changed at Montevideo in 1925. Leaders from the mother churches, experienced missionaries and able nationals developed a program that is giving wonderful results in projecting the churches on the field into a larger grasp of their task, pointing out at the same time the most approved lines of cooperation between these churches and the mother churches.

And in the preparations for Havana in June, 1929, there is a further advance in that the inception plans and arrangements for the Congress are largely the work of Latin American Christian leaders, and methods of preparation and discussion of subjects in vogue in Latin America will be followed. The official language will be Spanish, with ample interpretations into English for the benefit of those members and visitors who do not understand Spanish.

In November, 1926, Dr. Luis Alonso, a leading Havana pastor, after a conference in New York with Dr. S. G. Inman of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, presented to the Evangelical Association of Havana a proposal to inaugurate plans for the holding

of a Caribbean Congress. The churches in Cuba heartily approved the movement and named their representatives on the Committee of Arrangements. Dr. Inman spent several weeks in Havana in conference with the Committee, advising as to plans and program.

The principal objects of the Congress are three: to bring about a better acquaintance and closer relations between the Christian workers of the Caribbean Area; to study ways and means for obtaining the evangelical literature needed by the workers; and, to discuss a series of problems which are common to all Christian organizations, but which are not easily solved. The preparatory work for the Congress consists in the study by group discussion in the several countries of the main questions which will be taken up by the Congress, and in the publication of monographs and reports which will challenge the consideration of important questions.

Nine subjects to be discussed by the Congress are: general education, religious education, ministerial training, organization and self-support of the Church, evangelization, literature, the social program of the Church, woman's work, and evangelical solidarity in Latin America. The leadership in these discussions, as well as in organization, is distinctly Latin American.

The Congress will be composed of two hundred delegates. Of these forty will be sent by the Boards of Missions having work in the Caribbean Area. Two-thirds of the delegates from the Caribbean countries are expected to be nationals, with one-third chosen from among experienced missionaries.

The Congress will be held in Candler and Buenavista Colleges, Southern Methodist institutions in the suburbs of Havana, thus providing ample room for housing the delegates and for all kinds of small and large gatherings. The Havana office of the Committee of Arrangements is under the direction of Dr. Jose Marcial Dorado, its President.

In view of the interests which the Board of Foreign Missions through its work in Mexico has in the proposed Havana Conference, the Corresponding Secretaries recommend that the Board authorize its Executive Committee to vote such participation in the Conference as may be necessary as definite plans and proposals are submitted from time to time.

The Visit of E. Stanley Jones to South America

By special arrangement with the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, Dr. E. Stanley Jones sailed from New York on June 16, immediately at the close of the last General Conference, for his first general evangelistic tour to the South American Republics.

His itinerary included 20 days in Brazil, 4 days in Montevideo, 18 days in Argentina and 10 days in Chile. There was general regret that he was not able to visit Peru and Bolivia. His only visit in Peru was to Lima, while his steamship was in harbor.

At first, it was thought that his visit would have significance largely

in the training of our missionaries and national evangelical workers in new evangelistic methods. In the thought of our friends in South America this was held to be the main purpose of his coming and they at first discouraged Dr. Jones to attempt to give his message to those South Americans who would correspond to the educated classes with whom he has been so successful in India and Malaysia. This was a little discouraging coming from those who knew the lands to the South of us.

Dr. Jones himself was on the point of calling off the visit, for he was told that he could not reach the people in whom he was most interested, the intellectuals, and that he was going up against an entirely different proposition from India and her educated classes. He was told that he could not reach these people for four reasons: that he would have to use an interpreter, that he did not know the intellectual and spiritual background, that the intellectuals were utterly indifferent to religion and would pass by on the other side, and that he was from North America and would have no hearing on account of that fact, for North Americans, due to our Caribbean policy, are not popular in all South American circles. In all of which there was some truth but it turned out not to be the whole truth. Dr. Jones did have to use interpreters, but, except in one place, he did not find them any special hindrance. The fact that he had such splendid interpreters really heightened what he had to say.

As to the difference of background between Latin America and India, he found that this was exaggerated. The fact that the intellectuals were taking to Theosophy and Vedantism to fill the void made after their break with Roman Catholicism showed a spiritual affinity to the East.

As to their being indifferent to religion, he found that they were indifferent only in the sense that they saw nothing to be excited over in the traditional Christianity with which they were breaking. They thought this was all there was to Christianity. But that they are indifferent to the Gospel when it comes with New Testament freshness and an intellectual framework that they can respect, Dr. Jones did not find to be true.

Reports from Buenos Aires state that his intensive work in that city has accomplished incalculable benefits to the Evangelical cause. A correspondent writes: "No man has ever made the deep impression on the spiritual life of this community that Dr. Jones has been able to make in this short time."

Buenos Aires is the center for a number of Protestant denominations and among the faithful attendants on Dr. Jones' meetings were Southern Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Disciples, Mennonites, Christian Brethren, Lutherans, Anglicans, Free Brethren, Nazarenes, Christian and Missionary Alliance workers, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and Bible Society representatives, who were unanimous in the warmth of their appreciation.

Not only those within the Evangelical circle listened to his stimulating messages, but a large number of those outside the Evangelical

faith attended his lectures. A group of the very highest national literary and educational men was reached through a luncheon meeting from which most satisfactory reactions have come. Among the group were the Presidents of the two great universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata, the ex-Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, the President of the Buenos Aires Press Association and one of the heads of the great Argentine daily *La Prensa*, a leading physician, two prominent government educators, writers and others. One of these men afterward declared that he had never had an idea that such spiritual appreciation existed. He said: "Since that meeting I have been living in a new world." *La Prensa*, reporting the luncheon, states: "Dr. Jones made a very fine impression by the keenness and the direct way in which he presented his material, by the discretion with which he expounded and defended his ideas, by the promptness with which he replied to questions that were put to him and by his culture and erudition."

Probably no other American evangelist would have found quite so warm a welcome as this well known friend of Hindu leaders and philosophers. Reporting on the results of the campaign, Dr. W. E. Browning, Secretary of the Continental Committee in South America which organized and directed it, writes as follows:

"I feel very strongly that NOW is the accepted time to gather in the large number of people who have had but a vague idea of evangelical Christianity, but who are friendly to the idea and willing to be convinced. On the fringe of the Evangelical movement there are now hundreds of men and women who are anxious to hear of Christ, as He may affect present-day movements and life, but who are utterly indifferent to the claims of this or that rival sect. If our work is not to become static, I fully believe that we must enter this new field and endeavor to build up a new constituency on the basis of faith in Jesus Christ rather than obedience to this or that creed or sect. Of course those who may be attracted will probably enter this or that church. This will be the natural result. But the approach must be along other lines. I feel that unless we can thus reach out into this new and inviting field, the Evangelical movement is likely within a few years to lose its opportunity, which is now golden, to enter in and become a vital directing element in the life of the people at large."

As to the visit to Chile, the following extract from the resolutions sent by the Committee on Cooperation for Christian Work in Chile speak for themselves:

"The Committee on Cooperation in Christian Work in Chile at their meeting yesterday passed resolutions to extend gratitude to the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America for making it possible for Dr. Jones to visit Chile.

"Dr. Jones opened doors which many had thought closed to the gospel. He knew how to present the gospel to those who are not directly identified with the churches. In all his addresses, regardless

of where they were given and of the subject on which he spoke, he knew how to make Christ stand out as master of the situation. His was a message for the missionaries, pastors and members of the Chilean and English speaking churches, other workers and the public in general."

With further reference to his visit to Chile, Dr. J. H. MacLean, a Presbyterian missionary of Santiago, writes:

"I daresay that you will appreciate the verdict of one who has been on the field 22 years. In the first place, within that period at least and since evangelical work has been begun, no evangelical has ever made such a deep penetration into the thought, feeling and purpose of cultured Chileans. For the *first* time we were able to attract them to a central hall and have them listen to an unsurpassed exponent of vital Christianity whose message revolves closely about Christ and is directly applied to the palpitating problems of the soul in daily living.

"We were fortunate enough to secure the 'Salon de Honor' of the University of Chile and although the hour was altered the day before our gathering the place was filled to overflowing. With rare sagacity and an eye on his supreme mission Stanley Jones lectured on Ghandi and Tagore, but before he had closed, without offending even the slightest sensibilities, he had delivered his tribute to the Christ. Sunday was spent in the churches and in the gymnasium of the Instituto Inglés but we ventured to take the large Swiss Hall in the center for the rest of the meetings. . . . Our forward policy matched his own resolution to break into further liberty. Assuredly he spoke without restriction although he was tactful and considerate always. He completely won the hearts of all auditors. We have a long list of men and women who handed in their names and addresses without undue pressure and who are to meet with us in the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. to study the life of Christ. . . .

"Jones' visit has served to stimulate and hearten our evangelical forces which had begun to show signs of low morale. His verve and tone of certainty, his courage in commending Christ, his manly appeals, all have emboldened our fellow-workers and they are ready to resume their task with redoubled vigor and rekindled hope."

Mission Policies and Methods in China

In February, 1928, the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America organized a Commission on Mission Policies and Methods in China in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at Atlantic City, January 12, 1928. That resolution was as follows:

The Business Committee finds itself unable during the meeting of the Conference to prepare a statement which could satisfactorily evaluate the present situation in China in its bearing on Christian Missions in that country. Nor is there time for any adequate discussion here of the numerous important questions relative to missionary

policies and methods in China. Therefore the Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That the Foreign Mission Conference of North America instruct its Committee of Reference and Counsel to appoint a commission of twenty-five members, to be known as a Commission on Mission Policies and Methods in China, which shall study the conditions affecting Christian work in China and those questions on policy and method on which mission boards are now seeking light and guidance.

2. That the proposed commission be instructed to seek fullest information and expression of opinion from the various boards at work in China and from their missionaries; that it especially seek information and advice from the Chinese Christian forces.

3. That as a part of its work the proposed commission advise the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council in China of the nature of the questions before the commission and seek its counsel. That the National Christian Council in China be requested to recommend such delegates from China to the Meeting of the International Missionary Council at Jerusalem as are planning to return home by way of America and who are especially qualified to interpret to the commission the mind of the Christian forces in China on the questions under consideration. That the National Christian Council be requested at the same time to name for conference with the proposed Commission any other Chinese Christians who are planning to be in America in the near future and who also are especially qualified for the desired cooperation with the Commission.

4. That the Mission Boards in the United States and Canada be requested to meet the necessary traveling expenses of any members of their own constituencies who may be asked to serve on the proposed Commission.

5. That the proposed Commission be urged to complete its work and report its recommendations to the Committee of Reference and Counsel for transmission to the boards as soon as possible.

The members of the Commission are as follows:

*H. E. V. ANDREWS	*O. E. GODDARD	*J. W. WOOD
*A. E. ARMSTRONG	CANON S. GOULD	MISS M. WOOLLEY
*A. R. BARTHOLOMEW	*E. H. HUME	
*C. D. BONSACK	R. M. JONES	
K. L. BUTTERFIELD	*K. S. LATOURETTE	*MISS M. HODGE
*R. E. CHANDLER	*W. W. LOCKWOOD	P. H. J. LERRIGO
*S. J. COREY	MRS. F. J. McCONNELL	*L. B. MOSS
R. E. DIFFENDORFER	*MRS. E. K. ROYS	F. M. POTTER
*G. E. EPP	E. W. SMITH	J. M. SPEERS
*J. H. FRANKLIN	R. E. SEER	M. T. STAUFFER
*F. D. GAMEWELL	*MISS H. THOBURN	*A. L. WARNSHUIS

The Commission held its first meeting on April 11, 1928, partly to plan for the longer meeting in June, and partly to meet Mr. Hawkins, of the London Missionary Society. A sub-committee appointed by the Commission to arrange further for the June gathering met on April 27 and May 18.

The people whose names are starred above were present at the Hartford gathering, June 1 to 4, 1928, Professor Lewis Hodous, Professor D. J. Fleming and Miss Elizabeth Bender were present by invitation, filling places of some unable to attend. With the Commission met the following Chinese and missionaries:

T. C. BAU
WM. L. BEARD
MRS. C. C. CHEN
DONALD FAY
J. C. JENSEN
T. T. LEW

A. W. LINDSAY
S. H. LITTELL
PAUL C. MENG
MISS L. MINER
D. W. RICHARDSON
C. STANLEY SMITH

LENNIG SWEET
Y. Y. TSU
SISTER URSULA MARY
Y. H. WANG
C. P. WANG
R. C. WELLS

At the Hartford meeting all participated on equal terms and all were impressed with the remarkable spirit of fellowship. The members of the Commission would record their deep appreciation of the contributions made both by the missionaries and the Chinese.

Weeks before the June meeting letters had been sent to the mission boards of North America asking for the questions on which each would like the counsel of the Commission. Those questions, a list of which is attached herewith, formed the basis of the discussions at the Hartford gathering. A summary of the discussions and main trends of opinion at the Hartford meeting has been printed on Pages 7-17 in the pamphlet of *Recommendations from the Committee of Reference and Counsel* and is presented herewith as a part of the report of the Corresponding Secretaries to this Annual Meeting.

The Enlarged Meeting of the International Missionary Council

The International Missionary Council is the successor to the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh in June, 1910. The Board will recall that the Edinburgh Conference was by far the most representative gathering ever held up to that date, to consider the problems involved in the world-wide expansion of Christianity. To a remarkable degree, Edinburgh faced the wholeness of our world task as well as its oneness. It helped greatly to usher in an era of more scientific, because more international, study of missionary questions.

That which gave the Edinburgh Conference its chief distinction, however, was the fact that it interpreted itself not as an end but as a beginning. Its one and only creative act was the appointment of a Continuation Committee to carry forward its work and to further in every way international cooperation. This Continuation Committee consisted of forty or more missionary leaders of different lands. When it became impossible, because of war conditions, for it to perform all its functions, an emergency committee was constituted which, with the Continuation Committee itself, has been succeeded by what is known as the International Missionary Council.

This new organization rests securely on the national cooperative bodies which in turn are made up of official representatives of the various churches and missionary agencies concerned. For instance, the

Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada do their co-operative work through what is known as the Foreign Missions Conference and its Committee of Reference and Counsel, to which this Board makes an annual appropriation and the representation of which we have had from year to year as a part of our reports to the Annual Meeting.

Similarly, the Mission Boards in Great Britain have an organization which they call "The Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland." The Missionary Boards of Switzerland have an association, as have also the Boards of Germany, Australia and other countries.

In addition to these and other cooperative organizations of the Foreign Missionary Societies in the "sending" countries, there are now National Christian Councils in most of the major mission fields as, for instance, the National Christian Councils of Japan, Korea, India, Burma, and Ceylon, Mexico, Western Asia and Northern Africa. These national cooperating organizations are now 24 or more in number.

While the International Missionary Council at first was composed of delegates from the national organizations of the so-called "sending" countries, it is now proposed that it shall be made up of official delegates from all of the National Christian Councils throughout the world. At Edinburgh there were only two of these national bodies in existence. To-day there are at least 24, a fact which records in itself, the progress made in cooperation in the world-wide Christian Movement during the last eighteen years.

Two years ago at Ratvik in Sweden, a vision seized the Committee of the Council—a vision of an expanded Council meeting which, while avoiding the stupendous expense and unwieldy magnitude of a World Missionary Conference like that at Edinburgh, could yet be sufficiently representative. If prepared for by adequate reserve and intellectual and spiritual work, it was felt that such an Enlarged Meeting might face the total world situation and arrive, through corporate fellowship and thought and prayer, at a Christian world outlook, a prophetic vision of the task to be done, a fresh grasp of our faith, and a statesmanlike conception of the processes by which it might be achieved.

The Committee of the Council resolved that two-thirds of the delegates to this Enlarged Meeting should come from the newer churches and should be nationals, so that the crying need for an integration of what used to be the "sending" and the "receiving" countries into a full conception of "sharing" each way could be realized.

Accordingly 240 delegates, representing 26 national and international Christian and missionary bodies from 51 different countries, met in Jerusalem on the Mount of Olives from March 24 to April 8, 1928.

When on Easter morning these delegates streamed down from the Mount of Olives at the close of two weeks of conference and study, it was as clear as the noonday that one of the great creative hours of the Christian mission in the world had fully struck. For one of the really great crises of their history confronts the Christian forces of the

world, and "Jerusalem 1928" was an honest, devout act by the responsible leadership of the Protestant Christian missionary enterprise to discover the will of God for the whole movement at this critical hour.

The fellowship that they had experienced on the Mount of Olives in the deepest realities of life, the intimate interpenetration of mind with mind, of spirit with spirit, across the frontiers of language and race and communion, the transformation of outlook and expansion of horizon, that every living mind had experienced—these were enough in themselves to make the great cost in time, energy and money that the meeting has involved, abundantly worth while.

Even greater than these, however, are the expressions of the common mind of the Council under the guidance of Almighty God incorporated in its Findings. No one, indeed, who was present can ever forget the keen ecstasy of the hour when the Bishop of Manchester came to the last words of the statement on The Christian Message, and we knew that God had given to the Council a restatement of the Gospel in terms, rooted in reality, emerging from a profound and coherent theology, and vibrating and real for the new generation. Of all utterances given since the war through corporate Christian witness this seems to be incomparably the greatest. Taken together with the Findings on world-wide industrial and rural problems, based as they are on sound Christian teaching, economic science and practical need; the courageous, balanced Findings on inter-racial relationships; the relations of the Older and Younger Churches; the Future of Cooperation; and the Home Base, give us for Protestant Christendom a clear mandate, an expanding program, a unified world outlook that will be for this decade all, and more than all, that the reports of the Edinburgh Conference in 1910 were to the years that followed it.

The spiritual life of the Conference was wonderfully rich and deep at once in its reality, its unity and its variety of expression.

On the opening Sunday afternoon Bishop MacInnes, of Jerusalem, in the grounds of the Galilee Church gave a devotional talk to the delegates on the city of Jerusalem, which lay spread out before them. On Palm Sunday morning he took a devotional pilgrimage in song and prayer and praise from Bethany along the path Our Lord walked and rode on His triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Late at night on Maundy Thursday they prayed in the Garden of Gethsemane with the moonlight above struggling against the clouds. On Good Friday morning many walked from the Ecce Homo along the Via Doloroso in devotional meditation to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In these and other ways the unique Christian associations of Jerusalem wove themselves inextricably and forever into the spiritual experience of the Conference.

Every morning at 7 o'clock groups met regularly either for silent meditation in the Chapel, for worship in the manner of the Friends in another room, and again in spoken prayer and song—prayer spoken in rich variety of language and nationality—as well as in quiet thought under the olives overlooking the city.

Out of these early morning hours of prayer came a new urgency and a fuller content for the eight objectives for prayer adopted by the Committee of the Council for the Jerusalem Meeting. So keenly was the Jerusalem Conference brought to a deep and fresh realization of the place of prayer in accomplishing its essential spiritual task that it felt it to be its duty to ask its members and Christian people in all lands who are led to unite with them, to continue in meditation upon the example and the teaching of the Lord Jesus in regard to prayer and to make definite supplication:

1. *For a Missionary Spirit.*—That the Church may see the whole world's need of Christ, and may be ready for any sacrifice in order to make Him known to all mankind.

2. *For a Spirit of Prayer.*—That Christian people may learn to pray as Christ prayed and taught His disciples to pray; and that an ever-increasing number of interceders may be raised up until the whole Church is awakened to prayer.

3. *For a Spirit of Sacrifice.*—That the Church may be willing at whatever cost to follow and to bear witness to the way of Christ as she learns it.

4. *For a Spirit of Unity.*—That the whole Church of Christ may desire and experience a new unity in Christ.

5. *For the Gift of Interpretation.*—That the Church may learn to preach the eternal Gospel by word and life in terms that the men and women of this age will understand.

6. *For Courageous Witness in Moral Questions.*—That the witness of the Church in the moral questions of our day may truly reflect the mind of God and may be known and felt throughout the world.

7. *For a Spirit of Service.*—That a great number of men and women may offer themselves unreservedly to do Christ's work at home and abroad in our generation.

8. *For the Completion of Our Own Conversion.*—For the removal of all hindrances in our own lives to the manifestation of God's redeeming love and power.

Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the Council, emphasized in his opening statement the unparalleled need to-day for a strong, convincing lead in face of divided thought and conflicting voices, and the overwhelming need of the world to-day. Prophets were born among the hills of Palestine, and the prophetic voice was essential again to-day. He pleaded that Christ wants us to get help from and give help to such so-called secular bodies as the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and other constructive forces—so that He may reign over all and in all. These notes of prophetic vision and utterance, and of catholic comprehensiveness thus struck by the Chairman at the beginning rang through the whole fortnight and characterized every one of the findings.

The mornings of the first week were given to open forum discussion. This drew out of the amazingly rich experience of the leader-

ship from all over the world their varied thought on the subjects named above. Each evening was given to some massive statement on the realities of some single field or aspect. Dr. David Yui on the first evening presented a masterly paper on the Chinese situation, following the next night by Dr. Datta on "What Is Moving in the Heart of India"; then Dr. Temple on the third evening surveyed "The Historic Christian Fellowship," and at an evening meeting on Evangelism three representatives of intensely difficult fields—South America, Persia, and India, the latter by our own Stanley Jones—presented at once the problems and the miraculous triumphs of the Gospel to-day.

The spirit of self-determination which has been the most explosive and transforming of the upheavals of the post-war period expressed itself vigorously in the open forums in a spirit of Christian frankness and fellowship from Asia and Africa, Latin America and the Islands. But it was handled throughout with the aim of genuine mutual comprehension and co-operation.

In face of the problems created by the new attitude towards non-Christian systems including the power of secular civilizations, these religions and cultures were reviewed in a spirit of constructive understanding and of sympathetic insight. The aim was to discover their eternal values in the light of the Christian Message. Not, however, with a view to a mere mosaic of elements from each, a "syncretism" as was feared by a certain number of delegates. Even the swiftest reading of the Message produced after these discussions will reveal how far that fear has been from being realized, and how—out of such a frank facing of reality—the supreme and unique place of Christ and of His life and death and resurrection as a redemptive act of God, shines more clearly and with more translucent certainty than ever.

The whole progress of modern psychology and of new principles and methods of education, as well as the drastically different attitudes of Governments since the War to the education of subject peoples, was met by an attempt to frame a thorough-going reorientation of the thought and practice of Christian missions towards religious education. Educational leaders of international repute, like Professor Hocking of Harvard, Dr. Weigle of Yale, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and Professor Eberhard of Berlin, gave to the Council experience and invaluable leadership. Canon Raven's inspired vision of the method and spirit of Jesus' teaching shed a blaze of new light on what became the fundamental conviction of the Council, namely, that, in an astonishing and unexpected way, the stable and assured conclusions of the modern educational leadership coincide with both the Christian method and message.

Similar processes of frank facing of new realities marked the discussion of the world-wide outreach of western industrialism into Asiatic and African as well as Island fields. Here the leadership of Mr. Harold Grimshaw, of the International Labour Office, and of Mr. R. H. Tawney, author of "The Acquisitive Society," and col-

laborator in the Archbishop of Canterbury's report on industrial conditions, was of untold value. For they combine practical experience and scientific knowledge, the one of conditions of forced labor all over the world, and the other of economics. This knowledge, blended with the first-hand experience from every Continent of missionaries and Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and other workers, gives to the findings on industrialism an unsurpassed blend of reality and Christian purpose.

Here, also, as everywhere, the contribution of the regrettably inadequate number of women delegates brought in vital and creative reality without which the Council would have been incalculably poorer. The proportion of younger delegates, especially from Student Christian Movements, was also inadequate, though largely in excess of that at Edinburgh.

Most novel of all and most convincing was the setting in the center of the Council's thought the problems of rural populations of the world which, after all, cover the majority of the human race. The Conference saw, as no such group had ever grasped before, the need to shape the work of evangelism, education, economics, healing and hygiene in the village, not on a crude or a simple form of city work, but on a radically different plan from the foundation upward and in the light of the best modern knowledge. Here Professor Butterfield's great experience in this subject was of supreme value. Here again the findings, if carried through the channels of organizations all over the world represented in the Conference, can transform life.

The immense territory traversed between Edinburgh, 1910, and Jerusalem, 1928, was revealed nowhere more strikingly than in the discussions on the relations of the older and younger churches. At Edinburgh there were barely twenty-six representatives of the younger churches in a membership of over twelve hundred. At Jerusalem the proportion was almost fifty-fifty. Also the emphasis is now swiftly moving from rebellious self-determination as against western mission organization to the idea of the Church as rooted in God in the soil of its country; at once an integral part of the Church universal yet radiating its life with its own nation, alert to the problem of its community, penetrating all phases of life, kindled with the missionary spirit and sharing its best with its fellow churches throughout the world. Vigorous emphasis was given to the fact that, even were the younger churches to become fully self-supporting, the occupation of new fields, the exploring of untouched areas, the erection and maintenance of the buildings, and service of hospitals, schools, research, literature, and every instrument of world-wide evangelism will call upon the western world for greater support than ever, in money and thought and prayer.

From this the thought of the Conference moved on naturally into the region of world-wide co-operation through the twenty-six national councils which are represented in this meeting alone. In this spacious field the consideration of the International Council as an organization

held a central place. The constitution was modified and the Committee of the Council was elected. On a spontaneous and standing vote, and amid expressions from leaders of every continent of affection and reverence for his leadership, Dr. Mott was elected the chairman of the new Council, while Mr. J. H. Oldham, Dr. A. L. Warnhuis and the Rev. William Paton were elected secretaries.

The Corresponding Secretaries need only to remind the Board that Dr. Mott is one of the Honorary Managers of our Board of Foreign Missions. Recently, upon his retirement as General Secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has expressed his intention that in the future he will give his entire time to the development of the work of the International Missionary Council. We are confident that the Board will be happy to send a word of appreciation to Dr. Mott and pledge to him our loyal co-operation in one of the most gigantic undertakings of his long and eventful career.

The expansion of the spiritual life, the intellectual education and the sacrificial service of the Home Base naturally followed this question of world-wide co-operation. The steady growth of a sense of the intolerable magnitude of the task ahead, and the pitiful inadequacy of not only our personal but our collective capacity, drove the Council deeper and deeper into self-examination personally and corporately. An ever profounder sense of dependence on the supernatural resources of God grew on the spirit. Rarely can a corporate meditation and intercession have exercised so penetrating, so profound, and so searching a test as well as so inspiring an influence as that of Bishop Linton on Good Friday. He followed the hours of Our Lord's life in the last day before the Crucifixion. He made us see ourselves in the disciples who "let Him down" both by betrayal and desertion, and then showed us in Jesus' own struggle in that mysterious clash of "My will" and "Thy will," leading to the triumphant hour when both were one. The swift stream of spoken prayer that followed showed how deeply men's hearts had been stirred.

On Easter Sunday morning, with the triumphant response of "He is risen indeed," to Bishop McConnell's cry "Christ is risen," there was concluded the united Communion Service in which East and West, Anglican, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian came together in a great united act of communion.

Probably this was the first communion service of its kind the world has ever seen. Our own Bishop McConnell was in charge. He was assisted by Dr. Datta, of Calcutta, a Presbyterian layman; C. Y. Cheng, General Secretary of the National Christian Council of China, and Moderator of the new United Church of Christ in China; E. C. Wilson, Foreign Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society of London; William Paton, a clergyman of the Church of England, and Secretary of the International Missionary Council, and by Canon Charles E. Raven, D.D., Canon of the Liverpool Cathedral and Chaplain to H. M. the King.

The ritual used that day was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, read by Bishop McConnell from Secretary Diffendorfer's *Vade Mecum*, and by Canon Raven from the Discipline in one of Bishop Newman's old hymn books, found in the library of the Newman School of Missions in the City of Jerusalem.

The Easter morning closed with Dr. Robert Speer's ringing message of "The Power of the Resurrection." It was caught up into immortal and poignant song by the Passion Music of the Russian Cathedral Choir.

The delegates to Jerusalem looked the realities of the world of to-day straight in the face; thought fearlessly, talked frankly, never exchanged a rough word; and amid a deepening world-fellowship sought God's will unitedly. So with the thought of the disciples in that power of the Risen Christ, "beginning at Jerusalem" and going out to the ends of the earth, and under the domination of a sense of humility and of elation at the tasks that lie ahead, the delegates parted. They came down from the Mount to the Valley of the Task. They went on their ways across oceans and continents to their separate tasks. Separate, yet one as they see their tasks in this new world-setting; one with the unforgettable consciousness of an unbreakable fellowship of fresh vision and renewed dedication; one above all in the certainty that the Christ who led these modern disciples up the Mount of Olives, "as was His custom," to pray, goes out with them into all these fields of harvest and has said, "Lo, I will be with you all the days."

Throughout the entire world the Findings of the Jerusalem Conference are now being studied by Missionary Societies, National Christian Councils, Colleges, Universities and Theological Seminaries and by thousands of pastors and laymen who desire to inform themselves as to this new charter for the Christian World Movement for the coming years.

In making the Findings of the Jerusalem Meeting the basis of the program of addresses and the themes for prayer and praise, for this Annual Meeting of our Board of Managers, your Secretaries are bringing to the attention of the Board the best judgment of accredited representatives of the Protestant Missionary Movement as to our future policy and program.

Self-Governing Central Conferences

The Board of Foreign Missions will recall that the relation of the Central Conferences to our world-wide international Methodist organization was possibly the topic of greatest interest and concern to the last General Conference. Your Secretaries in their Quadrennial Report presented to the General Conference a thorough-going analysis of this problem and especially its bearing upon our foreign missionary processes and program.

If there is any question as to the concern of the Board of Foreign Missions in these matters, it must be kept in mind that the Board of Foreign Missions has been chartered to set up the Church in all of its

activities in the fields of its labors. To lay the foundations and to build the superstructure of the Church; to establish the local societies and group them into District Conferences and Annual Conferences with all their intricate relationships is a part of the goal of endeavor of the Board of Foreign Missions. The recruiting of men for the ministry; the standards of ministerial qualification and training; the courses of study; the training schools and theological seminaries; the conditions under which the national ministers work and the relative merits of different methods of work adapted to many different peoples and countries, are all within the daily thought and concern of the foreign missionary.

The breaking down of illiteracy through the establishment of schools of all grades, some of which are the only schools known to the people among whom we work, while others are definitely related to the State School System—schools conforming to the requirements of individual peoples and governments, but schools which are different with character building as the first and foremost function—is all within our missionary purpose.

The same may be said of hospitals and the training of nurses and doctors; campaigns for better sanitation and for personal and social hygiene; and cooperation with governments in the warfare against disease, epidemics and famines.

We must of course add the specialized work in industrial training and what, in recent years, looms up as one of the most important functions of modern foreign missions, that is, a sane and effective approach to the problems of rural community life. Nor must we forget the translation, publication and distribution of Christian literature and cooperation with the American Bible Society in the translation and distribution of the Scriptures.

The Christian nurture of children and youth, the building up of Christian family life as well as the more formal religious instruction in day school and Sunday school are well-known activities of our foreign missionaries. It probably never can be estimated how much the foreign missionaries have concerned themselves with the processes of religious education. Their interest cannot be gauged by the employment of special secretaries from America for the promotion of religious education or the publication of special literature. The religious training of children and youth through home, school and church is a natural and normal part of all foreign mission endeavor.

We rehearse these well-known activities, not merely in order to bring foreign missions into a better perspective in the thought of the home Church, although this is needed, but in order to give full meaning to what is involved in setting up self-supporting, self-governing and self-propagating churches in the fields outside of the United States. This is especially pertinent since the action of the 1928 General Conference now provides that the Central Conferences shall have power to adapt our church life to the peculiar conditions on the various fields, and to them shall be committed for supervision in harmony with the Dis-

cipline, all the educational, medical, evangelistic, publishing and other connectional interests of the Church.

Self-government in the Church outside of the United States was given a new impetus at Kansas City last May, when the amendments to the Constitution of our Church were referred for adoption to the various Annual Conferences. These amendments, if passed, will enable the Central Conferences to elect Bishops for their own territories and to determine the length of their terms of office, fix their residences and their salaries.

These amendments will come before the Annual Conferences for ratification during the calendar year, 1929. In view of the significance to foreign missions and the realization of our acknowledged aims, your Corresponding Secretaries recommend that all members and friends of foreign missions everywhere, give earnest thought and helpful cooperation in the interpretation of these amendments to the Annual Conferences in order that they may be unanimously supported by our laymen and our preachers.

Thus in many respects we are now beginning to see the fruition of the first hundred years of foreign missions. By this we do not mean that there have not been results all through the years in any and all of the lines of activity suggested, but the new legislation now openly proposes that it is the policy of the Church that the control on all of these matters shall be given to Central Conferences. In other words, many of our ecclesiastical children have grown up. A recognition of this fact is just as significant and important on our part, as a Board of Foreign Missions, as it is for parents to observe this changed relationship in their own families.

At Kansas City, in May, 1928, the Methodist Episcopal Church definitely decided no longer to attempt to govern the Church in a dozen or more different countries in other parts of the world from the so-called "home base." Our duty, or rather our opportunity, now, will be to co-operate with these younger churches to the full extent of our ability.

This change of relationship has never been stated so clearly and so fundamentally as in the Findings of the recent Jerusalem Conference on the Relation Between the Younger and the Older Churches. These findings need not be repeated here. Your Secretaries recommend that as largely as possible they be embodied in resolutions by this Board, showing that we have risen to the new and challenging situation which now confronts us.

It is of equal importance that our missionaries all over the world recognize this changed relationship. It is not the legislation that makes the new attitude necessary; it is rather the conditions in the new life of the world—conditions caused in a large measure by the Great War which have brought into action, far sooner than some of us have dared to believe, great forces for the awakening into new life of the non-white peoples everywhere. We rejoice in the eagerness with which our missionaries have looked forward to this great hour and the desire of all of them to adapt themselves to the new conditions.

The way in which our missionaries in Mexico, for example, have adapted themselves to the requirements of the new constitution of the Republic of Mexico and the well-known wisdom and far-sightedness with which the Resident Bishop, during the last Quadrennium, met these new conditions are illustrations of how we, from America, may find places of service and responsibility alongside of intense self-conscious national movements.

In China, there is to-day hardly a Christian university, college or training school that is not in the hands of a Chinese principal, president or Board of Commissioners, with the management of practically all of them transferred from the West to China and definitely in the hands of Boards of Managers, the majority of whom are Chinese. When our missionaries who have given their life work for the founding, establishing and caring for these and other institutions in the mission field yield the control to the nationals whom they have trained and encouraged through many years and themselves take lesser posts of service or accept positions as counselors or advisers, we see the missionary spirit at its best. Yet this is precisely what is being done all over China and what will be done in other countries of the world in the near future.

Our Missionary Goal

In their report to the General Conference of 1928, the Corresponding Secretaries called attention to the Board's Charter of incorporation in which it is stated that "The Board of Foreign Missions shall have committed to it the general supervision of all work in fields outside of the jurisdiction of the United States," etc. The Constitution of the Board defines its objects as "religious, philanthropic, and educational, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity by the promotion and support of all phases of church work and missionary activity in foreign countries."

So far as we know, neither the General Conference nor the Board of Foreign Missions has ever concreted these general objects of foreign mission endeavor, especially with reference to the establishing and nurturing of indigenous churches in the various foreign mission fields. Such a goal has always been implicit in the activity of the Board, through the years, as it sought to carry out the purposes for which it was founded. Your Secretaries felt that the time had come when the Church's foreign mission purpose should be more specifically stated, so that missionary candidates, missionaries, officers and managers of the Board and the Church at large may have certain clear aims toward which all will be striving and in view of which our progress may be evaluated from time to time. The Secretaries had nothing original to offer to the General Conference, but presented a statement of the goal of foreign missions generally accepted by most of the Christian denominations, and urged its adoption by the General Conference in order that our purpose may be more clearly defined and that the Board of Managers and Secretaries may have something very definite around which to evaluate our work.

At the General Conference this statement was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions, was thoroughly considered by them and the following was recommended to the General Conference and finally adopted:

"The supreme and controlling aim of Foreign Missions is to make the Lord Jesus Christ known to all men as their Divine Saviour, to persuade them to become His disciples, and to gather these disciples into Christian churches which shall be, under God, self-propagating, self-supporting and self-governing; to co-operate so long as necessary with these churches in the evangelizing of their respective countries, and to bring to bear on all human life the spirit and principles of Christ."

This statement of goal having been adopted by the General Conference, the Corresponding Secretaries recommend that it be forwarded to every missionary now in the service of the Board for his own personal guidance and that the Field Finance Committees be urged to give it consideration at an early session, so that all of our processes and projects may be continually re-appraised as contributing to the realization of our supreme goal.

Furthermore, we recommend that this statement of aim be submitted to all missionary candidates and that our Candidate Department and Candidate Committees examine all of our candidates with reference to their knowledge and understanding of the meaning of this aim and to request each candidate to present a written statement expressing his attitude toward it.

We also suggest that the statement be printed in the Commission which is given by the Board to all new candidates as soon as they are accepted for missionary service.

It will be noted that the statement provides adequate goals for the following:

1. A definite evangelistic appeal to all men everywhere to accept Jesus Christ as their Divine Saviour.
2. The very clear purpose to establish the Christian Church as a body of believers in Christ.
3. To strive to set up in each country in which we labor a self-propagating, self-supporting and self-governing church.
4. The recognition of our duty to co-operate so long as may be necessary with these younger churches.
5. The necessity of bringing to bear on all our social relationships the spirit and principles of Christ.

The bearing of the Findings of the recent Enlarged Meeting of the International Missionary Council in Jerusalem upon these goals of foreign mission endeavor is worthy of our careful study. The Findings concerning the Christian Message; the relation between the younger and the older Churches; the Christian Mission in the light of race conflict; industrial problems; rural problems, and the whole underlying process of religious education on the foreign field are a

series of statesmanlike proposals which to-day are challenging the Christian leadership of the entire world.

The New Day in Foreign Missions

In their first Annual Report to the Board of Foreign Missions in the Quadrennium 1924-1928, your Corresponding Secretaries closed their statement with a paragraph entitled "A New Day for Foreign Missions." It may be profitable for us to review again a part of that statement. It is as follows:

The modern missionary enterprise will probably be subjected to more careful scrutiny as to its motives, aims, ideals, policies and program, and a more critical analysis in the years just ahead than during any period of its history. It may be a trying period for all those in positions of responsibility in the offices of the Boards, and particularly for our missionaries and national leaders on the field. Rapidly increasing methods of intercommunication and transportation among the peoples of the world, and a more general exchange of political, educational, commercial and religious leaders of the world, coupled with an extreme national and racial consciousness and even sensitiveness, are some of the causes of a new developing attitude toward foreign missions. The problems of race relations, international contacts, social adjustments, economic imperialism, international education and finance, and of personal and social redemption, on the background of a new knowledge of the world and of a comparative study of the religions of the world, must all be taken into account by the missionary agencies that hope to be influential factors in the world's welfare in future days.

We should be in a position to welcome all inquiries, and to face patiently and constructively all criticisms from whatever sources, and should be willing to make such adaptations of policy and program as are consistent with the true purpose of foreign missions in the exaltation of Jesus Christ throughout the world.

Then there follows a series of suggestions in the form of questions which the Secretaries thought might be mutually helpful to Finance Committees, our Bishops resident in foreign areas and to the Board, for the stimulation of all concerned to a clearer understanding of the difficult problems which were then confronting us. The Board voted that these questions should be referred to the field and that the process should be started in every Field Finance Committee, looking toward a reappraisal of our missionary processes and program.

One year later, in November, 1925, your Secretaries expressed the conviction that the field should continue to study and apply the principles adopted in 1924, especially in the light of the new conditions

which we are facing in the present-day world. In addition, your Secretaries recommended the following:

*An Appeal for a New World Conference on
Foreign Missions*

The condition of most of the Foreign Mission Boards in the United States and Canada as well as in Great Britain and the Continent; the present tendencies of material prosperity and emphasis upon things local and provincial; the vast changes that have taken place and are in process throughout the non-Christian world especially since the upheaval of the Great War; the demands for the readjustment of our foreign mission policy and program; and the necessity of emphasizing anew the essential spiritual foundations and aims of the missionary enterprise—these and other considerations lead your Secretaries to bring to the attention of the Board of Foreign Missions an appeal to the International Missionary Council, with which we are in active co-operation, to arrange at the earliest convenient date for all concerned for a gathering world-wide in scope for the thoughtful and prayerful consideration of these problems.

No one will doubt but that the years following the Great War have been one of the most critical periods in the history of organized Christianity. Foreign missionary endeavor has not escaped its share of critical, if not cynical attitudes on the part of leaders of certain groups in our modern life. The Board need not be reminded of the efforts which the Secretaries and their loyal Staff, and the Board itself, during the past Quadrennium, have attempted to think through the confused and chaotic condition of our work and to come to some restatement of our motives, procedure, and relations to the new churches. We are passing through a period of transition, one that in many respects is trying the faith, the loyalty and the intellectual convictions of all honest and sincere Christian men and women.

The following list of activities through the past Quadrennium will be sufficient in themselves to indicate how the leaders of foreign missions throughout the world have attempted to face the issues of the present day and arrive at some constructive proposals for the future of the Christian World Movement:

The Foreign Missions Convention at Washington, D. C., January 28 to February 2, 1925.

The Congress of Christian Work in South America at Montevideo, March 29 to April 8, 1925.

The Nationalist Movement in Mexico, 1925-1926.

The Conference on the Christian Mission in Africa, at Le Zoute, Belgium, September, 1926.

The visits of your Corresponding Secretaries to Europe, North Africa and the Far East in 1926-1927.

The Asansol Conference in India, January 17-24, 1927.

The Renaissance and Revolution in China.

The All-China Conference of Chinese at Shanghai, January 2, 1928.

The Conference on Faith and Order at Lausanne, 1927.

The International Missionary Council, March 24 to April 8, 1928.

In the discussions at the Jerusalem Conference on the attitudes of the so-called "sending" churches with reference to the future of foreign missions, it was clearly stated that, if the vast resources in men and money which America is able to provide for making Jesus Christ known to the world are to become available in ensuing years, the Jerusalem Conference must say the word. We are confident that the Jerusalem Meeting did say the word.

There is now available an authoritative and comprehensive statement of the aims and dominant interests of the missionary movement at the present time. The Jerusalem Council made no attempt to evade the real issues which the missionary movement has to face to-day. It was clearly seen that the fundamental need is for a Christian world-view that will take account of all the facts of life as modern knowledge has revealed them and that will challenge the assumptions of secular civilization. To achieve such a synthesis there will be needed both the sustained and collective labor of many Christian thinkers in a fearless search for truth, and a no less courageous practical attempt to permeate all human relations and activities with the Christian spirit. The task must be undertaken, moreover, in relation to a world which is becoming increasingly aware of its common problems, and is coming more and more under the influence of a common outlook upon life.

Seen from this point of view, Christian missions can no longer be regarded as the hobby of a handful of enthusiasts. They are the expression of the life of the Church face to face at last with its real task, and equipped as never before for that task, inasmuch as it is able to enlist in its service the spiritual gifts and insights of all the races of mankind.

Interpreting the New Day in Foreign Missions

Recently one of our Bishops said that the 100 pages of the Findings of the Jerusalem Conference contained more meat than anything he had read in recent years and then turned with deep concern to inquire how these Findings can come to be known and understood among the ministers and laymen of the churches.

Everyone realizes that something like this is the essential problem of missionary education heightened at this particular time by the necessity of open and frank discussion of the many questions that have been raised, in recent years, in the minds of our more thoughtful people regarding foreign missions. With these things in mind your Corresponding Secretaries are happy to report a serious attempt to interpret the new day in foreign missions to our Methodist people.

Out of our constant touch with the Church, the following are some of the questions which have been raised which need frank discussion and understanding as the basis of continued confidence and support:

1. With the adoption of the proposed amendments giving self-determination to the Central Conferences, is our missionary task finished?

2. If younger churches desire now to control their own affairs, ought they not to pay the bill?

3. How can we make a sympathetic and constructive approach to non-Christian faiths and still preserve the uniqueness of Jesus as the Saviour of the world?

4. What is there in Christianity that is of transcendent value to give to the world?

5. What is the challenge to the Church of the new world philosophy of secularism common to East and West alike?

6. What is the place of the Christian school by the side of, or as a part of the national systems of education?

7. What Bill of Rights, based on the sacredness of human personality, is to be achieved for subject peoples?

8. Will our churches support an evangelistic approach to non-white peoples on the basis of their inherent worth and possibilities?

9. Without the Christian motive, will the moral energies of mankind be sufficient for these gigantic tasks?

With these and similar questions in mind, your Secretaries have set themselves to the task of revitalizing the missionary interests of our American churches. We realize that we cannot depend permanently on the high pressure appeals of threatened deficits. We are equally convinced that many of the old appeals are gone. We are fully aware that mere pride in our denominational record is no longer a considerable factor in arousing support for foreign missions.

With these problems before us, your Secretaries have been approaching the Church along the following lines:

1. All-day discussion groups with the ministers, in the programs of which the ministers themselves take the leading part. A representative of the Board sits in the discussion as a data man, giving from his experience and contacts with the field, information needed for the discussions. With the publication of the Reports of the Jerusalem Meeting in eight volumes, there is now available ample material for the organization and conduct of these discussion groups with ministers on a wide scale. The reason for holding them is that, in the last analysis, the minister must be the interpreter of the Christian World Movement to his own people and must do it in his own way.

2. A combination of the missionary convention, a discussion group with questions, the mass meeting and a retreat for ministers—a combination worked out after conference with some of the Bishops, District Superintendents, pastors and laymen for the areas assigned to the Board of Foreign Missions for special cultivation for this church year.

We were fortunate in having with us in America, after the Gen-

eral Conference, Dr. E. Stanley Jones, who consented to give several months to deputation work among the churches. He has been the central figure in one of the most successful pieces of missionary cultivation which has been promoted by the Board of Foreign Missions in the last decade. With Dr. Jones have been associated a group of missionaries and nationals. With the close of the series now projected, beginning September 24, in the Wilmington Conference and closing sometime in February in the Indianapolis Area, every District in the Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Buffalo and Indianapolis Areas will have had one of these inspiring meetings.

The missionaries and nationals speak during the day. Dr. Jones addresses a mass meeting at night. The next forenoon Dr. Jones holds a retreat of two and a half to three hours in length, with the ministers of the District and their District Superintendent. On Sunday the entire group occupy as many pulpits as possible in the Conference visited. Practically one Annual Conference a week can be covered by this program.

We wish it were possible to share with the Board some of the expressions of gratitude and of enthusiastic response which we have received in recent weeks as the result of these meetings. The new place which the nationals are taking in this work is indicative of the new relations which we have established with our younger churches. The eagerness with which our people are entertaining them in their homes, are listening to their messages, are stirred by their prayers as they see in them the new spiritual leaders of their respective countries, is one of the greatest evidences before us that a revival of genuine missionary interest is at hand.

Central, of course, in all of these meetings is the prophetic voice of Dr. E. Stanley Jones. His dates on this visit to America are being cleared from the office of the Board of Foreign Missions. The eagerness with which America desires to hear this man of God and the response to his messages among all classes of people, especially among students and among men of larger financial means and responsibilities, is a most encouraging religious phenomenon. His messages are more evangelistic than they are missionary, but they are always both. Central in all of his speeches and in his discussions with our ministers is the clear witness to Jesus Christ as the only hope of the world. In no city in which arrangements have been made for Dr. Jones has there yet been found a place of meeting big enough to seat all the people who want to hear him.

The basis of the program and discussions through the day has been the Findings of the Jerusalem Conference. Copies of the Findings are being sold to all persons present and are being purchased in large quantities. The whole outlook of the new approach to the missionary task, as outlined at Jerusalem, lies back of the messages of Dr. Jones and of the addresses of the missionaries and the nationals.

The Board will desire to acknowledge this service of E. Stanley Jones and his group of missionaries and nationals. The Corresponding

Secretaries hope that Dr. Jones will find it possible to remain in America until summer in order that he may continue his ministry of evangelism and the deepening of our spiritual life.

3. A more intensive cultivation of those who are supporting, by designated gifts, many pieces of work in our mission fields and the bringing of Parish Abroad missionaries into closer contact with their supporting churches are already under way and will be set forward efficiently and helpfully to all concerned with the appointment of a Secretary to give his whole time to that task.

4. It was generally agreed that the Anniversary of the Board of Foreign Missions at the General Conference in Kansas City, when the pageant, "The Golden Bowl," was presented, was the most inspiring event of the whole month. Preceded by weeks of preparation, of study and practice, over 600 participants from the churches of Greater Kansas City gave a picturesque panorama of the "Water of Life." So enthusiastically was it received that Bishop Waldorf requested that the Board cooperate with him in reproducing this pageant in his area, during the succeeding months. Fortunately we were able to secure the full time service of the directress, Mrs. Ruth Mougey Worrell. We have worked out a budget arrangement so as to make the production of the pageant in other cities financially self-supporting and equally profitable from the standpoint of preparation and the enlistment of the interest and cooperation of a large number of participants. On October 29, "The Golden Bowl" was presented at Topeka, and on November 7, at Salina, Kansas. The next presentation will be at St. Joseph, Missouri, and after the holidays, it will be presented in Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and other communities of the southwest. The official resolutions which have come to the Board from the local constituencies indicate that, from every point of view, this pageant has been an unusual success. It is our hope that it may continue to be used as one of the more spectacular ways of keeping our world-wide Christian Movement before the American churches.

JOHN R. EDWARDS,
RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER,
Corresponding Secretaries.

THE AIM OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

The following statement was adopted by the General Conference on May 14, 1928:

"The supreme and controlling aim of Foreign Missions is to make the Lord Jesus Christ known to all men as their divine Saviour, to persuade them to become His disciples, and to gather these disciples into Christian churches which shall be, under God, self-propagating, self-supporting and self-governing; to co-operate so long as necessary with these churches in the evangelization of their respective countries, and to bring to bear on all human life the spirit and principles of Christ."

CHINA

The work in China was begun by Rev. Judson Dwight Collins and Rev. Moses C. White, who arrived in China, September 4, 1847. Rev. James W. Bashford was elected a Bishop in 1904 and assigned to residence in Peking. He died in 1919. Rev. Wilson S. Lewis was elected a Bishop in 1908 and assigned to residence in Foochow. He died in 1921. Rev. L. J. Birney and Rev. F. T. Keeney were elected Bishops in 1920 and assigned respectively to residence in Shanghai and Foochow. In 1924, Rev. G. R. Grose and Rev. W. E. Brown were elected Bishops and assigned respectively to residence in Peking and Foochow, Bishop Keeney returning to the United States. In 1928, Bishop Brown returned to the United States and the Foochow Area was discontinued, pending the passage by the Church of the proposed amendments relating to the election of Bishops by Central Conferences.

The ten Conferences in China are grouped in Episcopal Areas as follows:

Peking: Bishop Grose—North China Conference, Chengtu West China Conference, Chungking West China Conference, Shantung Conference.

Shanghai: Bishop Birney—Central China Conference, Foochow Conference, Hinghwa Conference, Kiangsi Conference, South Fukien Conference, Yenping Conference.

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Reported by L. L. Hale

General Conditions

The work of our Church in China is so influenced by general conditions that these need to be taken into consideration if one is really to understand the true situation.

During the past year there has been within the bounds of this Conference no violent anti-Christian attacks nor outbreaks against foreigners similar to those at Nanking. Instead there has been an earnest effort to conciliate foreigners and arrive at equitable treaty understandings with foreign nations. During the spring, United States Minister MacMurray made an agreement with the Nationalist government, settling the Nanking affair and preparing the way for a new treaty and the recognition of the Nationalist government. This is a step in the right direction and is something fine and high in attitude and spirit.

The Chinese public quickly reflects the attitude of the government, or of the propagandists, toward the foreigner and his work, and if this is unfriendly we soon feel it. The Nanking settlement and the preparation of new treaties have distinctly helped the missionary in his work. There is far less incipient and outspoken ill-will toward the foreigner than a year ago. Though ignorance and prejudice abound, the people are generally friendly and would seem to understand that the foreigner is not, as they have been told, to blame for all of China's ills. Some hostility is still shown where communistic influence prevails and the foreigner is subject to contemptuous remarks and unfavorable treatment; and there are, of course, plenty of bad fellows who are ready to take advantage of an attack on the foreigner or any one else if there is a chance to profit thereby.

Much of the country has been so upset by banditry that the people have been too distracted to think of much else, and disorder has made successful church work impossible. Bandits have carried on their activities right up to the gates of big cities. Some bands have been armed with machine guns. It has been

impossible to visit some stations during the year, for bandits were watching every road to rob or hold for ransom any one from whom they could obtain money. Children have been taken and mutilated if their parents failed to redeem them. A small band of bandits can ruin or impoverish a large section of country.

In Central China crops have been good, which has meant much toward the relief of suffering and has tended to reduce banditry, but prices have increased and with new taxes and other levies the people have suffered terribly. This suffering and disorder has brought a great disillusionment regarding the glories and success of the revolution. There is much criticism of the government, which has, undoubtedly, at times acted unwisely.

Nevertheless, there has been a great social and political awakening. Women have attained a new status, and are filling positions formerly held only by men. People are more alert and thoughtful, and are taking a larger interest in their government. There is an earnest seeking for light and some have turned to religion.

Church members have suffered persecution and have been forced to join some of the "sword societies," but, on the whole, there has been less persecution than there was a year ago, and fewer of our preachers have been threatened.

Welcome for Missionaries

At the Annual Conference, one evening was given to a missionary welcome. Beautiful and touching tributes were made to the missionaries who have suffered many things and yet bear no resentment, but are willing to make sacrifices and undergo danger and hardship in returning to the work with conditions so upset. Each missionary was given a framed silk motto indicating the respect and love of the Chinese workers. The meeting was an event of a life time, and a humbling and purifying experience.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

During part of the year some churches

were occupied by soldiers, which has made the regular work impossible. But practically all our property has since been recovered, though soldiers still occasionally ask for quarters. A small "sword society" held one church for a time, but these societies, which are more or less "daoist" in character and similar to the Boxers, are not unfriendly and even say the church is the place to speak sound sense and persuade people to goodness. This shows how one generation has grown in understanding of the Church.

Services have been held every Sunday, sometimes in private homes, but attendance has not been good. We have lost about one-third of the church membership—some left because of persecution; others were faint-hearted; still others left because they came originally with selfish or ulterior motives; for some the church standards were too high; and some, who were weak and ignorant, left because they had no shepherd.

A number of our preachers left because of stringent economic conditions and the opportunity for better positions in business or official life. The government has great attraction for the younger men and they are offered lucrative positions. Their salaries in the church are so small that they can hardly educate their children, and our restricted budget has limited their school facilities. Such membership and ministry as we now have left are more devoted, spiritual, intelligent and energetic than formerly and more ready to take and bear responsibility.

Some of the pastors have proved worthy of the best traditions of the Church in any land. One fine young fellow, while ministering to a sick parishioner suffering from malignant malaria, contracted the disease and died. The whole village honored him. Another pastor, when every one else had fled, went out alone to meet the "small swords" who were burning villages, and by Spirit-led intercession induced them to spare the large town where he lived. They burned 25 other villages where members of the "big swords" lived. And then he modestly refused every honor that his village tried to bestow upon him.

During the late fall a united evangelistic program was planned for the whole Conference, with the hope of re-

newing the faith of the backslidden and of adding new members.

MEDICAL WORK

The University Hospital

This hospital was taken away from the united missions in 1927 and held until July 20, 1928. It was recovered with great difficulty and by strenuous efforts. The government was so disorganized in itself that, whereas, one branch was anxious to have the property returned, corrupt influence in another branch was able to retain it. Without strong friends it could not have been recovered.

It is estimated that more than half of the hospital equipment was lost, including all the drugs, bedding, linen, supplies and many surgical instruments. A good many useful instruments, however, were left, and these were in fair condition. The X-ray machine was nearly complete. The buildings were damaged considerably and were very dirty. It will take several months to put the Memorial Unit (foreign) in condition again.

It took one month from the time of recovering the hospital to prepare the staff, clean the buildings, secure supplies and open the first clinic. The people were so anxious for treatments, however, that 30 patients came the day before, 60 for the first clinic, and within two weeks there was an average of 150 patients a day, all that the small staff could manage. There is now an average of 90 in-patients a day.

In accord with the new spirit in China, a Chinese doctor was secured as superintendent, and Dr. Chang Fong I has two American doctors and two American nurses besides several Chinese doctors and nurses to help him. Chapel services have been held regularly since the first day.

The hospital is appreciated as never before and there is much rejoicing to have it again in Christian hands. The former manager, who was holding the hospital illegally, caused general dissatisfaction, and when he finally surrendered the situation, further discredited himself by moving out in the night.

Tunki Hospital

Political conditions have been such that it was not deemed safe nor wise for

Mrs. F. C. Gale, M.D., to return from Shanghai to Tunki, and the hospital there has been kept open by a competent nurse, who was able to render much service. The people are anxious to have Mrs. Gale return, and it is hoped that improving conditions will make this possible in 1929. Meanwhile, though the need for a doctor is great, the nurse is ministering to the sick and suffering, a blessing to many.

In all country sections in China the need for competent medical facilities is boundless. People have to travel hundreds of miles to reach a foreign doctor or hospital, and few can afford it.

Wuhu General Hospital

December 8th, 1927, will long be remembered as a glad day for the Wuhu Hospital patients and staff, for then they left the old, cold, smoky, mosquito-infested quarters and moved into a fine new plant, which is fireproof and has steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights, steam sterilizers, an elevator, and private and semi-private rooms. The patients are under one roof and operative cases are not endangered by having to be carried from one building to another in the open air, up or down the hill. Staff and patients are rejoicing in a measure of comfort and efficient convenience hardly dreamed of.

The number of patients and the income from fees have increased, and it looks as if the additional income would nearly cover the increased cost of the finer institution and the more modern and efficient treatment.

Miss Victoria Pon, the efficient Chinese nurse, who studied in America, has organized a nurses' training school, and there are 25 students in training. These students have finished high or junior middle school and have actually paid tuition for a chance to study nursing. This marks a great change in the attitude toward nursing. An even greater change is the replacing of men by women nurses. Few more significant changes have taken place in Chinese social life and outlook.

Religious work has been carried on faithfully by the hospital pastor and by the staff. There is a fine spirit of loyalty and co-operation on the part of all connected with the hospital. Christianity has come to mean more to people since the troubles of last year. Some of

the finest transformations witnessed in the hospital are not in people's bodies, but in their minds.

Mrs. Brown secured from friends a few gifts sufficient to build a small greenhouse, and now the grounds and wards are beautiful with flowers.

At Conference time the hospital rendered splendid service to the Christian workers by giving free examinations and treatments, and lectures on health, sanitation, and simple remedies. This was much appreciated, as some of the workers come from places where none of these things is available.

A number of the churches throughout the Conference observed hospital Sunday and took an offering for the hospital on May 12. More free work has been done than ever before. One patient came 900 li to have a tumor removed from his neck and returned home joyfully.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

General

The educational situation has been difficult. Many schools, private and government, have been closed. The strength of the country has been used in civil war, and banditry and strife have impoverished many. Parents were afraid to have their children leave home and students were restless.

The government is more and more taking control of education and insisting that schools be registered, and students in Christian schools wanted their institutions registered, as, otherwise, official positions would be closed to them after graduation. So they agitated from within and sometimes embarrassed their faculties.

The educators in the land have taken the whole situation very seriously, and though the problems of providing and financing education for the masses is tremendous, there is growth in the determination and the power to master all difficulties. The public is also coming to look more to the Government to provide education and is depending less upon Christian and private institutions.

Middle Schools

Formerly, the Board had several middle schools, but these were reduced until two years ago there were but three—one each in Chinkiang, Ningkwofu and

Nanking. By October, 1928, only the school at Ningkwofu remained open. The one at Nanking was occupied by soldiers and was only recently recovered and loaned to the Theological School. The Chinkiang school was also occupied by soldiers for several months. Later, when we tried to open school, there was so much opposition by the authorities and by local private school interests which feared competition, that we abandoned the attempt.

Wannan Academy has carried on steadily and has tried to maintain its former high standards. Only one class in the senior high school, however, could be held. The chief trouble has been financial, the budget not being sufficient to provide adequate staff and equipment. The principal, Daniel Tung, went to the provincial capital to secure registration and financial support for the school and so impressed were they with his character and ability that they asked him to become a provincial secretary of the Board of Education. This offered such a distinct field of service that he reluctantly accepted.

The Government has sent a representative to investigate the school with the thought of making a grant-in-aid of \$2,000. A younger brother, William Tung, recently returned from America, has become principal of the school. There are 126 students in attendance and 17 were graduated from the junior high and 22 from the higher primary.

The school has rendered excellent service for more than ten years, and should continue its good work.

Nanking Theological Seminary

During the first half of the year, the seminary remained closed and the buildings were rented to the Supreme Court to secure money for repair and to save them from further occupation and destruction by lawless soldiery.

The president, Dr. H. F. Rowe, returned in June and gathered a staff, Chinese and foreign, prepared courses, secured quarters, and was ready to open in the fall. A number of earnest students applied for admission. It was decided to be far more careful and stringent in the examination and acceptance of students, and it was felt that steps should be taken to train some students for more effective service in country districts.

Certainly the need for trained ministers is greater than ever and the Church cannot progress without them. Here is a field in which the foreign Church can render an invaluable service to the Chinese Church, which is facing a period of social upheaval, revolution and persecution and is trying to survive and maintain itself, but has not the strength to support such a system of religious education as is needed to meet the situation.

Nanking University

It has been no small task to keep the university open and running successfully, but Chen Yu Kwan, elected president last year, has accomplished it in spite of difficulties. His earnest desire is to make the university strongly Christian. The attendance at voluntary chapel and the registration for courses in religion have been unusually good and the student body is quiet and serious minded. Many students who had previously left the school to pursue their studies elsewhere have returned to complete their college work. The school had so many applicants for admission that they could accept only one out of every four. There were 968 students.

For more than a year the university has been reorganizing and making such changes as were necessary for registration with the government. Among other things it was essential that the president and a majority of the Board of Managers should be Chinese; that religious instruction should be voluntary, and the school be really competent. After months of labor and the preparation of endless reports, the government officials carefully inspected the school and immediately registered it. This is considered a great honor, as it is the first which has fully met requirements and been allowed to register.

Several foreign teachers have returned to the university and been cordially welcomed. They receive attention and a respect greater than ever before. More foreign teachers are needed and are earnestly invited to return. Dr. A. J. Bowen, the former president, has returned, and is delighted to carry on his teaching free from the annoyance and interference of administrative problems. He feels he has an opportunity to render a greater Christian service than he could as president.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Reported by Henry V. Lacy

General Situation

A year ago the situation was still most unsettled. No one knew from one day to the next what to expect. Government officials held office by sufferance, and an overturn was always imminent. Banditry ravaged the country from all sides. Many of the members of the Conference were unable to attend the sessions owing to the unsettled political situations. Missionaries were uncertain as to whether they could travel their appointed field. The whole atmosphere was one of uncertainty. But how different at this time! To be sure, banditry still continues in many places, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Hospital was attacked by bandits in the early fall, but on the whole the situation is much better than a year ago. In many places banditry takes the form of kidnapping for ransom, and there is less attacking for the lives of the victims.

The government is firmly enough established to be going forward with improvements of one kind and another. Especially is this noticeable in the matter of road construction. In all directions and in many of the outlying counties the government is pushing motor road construction with a vigor unknown in almost any country of the world. Property is condemned and confiscated and the people go about their business with little more than a murmur. Streets are widened and property sacrificed to an extent that amazes a westerner. Modern reforms of all kinds are going on. Anti-opium campaigns are instituted under government authority; gated and many of them are being enforced, and many of them are being enforced.

Missionary Staff

The evacuation of 1927 reduced the missionary staff to a point almost as low as the status in 1887. Men who had gone home on regular furlough were detained at home, others who had been evacuated and taken an early furlough were held pending more settled condi-

tions, and the regular furloughs of others in 1928 greatly reduced the staff.

There was rejoicing when word came of the return of some of the missionaries to the field, and this rejoicing was not alone on the part of the missionary staff. The Chinese are asking, "When will so and so return?" The Chinese are as anxious to have a full missionary personnel as are the missionaries themselves. The reception that greeted the return of three missionary families in the fall of 1928, and of Miss Esther Cooper, showed most conclusively the desire on the part of the Chinese to have these workers back on the field. They are now asking, "When will the others come back?" In the last four years the missionary staff has been reduced by ten families and two single women, without any replacements, and the Chinese as well as missionaries feel the shortage.

Evangelistic Work

A reading of the reports of the district superintendents, who are closer to the general evangelistic situation than anyone else, shows very clearly two major situations in the evangelistic field.

The first of these is that never before in the history of the Church has there been such an evangelistic opportunity. Anticipating this a year ago, the Bishop set aside for special evangelistic work Dr. and Mrs. C. M. L. Sites. These consecrated people gave all the year to special evangelistic campaigns on the Kuitien and the Binghu districts. Thousands were given a new opportunity to hear the message under new conditions, and hundreds were brought to a decision to learn more of Christ. Into many homes the gospel message went where it had never been before, and through personal and sacrificial work, many were taught to find their Saviour. Not the least of the results of these meetings was the new vision of service that came to the pastors in this field.

On every district, reports come of splendid evangelistic efforts. The superintendent of the Bingtang district re-

ports that the pastor and day school teacher made the effort to win every family in the village to Christ, and when their series of special meetings were over and they counted up the results they found that the idols had been removed from every home, and the names of the entire village had been enrolled on the records of the church.

Practically every district reports successful series of special meetings, resulting in a large ingathering of new adherents or the revival of the spiritual lives of those already in the church. This situation so impressed itself on the Annual Conference, that at its last session a special program for an intensive conference-wide evangelistic endeavor was adopted, and prayers and hopes for a special outpouring of the Spirit during the coming year guided the Conference members back to their work.

The second notable fact in the reports of the district superintendents was the improved morale of the workers throughout the Conference. Two or three years of financial cuts to the work, the turmoil of the revolution and the scourge of banditry, lowered the morale of many of the workers. The improvement along these lines is probably the reason for the better evangelistic reports which were presented at the Conference.

Financial Conditions

The drastic cuts of the past few years, intensified by the tremendous taxes imposed on the people by the legitimate governments, and augmented by the illegal assessments of the bandits, have made the financial situation of the churches very difficult and discouraging.

The cost of living has risen in an amazing manner, but the income of the workers has remained stationary. This has been due to the fact that the membership has been passing through a difficult financial situation, imposed on them from above, and at the same time, the crops have been less favorable than in recent years.

A year ago the Conference drew up a new salary scale for the pastors, hoping to improve their economic situation. Few of the districts were able to attain the new scale, but the Conference, this year, reiterated the need for it, and at the same time asked that the churches

increase by twenty per cent the amount contributed for pastoral support.

The new arrangement of the Board of Foreign Missions, where the Board no longer underwrites the full amount of the designated gifts for the field, is going to do one of two things. Either the missionary will have to become financial agent for the Chinese Church, or it is going to force the local churches to be more largely self-supporting. Our prayer is that the latter will be the result, though for the time being there is bound to be hardship felt in many localities owing to a shortage of funds.

Educational Work

A year ago, at this time, five of our schools were closed, owing to difficulties arising from the necessity of reorganization, or because of political disturbances. At the present time all of these schools are open, with the exception of the Theological school, which is awaiting a staff to carry on the work. All the schools have been opened now for a year without difficulties.

The Anglo-Chinese College, which bore the brunt of the attacks of those who were opposed to the Christian schools, opened last February as the Anglo-Chinese Middle School, under all-Chinese administration, with James Ding as principal. With an opening enrollment of 190 students, it now has 250, and was forced to turn 150 applicants away because of the rigorousness with which the selection was made.

The Union Normal and Middle School, which was the first to close, has reopened with Mr. Chang Hsueh-liang, a graduate of Berea College, as principal, and is entering on a new program in its own new property near the upper bridge—the Bridge of the Cloudy Hills.

The Mintsing Junior Middle School, after being closed for one half year, opened under the administration of a Fukien Christian University graduate, and is doing splendid work with a good enrollment.

The Kutien Junior Middle School is also again opened with all-Chinese administration, and is gradually increasing its enrollment.

The Theological School has not yet opened, though plans are for opening in the autumn of 1929, when the members of the faculty who are at present in the United States return and are able

to reorganize the institution as the Foochow Area Preachers' Training School, making it a practical training institution for rural pastors.

The spirit and attitude of the faculty and students in all the schools is a cause for thanksgiving and praise, and the spirit of cooperation between faculty and students is a harbinger of efficient work, and speaks well for the future of the institutions. The attitude of government officials toward the church schools is also one that will give the schools larger opportunity for service than could be imagined a year or two ago.

The primary schools throughout the Conference are going ahead in their quiet and unostentatious manner, instilling into the minds of the young such knowledge as their new country is expecting of them, and into their hearts a knowledge of Jesus Christ and his saving power. Perhaps right here, more than anywhere else in our whole program, is the Christian work failing to meet the opportunities at hand. We have not trained a sufficient number of primary school supervisors who can bring these schools up to the standards which we expect of them. It is one of the most difficult pieces of work, and one that demands more consecration than any other phase of our church activities, and we feel the tremendous handicap in not having the workers for this task.

Fukien Christian University

We cannot close this report without making particular mention of the splendid work of the university under the able presidency of Mr. C. J. Lin. This man, the youngest college president in China, is administering the work of the institution in a splendid manner. His faculty is now half Chinese and half foreign, and he hopes to increase the Chinese staff from time to time, as funds permit. The burning of the dormitory in the spring of 1928 did not discourage the administration, for hardly had the fires died down before plans were under way for raising funds for rebuilding the dormitory building, and also building other smaller dormitory units. At the present time the Construction Bureau is busy on plans for these buildings, and the money is

nearly ready for construction work to proceed. Faculty and students have wholeheartedly united in this financial program that the work might progress.

Medical Work

The long anticipated and planned for Union Hospital has begun operations in the Magaw Memorial Hospital of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. This is a joint enterprise of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There are at present five doctors, two American registered nurses, besides the Chinese graduate and undergraduate nurse. Actual work began the first of October, 1928, and at this writing there has not been sufficient time to make a report of patients, etc. The work will continue in the Magaw Memorial Hospital plant as long as that plant is available, and then other plans will be made pending the building of the new plant.

The hospital in Kutien has been running satisfactorily under the administration of Doctor Ling, and gladly welcomed the return to the staff of Miss Serene Loland, who had done such splendid work there before her return to Norway and the United States for a well earned furlough. The people on Haitang are still calling for the erection of the dispensary so long planned and promised. Doctor Su continues to administer the dispensary at Mintsing.

Outlook

Even the most pessimistic of a year or so ago have lost most of that pessimism. The situation throughout the Church has so improved during the past year, the splendid young men that have heard the call of the Church and have given their lives to its service, the opportunities and the privileges that are in the grasp of those who are leading in the cause of Christ here in the Conference, the response to every effort on the part of the lay membership of the Church, all are causes for thanksgiving and praise. China for Christ is not an empty slogan, but is a slogan that gives every reason for faith in its fulfillment, and the power of the Holy Spirit is working for that accomplishment.

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

Reported by W. B. Cole

Political

The overthrow of the radical party in the National Movement has caused the persecution of Christianity to take on a less violent form. However, seed was sown during the time radicalism held sway that cannot easily be eradicated and will doubtless be cropping up from time to time. The hardships brought upon our Church by these movements have not been without compensation. No longer may people on entering our Church look to it for the protection they may have received formerly connected with the unequal treaties. The National Movement is forcing the Church to withdraw from political fields of operation. This is a blessing to the Church movement.

Economical

The past year is one marked by radical changes. The winter of 1927-28 witnessed the largest crop of poppy this section has had in years. At the end of 1929 not a poppy plant is to be found and the prohibition is exceedingly strict. This will necessitate a readjustment in this section, for the poppy crop brought in a very large revenue upon which there was great dependence. Roads are being built in all directions and auto busses and trucks are beginning to do the work formerly done by a large army of coolies. The National Government must disband about two-thirds of its troops. That will probably send back hundreds of men into this territory who before entering the army were well schooled in banditry. Public works will employ some of those thrown out of work by the above readjustments. Many more of them must be absorbed in other ways. The time of readjustment will naturally present many difficult problems.

Evangelism

The answer to the persecution of our Church and the attacks of the radicals has been a forward movement in evangelism. This is the outstanding feature of the year's work. Just when our preachers were, figuratively speaking,

in hiding because of the ridicule heaped upon them every time they made a public appearance or ventured to say anything about Christianity, and while utter discouragement possessed the majority of them, Dr. Sang Ciong Ceh, one of our Hinghwa boys, came back after several years' study in the States. He came back with a Ph.D. in science, but that was hidden by the glow of a heart which, like that of Wesley's had been "strangely warmed." He began to preach and to sound the call to repentance on the part of the workers for a turning from sin and a dedication of life to the work of the Kingdom. This beginning work of his was well characterized by a visitor when he said, "This young prophet is a combination of the weeping Jeremiah and the thundering John the Baptist." Our Church began to take notice. There was a putting of hope in the things of the Spirit. Signs of new life began to make their appearance. Several institutions held early in the year for the training of Class Leaders revealed a new force working in our midst.

Then in the middle of May, Rev. Joseph Flacks, a converted American Jew, three young people from the Bethel Mission in Shanghai, and our own Doctor Sang, began a meeting in Sienyu City. It proved to be a very effective combination, and the blessing of the Lord was poured out upon us. After eight days the meeting was carried on to Hinghwa and Yellowstone with remarkable results. These workers spent over a month with us, holding meetings at several points. Our Church became thoroughly aroused and evangelism took precedence over everything else in the work.

The movement was most manifest among the younger workers and among the students. Doctor Sang organized a group of voluntary workers after the schools closed for summer vacation and toured the Binghai work, coming back with great rejoicing over the results of the two weeks spent there. Then followed a summer conference on Teng-mo-sang, our summer retreat near Hinghwa City, with about sixty in attendance. Two-thirds of these were young people,

and the week spent there was one on the spiritual heights.

The fall work opened up with vigor. Every meeting or conference showed that new life had been infused into the work and that the revival was going on. There were added to our workers a group of young men and women who have consecrated themselves to the work of the Lord.

There was renewed interest in the Bible. The radical movements of the past few years had weakened the faith of many in the Book, but in all these meetings the Bible was upheld as the Word of God and the Holy Spirit put its seal upon the faithful proclamation of the Word by the power and blessing which attended its preaching.

Religious Education

We entered into the year with a fine program and with an efficient staff to carry it through. We closed the year without having reached the goals set. The explanation lies in the general changed conditions in educational lines and the conditions in our church centers.

We have a large number of Bible story clubs, in which good work is being done. This work carried on near Hinghwa City under the supervision of Miss Bachman among the girls, and also the help of the students in the Woman's Bible Training School under Miss Bjorklund has been very effective. In twelve centers we placed young men especially trained in work for boys. They each held week-day as well as Sunday meetings.

These boys' club meetings were held in homes, in churches, and in both Christian and non-Christian primary schools. Just previous to Christmas the supervisors held examinations in these centers. We found that in many places fine work had been done. Our children's Christmas rallies have been very successful. Many children have been inspired to renewed zeal in their work. Some fine boys of the ages of 14 and 15 have joined the church and many others have definitely decided to be followers of Christ.

Hankong Church has had more members and children taking the regular courses in this department than any other center. Sienyu City has the best organized Sunday school. In many other places there are Sunday schools, but in our village churches the so-called

Sunday school is merely another talk by the pastor.

Our Daily Vacation Bible Schools have been quite successful during the past year, and there is a splendid outlook for the coming year. In the Adult Bible Class work progress has been made.

The supervisors of religious education have done fine work, promoting a Bible Reading Church Movement, which is the main objective of our department of religious education.

Religious education is an important part of our program. Although we have obstacles to overcome we are facing the right direction. This year we have begun to ride in autos in our traveling, while last year we were riding in sedan chairs. We hope that the progress in religious education will be in keeping with that of our new mode of travel.

Education

The whole educational program on the Hinghwa Conference is on a much smaller scale than it was two or three years ago. Fewer schools are in actual operation, and the enrollment is less. This is due chiefly to three reasons: First—Anti-Christian agitation has taken out of our schools a large part of the floating, non-Christian enrollment of boys and girls, who are now in the more fashionable government schools. Second—Actual improvement in these latter schools makes it possible for them now really to compete with the church schools and in some cases to surpass them, in the quality of work done. Third—The cost of living, including educational costs, has risen so rapidly in the past few years that the church, with only a stationary appropriation, has had to reduce the range of its work in order to carry on effectively.

Conditions are much more peaceful than they were a year ago. The withdrawal of the non-Christian, troublesome students has made it possible for the schools to carry on Christian activities undisturbed. For example, the two graduating classes in the boys' and girls' senior high schools in Hinghwa are composed 100 per cent of baptized church members. With church attendance and Bible study optional in all our high schools, religion is becoming less formal and more real in the lives of the students.

Most of the boys in our high schools

are still in the process of reappraising Christianity after the violent anti-Christian agitation of the past three years. In the girls' high schools, more positive ground has been gained, and many of the girls have openly confessed Christ as Lord. The coming year will, we hope, see the beginning of a similar revival movement in the boys' schools.

According to the latest government edict, no unregistered school may receive new students after next June. Only one of our schools, the Guthrie High School, is as yet in the process of registration, but we must now either register or close. There is no question but that the decision of the Chinese Church will be to register. The regulations are in themselves not anti-Christian, and the present friendly administration has allayed many fears. A large proportion of the government educational officials are Christians.

At the Guthrie High School graduation exercises the Commissioner of Education for Putien County, himself a Christian, in his speech of official greeting and congratulation, exhorted the graduates to hold fast to their Christian convictions and witness as they go out from school into a non-Christian society. With the administration in such hands, the Chinese Church does not fear the effects of government registration.

Twelve years ago we had one high school, in which there was only one Chinese college graduate working. Today in our three boys' high schools and two girls' high schools there are a score of Chinese college graduates at work. Besides these there are in the Hinghwa region, about fifty Christian college graduates who are teaching in government schools, acting as magistrates, practicing medicine, etc. This large increase in educated Christian leadership is a most encouraging sign for the progress of the Church and its schools.

Other Institutions

The policy of the orphanage has been one of reduction in the number of or-

phans supported and maintaining a conservative policy so as to allow a readjustment in that part of the work. The radical movement of last year to control the plant has died down and a healthy readjustment seems to be in the process of accomplishment. In the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter, less emphasis has necessarily been placed upon the industrial and agricultural phases of the work. We look forward to their return early in the year.

Our Mission Press is proving to be a problem. It is the only printing press in this section of the country, and we are constantly asked to do printing work for outside organizations that is not in keeping with the ideals of the Church movement. The press is a self-supporting institution and a part of its necessary income is from commercial printing. It is difficult to know just where to draw the line. Besides this, it presents problems of administration to the Mission. We find that it is hard for the Church to conduct any form of money making business.

Our hospitals are still closed, as we are not able to get funds from the appropriation to open them.

The Bible school is still closed, but its staff and appropriation are being used in the department of Religious Education and Evangelism for promotion of voluntary service and better trained lay workers.

The Outlook

Conditions are becoming more and more settled. The government is entering on the period of reconstruction. This may be a blessing or it may be a hindrance to a vigorous growth in the Church. The way of salvation is in our taking advantage of the recent impetus to evangelistic work and to push vigorously the work just begun. Doctor Sang is to be our Conference Evangelist for the coming year. He is the leader of the younger group and is gathering about him a number of consecrated workers.

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

Reported by C. F. Johannaber, in *The China Christian Advocate*

Opportunity

Gradually we see the work and workers around us growing more truly Christian. The persecutions for the time being are over, but still the Church is driving its roots farther down into genuine Christian soil. This steady growth toward a more intelligent and spiritual Church has been noticed for some ten years now.

There are several reasons for this continued spiritualization of the Church, but one of the chief of these reasons is the uninterrupted and consecrated episcopal supervision which we have enjoyed throughout this part of China in recent years. In the early days, not only were the bishops rarely seen on the field, but even when they did come they could not immediately and fully grasp the real situation in the Church. One longs for the time to come when our Church in China may have four bishops instead of two, as is the case just now. With more bishops of the right kind, we may see our work make a great advance along all lines in the near future.

For the great word that describes best the situation in our work just now is the one word "opportunity." What we need in the face of these great opportunities is constant and intensive supervision. There is no dreaming what could be accomplished if we were adequately staffed all along the line during the next few years.

Indeed, it may soon come to pass that these vast opportunities become danger points for us. The danger will be that the popularity of Christianity and the lack of sufficient and consecrated workers may make our work too thin and insecure. Our Chinese fellow-workers are crying out for the return of more missionaries.

These are some facts that come out of the last Kiangsi Annual Conference, held at Kiukiang. The great cry during the session was: "Vastness of opportunities but insufficiency of workers." Yet it must be said that our workers, both Chinese and missionaries, have never been so well qualified for their work. The persecutions of the past two years have been good for us all in many ways.

The Preachers

The ministry is steadily increasing in ability and consecration. The preachers are courageously and intelligently working towards an ever more adequate ministry. Ministerial applicants who lack mental training or equipment, or who have flaws in their past conduct, are carefully examined and excluded if they are not up to a high standard. The Church cannot but grow under such careful husbanding.

The Women's Conference has an increasing group of excellent young Chinese leaders, and they are getting into the heart of the work in a commendable way. Our two Conferences—the Annual and the Women's—are growing not only in quality, but in number as well. This year the increasing size of the Annual Conference was particularly noticeable. The new additions are all seminary men.

Self-support

It was gratifying to note an increase in giving all along the line during the past year. Still more encouraging was the report coming from one of the churches on the Fu River District saying that it was ready to support its own pastor.

Conference Actions

One of the outstanding actions taken by the Conference was the adoption of a Conference-wide program of evangelism. Special features are to be institutes for the training of promising church members, and the stressing of self-support.

Another action which promises something for the future is the setting up of a new committee on religious education. This committee consists of only six members, three men and three women, and it has both authority and funds with which to do something for religious education for the entire Conference. The Conference abolished the former committee on religious education, and the next day the Conference Board of Education likewise abolished its committee on religious education in order that the new committee might have a clear field.

The Conference was greatly enriched by the variety of features on its program. There was a rich program of music of various types running through the week, and the addresses were likewise plentiful and varied.

The Conference has for a long time had only three superintendents for its five districts. This year a fourth superintendent was appointed. The new man is Rev. Li Ching-shen, who will continue to take care of the Taihu Circuit and at the same time superintend the Hwangmei District. Rev. Hsiung Chiang-hsu was appointed principal of William Nast College, and Rev. Wu

Hsin-mei pastor of the student church in Kiukiang.

Bishop and Mrs. Birney

The welcome to Bishop and Mrs. Birney on their return to China was so hearty that a special evening was set aside for a reception to them, and another evening was taken for the usual Conference reception. The Conference presented to Bishop and Mrs. Birney a silver shield as a token of their love and esteem. At the opening session Dr. R. Y. Lo presented to the Conference a gavel made of wood which came from the Mount of Olives at Jerusalem.

SOUTH FUKIEN CONFERENCE

Reported by E. C. Parlin

General Conditions

In the report for last year, the background of local conditions was outlined at some length. For the large part of this year, in fact up to a month or so of Conference time, the same statement holds good. This means that the process of readjustment, begun last year, has gone on under similar trying conditions. In a few instances, these trials were more bitter than those previously experienced, and the losses heavier. Each of the three districts has its special tale of sorrow and discouragement. One circuit was made desolate through warfare or bandit raid. There was robbery at the hands of irresponsible soldiery. At one end of the Conference, a plundered parsonage and a sick local preacher dragged forth from his bed. Over at the other end, five days journey away, a local preacher held for ransom and later heartlessly slain. At one place a church was occupied and the pastor subjected to persecution at the hands of extremists. But the loss, save for the single instance, was of things, rather than life. And the personal gains were real—men finding themselves in the hour of danger and enduring their cross patiently in the time of loss, insult and threat. Here was indicated the passing from an attitude of uncertainty and adjustment to a new spirit of resolution.

The New Note

Playing the prophet is ill-advised and

usually ill-rewarded. But one must regard the note of resolution, born of past experiences and nurtured in the warm fellowship of the Conference period, as the child of promise for the coming year. It is threefold. As hope, it is the echo of the voice of a great nation, pledging allegiance to new and high ideals. But it runs deeper than that and is far more conscious of the sacrificial implications of those ideals. Great obstacles loom ahead. Unstable political conditions block the way to progress. Adverse economic conditions dishearten. Lack of honest, capable leadership begets hopelessness. Excess of reckless anti-social individuals, chiefly ex-bandits and ex-soldiers, fosters lawlessness and hampers reform. But the eyes of hope glimpse the deeper currents which mark the onward-moving purposes of God.

As faith, it is in truth the "evidence of things not seen." Driven by changed conditions away from lame dependence and ecclesiastical prestige, and thrown on their own individual resources in an hour of darkness and temptation, when they tasted the bitterness of weakness and helplessness, the brethren have been reaching out to take by faith that for which they had so frantically striven in their own strength. Not church doctrine, but Christ, the good news of real moment in their own lives, and the Saviour who alone can save their countrymen and their country—this is the new faith to which so many are resolved.

As love, it is the atmosphere which

means life to those who give and those who receive. Readjustment served to bring differences to the front, even in the process of smoothing them out. But in resolution, differences fade like mists before the morning sun. Where the spirit of love abounds, men become one in interests. This was the burden of prayer during the days preceding the Conference. It was in a real sense the atmosphere of the Conference. And the prayer on the lips of each worker, taking appointment for the coming year, was that this spirit might have full sway in the lives of all.

Conference Session

Though the physical background was hardly less discouraging than last year, the spiritual background as suggested above, was an advance offering reason for real encouragement. All were especially grateful that God gave strength to Bishop Birney to undertake the arduous journey and bring his message and example of loving service. His gracious addresses and tender, fervent prayers brought increased comprehension of the essential task and message, and drew all into close fellowship with the immanent Christ.

For a week previous and through half of the Conference session, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. L. Sites, of Foochow, conducted a series of meetings for preachers and members. These were aimed primarily at the reconsecration of all workers to the task and commission entrusted to them by the Master. Along with this series, there was carried on a special evangelistic program, involving practical work undertaken in the community as the basis of training and of discussion of methods. Mrs. Sites also gave much time to work for the women and girls in the neighborhood. In the field of religious education, Rev. S. S. Ding brought helpful suggestions as to a program for next year, and information as to what is being undertaken and accomplished in other parts of China.

Except for one or two difficulties, local problems were much less to the forefront than last year. This reaction from the former radical insistence on district independence in finances and appointments was encouraging. It showed that the brethren had found their way back to fundamental problems, especially of their own responsibilities, instead of

being motivated by secret jealousy and petty selfish interest.

Three men were received into full membership in the Conference, and ordained as deacons. Three others were ordained as elders. None were received on trial, as the Conference is not yet in a position to use additional men at the present time. Two probationers remain on the roll. Two elders and one deacon were placed on the supernumerary list. One deacon withdrew from the connection, after having left his appointment early in the year.

Statistics

The statistical report can speak for itself. Its figures are often misleading. Some circuits report slight gains. On others, the gains have been offset by deaths, and transfers to Malaysia. A few church communities have been practically wiped out by some special local trouble, such as war or brigand anarchy. One church group was scattered temporarily, but reassembled when conditions made it possible.

Accomplishment this year, as last, has been largely internal and intensive, nevertheless very real. Bible-reading classes, hours for instruction of members, and occasional institutes for workers, have been the chief means employed. Where opportunity invited, evangelistic meetings were held with no small success. But the church that would be victorious against great odds, must have a membership prepared and alive to its responsibility and mission. Pastor and flock alike must bear a witness clean, eager and spiritual. Members should increase in number, but above all must that roll of willing, active Christian witnesses lengthen, as it is through them that God would bring the abundant harvest.

Education

The various reports indicate clearly the present status of the schools. There has been no development along the line of educational policy. Our schools have not as yet been able to register. They will all continue their insistence on maintaining the Christian character of their work. The most of the schools there has been no trouble. The students have willingly followed the prescribed courses in Bible and attended the regular chapel.

All anxiously await a final declaration on the part of the government as to its attitude and plan, to learn whether such policy will prohibit the carrying on of definitely Christian institutions. But the issue will scarcely be decided in less than a year or two. So we see no reason why our schools cannot do as successful work next year as during the past year.

The Hardy School still has a full Junior Middle course and the Yungchun Girls' School has undertaken two classes of that grade. But these two institutions, as also the other major schools, face such rapidly increasing costs, that their most critical problem is that of finance. They are key institutions and should be conserved.

Medical

For a year, Yungchun has been without missionary medical attendance. It seems doubtful whether it can hope for such during the coming year. It is even possible that the English Presbyterian Mission will not see its way clear again to appoint a physician in this station. The attempt made last year to carry on the hospital under the leadership of young Chinese doctors, with little but hospital training, proved quite unsuc-

cessful. From the standpoint of the missionary group, it is a serious lack, having no real resource in case of serious illness. It would seem that should it be impossible to provide a missionary doctor, that some arrangement might be undertaken between the Boards involved, whereby some well-trained experienced Christian Chinese doctor could be brought in to answer the great need.

Missionaries

Another matter for deepest thanksgiving was the return to the field of the two missionary families whose coming had seemed so problematical during the earlier half of the year. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hawley, coming back for a fourth term of service, disdaining other and more favorable opportunity, and ready to share the very heavy burdens confronting them, are a great source of courage and hope to the brethren. Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Jett, returning after a two years' absence, are by appointment as Conference evangelists entering into the greatest opportunity and facing the most critical need in the whole situation. Their willingness to undertake this special appointment was acknowledged enthusiastically by the whole Conference.

YENPING CONFERENCE

Reported by S. L. Skinner

General Conditions

We have felt deeply the extra burden put on us this year by the reduction of six districts to four of much larger size.

While, as Christians, we have not greatly suffered during the year, much of our territory has been mercilessly ravaged by soldiers and bandits. Regular work on a number of circuits has been broken up by repeated bandit raids, depopulating whole villages. One of our preachers taken with a large band of captives, after being held for nearly a month, was released without ransom, simply because he was a Christian preacher. Another preacher was instrumental in getting a whole band of prisoners set free on moderate terms, thereby endearing himself to the whole community, especially as the money re-

ward that came to him was turned over to the church treasury.

The long and steadily continued impoverishment of the people everywhere has stirred up many circuits to institute the beginnings of an endowment, and other places are being urged to follow their example.

A number of preachers are taking an interest in lecturing to their people on agricultural subjects, discussing the need of seeds and modern methods of farming, and one district conference formally requested that Yenping City head an advance movement for such instruction for the whole area. The members in one place where the church owns rice fields, decided that those of their number, too poor to pay cash, should help work these fields in the interest of pastoral support.

Evangelistic

Our fellow-workers have boldly preached Christ, and many members who were cold and timid during the period of the anti-Christian movement, have returned to their allegiance and become warm-hearted, demonstrating anew that the Church of Christ cannot be overthrown by the evil devices of men.

Special meetings and women's institutes have been held at many places all over the Conference territory through the year, wherever travel at the time seemed safe, and in each place warm interest was taken and many people greatly helped. The good attendance was an encouraging and inspiring sight.

As a result of one meeting the members got a new vision of their responsibility for their church property. Among other things, they raised money for a much needed wall around the place to keep out straying animals, and then planted palm trees inside. The next step was to send some of their number to hold meetings in a neighboring village, but the very day the Gospel Team arrived bandits also appeared on the scene, and visitors and villagers scattered to mountain hiding-places in every direction.

There has been a fine spirit of harmony and cooperation among the church workers, men and women, throughout the Conference all the year, and though there has been much to depress and discourage both preachers and members, few have given up the struggle.

Over much of our territory we can say that the Church has greatly improved over last year, and is now in quite a healthy condition. It is respected as never before, and the people understand what Christianity really means.

MEDICAL WORK

It is with something of surprise that we realize another year has come and gone and Alden Speare Hospital is still carrying on as at the beginning, with one important change, however, in hospital administration. Early in the year we found it for the best to separate, as completely as possible, the civilian department from the military. At present only the nursing staff is common to

both. One of our former students was secured to take charge of the civilian side, and his services have been greatly appreciated.

Conditions throughout the country are far from peaceful, and the people have reached such a low financial state that they find it difficult to plan even a short stay in the hospital. Just as they are beginning to improve they often announce money all gone, and letters home for more remain unanswered. Then the question for us is, whether to send them home unhealed, or let them stay on, hoping against hope, that a remittance may come, or that the grateful patient may not later forget his debt to the hospital.

Early in the year we removed the civilian part of the dispensary down to the Institutional Church and, as a result, attendance steadily increased. In a few months, however, we had to return to the hospital as our beautiful new church was again taken from us, and this time turned into a military officers' clubhouse.

We have been able this year to visit the four country dispensaries. Dr. Ciu, at Sha-hsien, has been doing well, and his work so much appreciated that the officials and gentry have subscribed over a thousand dollars toward a hospital building. This project is now nearing completion.

We were glad to have a few days with Doctor Doe, for many years in Chan-hufang, and help him with some of his special cases. He is a good Christian man and highly regarded in the town. The doctor stationed in the Yuki City Hospital was more needed elsewhere and we decided to try a woman nurse in his place. A graduate with special training in obstetrics was taken from the Yenping staff and sent it to take charge. We spent several days with her recently and found her happy and doing well. She seemed to be gaining the confidence of the people and getting considerable work to do, both for men and women.

The military side of the Yenping Hospital has been kept full nearly all the year, often with floor space at a premium. All bills have been paid with marked promptness, and the staff have been much interested in their work. While carefully supervising important operations I have done little of the

surgical work myself, being needed more as consultant and diagnostician. This has been good training for the staff and their work has been really very creditable. However, one may master the art of cutting off a man's leg, but it seems much harder to learn to keep a knife sharp! There is always one job I am sure of getting, and that is as trouble and repair man.

In addition to the military in-patient department, a large dispensary has been carried on all through the year, often sixty or seventy soldiers a day coming for treatment. The prevalence and rapid spread of venereal diseases in recent years is a serious menace to the future citizenship of China. The Kahn Test has been in constant use, and has been invaluable in diagnosing obscure cases. We have made our own antigen and supplied it to sixteen other hospitals located all the way from Kwangtung and Yunnan to Harbin, and west to Hankow.

Our chaplain has continued his work in both departments of the hospital throughout the year, and has held daily morning chapel services. One can often follow his trail through the wards by the tracts the patients are reading.

Miss Mae Baucher, R.N., who was able to return to us in January, is heading up the nursing staff and the Training School, and is putting herself into the work with enthusiasm and a fine spirit. If we can only impress on these student nurses the great value of real nursing, we shall have done a good work. From past ages the Chinese have had the idea that the one great thing is medicine, the worse tasting, apparently, the more efficacious. Their chief care of the sick consists in protecting them from "wind and water," so that the gospel of fresh air and cleanliness, which our hospital nurses are here to teach, often falls on deaf ears when it comes to home practice.

During the past year, besides several short trips to country places, we have made three long tours totalling about five hundred miles, perhaps a quarter of the distance with guards, usually hired primarily to accompany other travelers. We have worked in twenty places, preached in most of them at least once, and seen between five and six hundred patients, not counting the sick found at almost every church awaiting the coming of the Trouble Man, sometimes called the Big Doctor!

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

From the Conference Reports

EVANGELISM

Chingchao District

During the year great political changes have taken place in North China, where there has been much fighting and the bandits looted nearly every town or village where there was opportunity. Necessarily, the regular work of the Church was greatly interrupted. As far as possible the pastors have conducted Bible study classes, held revival meetings and carried forward the work of the Church. Two churches have reached full self-support and two others are expecting to become self-supporting in the near future. This is an excellent record of sacrifice during such times of financial difficulty.

Lanhsien District

Notwithstanding the disturbances of the bandits and the war, the district

superintendent reports revival services in many churches, Bible classes formed for the study of the One Thousand Characters, an evangelistic campaign at New Year's time, and the summer training schools for men and women teachers.

Peking District

In Peking the soldiers of both sides acted very decently during the war. Our work was not interrupted and our people were not molested. The months of political uncertainty, together with the formal removal of the capital from Peking greatly affected the commercial life of the city. Our church members, along with the general mass of the people, experienced financial difficulties, and it has been hard to raise the customary amounts for self-support. Lack of funds compelled the closing of three Boys' Primary Schools during the year, also various types of social service

work. Nevertheless, the workers faithfully carried forward special activities for Christians, for non-Christians and for students. Revival meetings were held, daily street chapel services were conducted, cottage prayer meetings were held and the week of evangelism was observed. These all were carried forward with considerable success. Through Bible study classes, special lectures, social meetings and personal visitation the work was carried on among the students of the Government University.

Shanhaikwan District

This district was in the war area and yet pastors in all the churches carried on the work as best they could. Some with revival meetings, some with Bible study classes and all of them active in pastoral visitations. Classes for the study of the One Thousand Characters have been conducted in many of the churches.

Tientsin District

The work was carried forward as well as possible, considering the war and the fact that bandits were scattered everywhere. This area was the scene of severe fighting between the Northern and Southern armies, and our people suffered seriously. Several of the churches were opened as places of refuge. In view of these conditions the attendance on the services has been less than in other years, and the contributions toward self-support have been seriously reduced from previous years.

Mr. Anschliman, in charge of the student work at Tientsin South Suburb, states that there is more vital interest in general among the students than there has been for some years. This is to be seen in the fact that the students themselves organized Bible classes and discussion groups. Their deep interest in Christianity was shown further by the subjects which were chosen for discussion and by the questions which were asked.

Tsunhua District

On this district, also, the churches and the people were affected by the civil war, but pastors and people went forward as best they could under the conditions. There was no damage to church property, but many of the church

people suffered seriously for lack of food, overtaxation by corrupt officials, and from assaults by bandits. Nevertheless, the results show several received on probation in the churches and a considerable sum contributed for benevolences and self-support.

EDUCATION

Peking Theological Seminary

The standard of the institution was maintained during the year. The spirit of the students and the faculty continues excellent. A class of six was graduated in June, all of them coming from within the bounds of the Shantung Conference. The Seminary is seeking to develop the highest type of leadership for Christian work in China.

Peking Academy

The total enrollment during the year was 853, not counting those registered in the summer school. Seventy-four students were graduated from the senior middle school, most of whom plan to enter some one of the China universities. The faculty has shown a splendid spirit of loyalty and cooperation. During the year improvements were made in the classroom, library and laboratory facilities. Some of the Christian students and some of the faculty have been active in organizing and leading Bible study and discussion groups during the year. Mr. E. E. Dixon has joined the staff of the school as Director of Religious Education.

Changli Academy

Owing to the war this school has suffered seriously, but the students stayed for graduation and many of them returned in the fall.

Tientsin Academy

The total enrollment during the year was 596 students. The disturbed conditions due to the war lasted for three days, but examinations went forward and the school closed on the appointed date for the summer vacation, reopening in the fall. Student activities during the year have included the following:

General Assembly with special exercises; a student annual publication; the carrying on of a free school by the students for poor children of the locality; a number of student clubs have

been training the young people in debate, drama and oratory.

The students also compose a choir in the South Gate Church as well as two orchestras. The faculty is bending every energy to develop a strong religious feeling among the students.

Yenching University

The reorganized university has now completed its first decade of service and substantial progress has been made during these years. The staff has been enlarged and the students are increasingly capable and energetic.

The staff consisted of 103 members, 67 of whom are Chinese and 36 foreigners. The total student enrollment is 660. Most of the provinces in China are represented in the student body.

The religious life of the University has been carried forward under the activities of a Christian fellowship group which has included both the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

From the estate of the late Mr. C. M. Hall, who in his will bequeathed a large amount for education in the Far East and the Near East, the university will receive \$1,500,000. Of this amount, \$500,000 is held in trust by an incorporated body known as the Harvard Yenching Institute. The interest from this amount can be turned over under certain conditions. To the Harvard Yenching Institute was also given a large sum for the promotion of Chinese cultural studies and research.

MEDICAL

Hopkins Memorial Hospital

One of the most gratifying features of the work has been the maintenance of the tuberculosis sanitarium in the western hills, in cooperation with the Peking Union Medical College. The hospital evangelist reports daily morning chapel services for the hospital workers, led by one of their number, and Bible classes were organized for the patients in the waiting room of their new ward. Many patients have signified their interest in the Christian religion. The most outstanding expression of public appreciation came from General Feng and his staff. A beautiful tablet in-

scribed with the phrase, "Altruism is the foundation of the Modern World," was presented to the hospital and \$1,000 paid by a special delegate in recognition of the care this hospital had taken of the wounded during and after the fighting two years ago. The fact that this hospital was one of the three in the city so honored has greatly enhanced its position in public esteem.

The nurses' training school reports a year of many changes and adjustments. At the close of the Conference year, the school had one foreign nurse, six graduate Chinese nurses and fifteen students. A class of ten probationers were entering in the fall.

Changli Hospital

Persecution and active obstruction and interference resulted in a decrease of a number of patients, but it brought to the hospital support many strong community leaders. There have been many changes and adjustments in personnel during the year, but the work has gone forward in all departments. Special emphasis as far as possible has been placed upon evangelism. Dispensary work was conducted during the year in the boys' school as well as in the girls' school. A similar service for the employees of the canning factory was established at the factory. Many fine contacts were made during the year in the homes of the people.

AGRICULTURAL

Changli Agricultural Station

Plans for the work are well under way. Every foot of land was planted in crops to bring the soil into condition for permanent planting. The campus will be landscaped with fruit and nut trees. A tree nursery was started as the first preparation of the work of the station, and the experience in that line has been encouraging.

The dairy at Shanhaikwan brought a satisfactory income. It will be eventually moved to Changli, where it will be a valuable asset to the station in building up the fertility of the soil. The outlook for the agricultural work is hopeful. Cooperation has been established with several similar institutions.

SHANTUNG CONFERENCE

Reported by Perry O. Hanson

General Conditions

The year has been one of great difficulty so far as economic and political conditions are concerned. The war, which has now been drawn out over 17 years, has resulted in the imposition of exceedingly high taxes which have impoverished the people. Added to this has been the existence of many bandit bands, often composed of disgruntled soldiers; people are constantly taken and held for ransom, towns looted or held up for exorbitant amounts of supplies for the bandits. Then, too, there has been drought in some places, floods in other parts and locusts over a wide area. It is reported that a million people went from Shantung Province during the year, seeking better locations in Manchuria. An interesting description of this migration has appeared in an American magazine under the caption, "China's Covered Wagon."

The threatened attack from Southern troops, which resulted in the evacuation of all missionaries in the spring of 1927, finally came a year later. Fighting occurred all around our Taian compound, missionaries and Chinese friends crowded into basements and cellars for several days, and Mrs. Hobart, wife of our Dr. W. T. Hobart, was killed by a bullet sent by a soldier on the city wall, which position commands all of our houses. Every one of our homes was struck by numerous bullets as the battle went on.

The Nationalists went on northward and finally entered Peking, which name was immediately changed to Peiping, which means "North Peace" instead of "North Capital." The national capital was moved to Nanking and the important time of reconstruction after many years of devastating war is on.

The unfortunate affair with the Japanese in the provincial capital of Shantung, Tsinan, led to the changing of the capital to our city of Taian, fifty miles south of Tsinan. This has caused overcrowding in our little city and has brought discordant elements that we have not had before. Moreover, because of the Japanese trouble so near us, there

is unusual enthusiasm against all things Japanese. The boycott is being pressed, but so far in this region the Japanese have not suffered as much as the Chinese.

The provincial authorities have occupied school buildings in this city, as no other rooms are available for the many boards and departments of government. This prevents the opening of the Government Middle School here and makes it harder for our Middle School to carry on its work because our students are expected to lead off or actively assist in all local student movements. Then, too, there is the question of registration; we have made our application, but it has not yet been granted. In the meantime, we are inspected by official and non-official gentlemen who are sometimes anxious to make us trouble. However, our work seems to thrive under difficulties, and we are weathering these uncertain days of change very satisfactorily.

The work of the Church in its several departments has gone forward through the year, though in some respects there has been little of progress noted. The hard times in an economic way made it difficult to secure the necessary funds for self-support; a very large number of our members are so poor that they have really needed to receive help rather than give to the Church. The result has been that many of the preachers have had a hard time to get through the year.

Evangelistic Work

The work of the three districts has been interrupted seriously by fighting within the borders. Some fine plans for special meetings were made and partially carried out. The uncertain financial support discouraged some of the men and finally several workers had to seek other employment to keep the wolf from the door. We have now organized special evangelistic bands which travel about the Conference, carrying the preaching, teaching and healing ministry which is proving a great help to thousands.

Educational Work

The outstanding event is in connection with the matter of registration. It is impossible to understand the position of the government but "ours not to reason why." Unfortunately, one of the requirements in regard to the purpose of the school makes it hard for us to be honest and go ahead with our Christian activities in the schools. The wonderful contribution of the Mission schools through the years in producing such fine leaders in government, business and church circles, ought to be recognized and the schools allowed to go ahead with every encouragement.

Thousands of towns in our field have no real schools and there is a wonderful opportunity for us to go in and direct the organization of a strong chain of schools which would do much to help the conditions of the people and be a distinct help to the government. Under present regulations of the government this is impossible. However, we are having such demands from local places that we can probably do a considerable amount of organizing along this line.

Medical Work

Dr. T. C. Li has been the only physi-

cian in charge of this great work but he reports over 37,000 calls during the year. Doctor Li has two men nurses and four students helping him and has now, near the end of the year, secured another physician. His work has been a most outstanding piece of work during these war years when he has had thousands of soldiers to deal with. The financial burden is very heavy. Many soldiers demand free treatments, while hundreds of the local poor must be cared for with no hope of payment. The Board gives but \$900 a year to support this work. We have had no American physician here for seven years—the work is all in the hands of the Chinese.

Special Opportunities

The people throughout this field are wonderfully receptive and responsive. It is the greatest time in the history of the work to press strongly along all lines of our ministry. We ought also to have funds so that we can invest in modest little buildings all over this field so that the Church will feel that it has a little headquarters. Later, as they have strength above the support of their pastor, they can add to the buildings.

THE WEST CHINA CONFERENCES

From The West China Missionary News

The Chengtu-Chungking West China Annual Conferences met in joint session at Suining, Szechwan, from January 23 to 29.

Members of the Conferences came by sedan-chair, bicycle, motor bus, row boat, steam launch, and on foot. They waded, slipped, skidded, and plunged—any way to get there. For the unusually clear weather for weeks preceding Conference time gave way to two weeks of fogs, rain and snow.

For a time immediately preceding the Conference, civil war in Chungking environs threatened to postpone the gathering indefinitely. A twenty-four hour interval of peace gave Bishop Grose the opportunity, at least, of filling his Chengtu engagements, and though fighting resumed in greater severity immediately afterward, a decisive victory opened the way for the rest of the Chungking group

to get through to Suining at the appointed time.

The morning addresses by Bishop Grose were full of inspiration. The general theme was "Jesus' Way of Life." At the close of the morning sessions and at the evening meetings, there was general discussion on practical topics selected by the members of the two Conferences.

In dealing with the problem of religious education, it was voted to cooperate in every way possible with the Faculties of Religion and Education of the Union University in the promotion of a graded course of Christian Religion and Bible study for day schools and Sunday schools; for the training of teachers thereof by special normal courses in the senior classes of Junior and Senior Middle Schools, and special courses in the university, and by exten-

sion of work through institutes and correspondence. Whenever such preliminary education should be fulfilled, it was voted to offer a week-day course in religion, of two hours a week for each class in Primary and Middle Schools, such course to be elective and outside of the required hours, but up to standard in teachers, materials, and teaching methods. To help in carrying out this program, general secretaries of Religious Education were elected for both the Annual and Women's Conferences. There work is greatly needed.

In evangelistic work, the Conference approved a forward movement under the direction of a general secretary and a central committee, wherein the whole area should be districted, local evangelistic committees appointed, preparatory surveys made to reveal the points of greatest opportunity, preliminary retreats and training conferences for

workers provided for, necessary literature developed or selected. The plan also provides for progressive evangelistic effort, beginning with small groups of key-members, and gradually reaching out to larger circles until in each half year, one strategic center be made the point of focus for a ten days' campaign with workers and literature. Follow-up plans were likewise suggested.

The Conference Medical Board undertook to define the relations between the Conference and the local community in the direction and control of medical work, the minimum standards which must be maintained in medical and nursing staff; and set as the immediate objective self-support as to current expenses and purchase of drugs. The place of medical work as an agency for securing "the more abundant life" of Christian experience, as well as more abundant health, was not forgotten.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Reported by Spencer Lewis

General Conditions

The writer is one of a company of nineteen missionaries who remained in Chengtu at the time of the missionary hegira of last year. Of the number, twelve were Americans and ten of the Methodist Mission. No work anywhere in the Conference has been abandoned. No property has been occupied or destroyed worth mentioning. Neither has there been fighting in this region for several years. Probably in few places in China could this be said.

We are so far in the interior that we might almost be in another country. Wars and rumors of wars come to our ears, while we on the side lines await the results. That no serious trouble has been stirred up is not the fault of the propagandists, who have been diligent in posting anti-Christian and anti-foreign hand bills, using such slogans as "Down with the Imperialists," and "Christians are the Running Dogs of Foreigners." But those in authority have prevented outbreaks, being usually in frequent friendly intercourse with missionaries (for a time the only foreigners in this capital of the province) and diplomatic Chinese Christian leaders.

Evangelistic Work

Our evangelistic work is not generally prospering. While the churches have weathered the political storm, they bear a weatherbeaten aspect. Christianity is unpopular, and who wishes to belong to an organization which is the object of defamation and ridicule? So those who are not spiritually well-rooted, or who have joined the church for unworthy reasons, bend before the storm and confess not the Christ. Possibly persecution would have had less direful results than the prevailing lack of spirituality. In a few out-points on circuits, gatherings for worship have ceased. In such cases the few, comparatively, uninstructed members of the church find the local opposition to Christianity hard to bear up against. But opposition tests real character.

So Bishops Birney and Grose have been seeking in all the ten China Conferences to promote special evangelistic efforts. While preaching to the unconverted will not be neglected, the chief emphasis is sought to be placed on deepening the spiritual life in the churches. A comatose church wins no victories. Foundations, however, should not be laid in haste.

Schools

In the mission center schools of all grades are carried on without hindrance from the educational authorities. In the country districts, the situation varies. The primary schools, having been mostly registered, often experience considerable opposition to Christian teaching on the part of the local authorities, such that the school may cease to be worthy the name of a Christian school. In that case Christian teaching must be permitted, at least outside regular school hours, or the school closed. Much depends on the influence of the preacher or teacher in the place. In some cases there is no opposition and the schools are popular and crowded. A few have closed for a time. It is hoped that opposition will cease when a better understanding prevails. The Central Government has proclaimed what seems to be reasonable liberty of religious belief and practice. Speaking generally, there seems to be a reaction from the former influence of the atheistic Russian Government.

West China Union University

Five missionary societies unite in carrying on the only Christian University in the midst of about 100,000,000 of people. It consists of the six departments of Arts, Science, Education, Religion, Medicine and Dentistry, the last being taught by no other university in China. In the last few years it has become a coeducational institution. There are fifty-six women students, about half of whom are from our Methodist schools. In June the first women will graduate, five in number, four of whom are from our schools.

As to the attitude of the University toward registration: about a year ago, when the issue of the conflict between the North and the South was still pending, a tentative application was made to the Provincial Educational Bureau. This received favorable consideration, but no further steps could be taken until the final requirements were made known. The authority of the National Government has not yet been sufficiently recognized over all the country for this to take place. It is believed, however, that there will be religious liberty in education, but that the department of religion in the University will not receive

registration, thus making it necessary to make separate provision for it.

As to the matter of correlation with the other Christian Universities in China, in respect to the arrangement of departments and courses and for the purpose of presenting our united needs to the home constituencies, it meets with general sympathy. Nevertheless, we are so far separated from the nearest of them in the matter of distance and time of travel that cooperation has its inevitable limits. Consideration should be given to the fact that there devolves upon us the titanic task of meeting the higher educational needs, not of a section of China, but in territory, population and resources a veritable empire. These needs must be met.

That the University plant remained unmolested during the absence of the most of the staff is due, humanly speaking, to the constant vigilance of those who remained behind. The campus swarmed with soldiers, athletic fields being turned into parade grounds. It looked like touch and go more than once, and once or twice soldiers broke in, but were quickly cleared out. At one time, when communist feeling ran high, it was said that one of the two leading generals in the capital contemplated taking over the University plant for use as a military medical college.

The Chinese members of the staff and Chinese leaders, Christian and non-Christian, were quick to recognize the perilous situation and the necessity of prompt and vigorous action. A council was held and resulted in a decision to stand by and carry on, even if the foreigners all left. They feared for the result if they did not. About that time the winter vacation was on, which gave time for getting one's breath while girding for the fray. "Business as usual," was the attitude. Loading below the water line became a matter of course. Prominent among those who essayed the apparently impossible was a lone foreign physician, who, when his confreres from Peking wired him not to try to carry on the work of the medical department, reported to the University Senate, and received such a response that he went and gathered about him a group of Chinese medical graduates, turning night into day in order to hold the line steady until help should come. It was an epic, a drama and a victory.

Senior Middle School (Union)

The Conference is divided into two large districts, the Chengtu and the Tzechow. In Chengtu, in a campus adjoining the University campus, is the long-established Union Senior Middle School, the same missions cooperating as in the case of the Union University. It has been one of the chief sources of supply of students for the Union University, and is doing as well as limited funds will permit. The Educational Committee which visited China a few years ago urged that the greatest educational need was for middle schools. How this need can be fairly met dependent on the fluctuating funds of one or a half dozen missionary societies, is difficult to see. An adequate endowment seems the only solution.

The two cities of Chengtu and Tzechow each have a flourishing Junior Middle School, with an inadequate number of senior primary feeders. Our educational work in this Conference, on the whole, is in a flourishing condition, and preparing as many workers as there are funds to support.

Institutional Church

This institution for the past two years, can hardly be said, at the most, to have more than marked time. Along with little help from missionaries and frequent changes of pastors, there has been lacking the strong leadership needed for permanence and growth. Notions of independence have promoted dissension and spiritual decline. However, we are hoping for better things. A new school building for senior and junior primary pupils has been built and the old hospital on the same compound has taken on a new lease of life.

Medical

The medical work in the Chengtu West China Conference has not heretofore occupied much space in the Annual Report. The W. F. M. S. have had no medical work of their own, but have been sharing in the current ex-

pense of the Tzechow hospital. The old Chengtu hospital, built by Dr. H. L. Canright, has stood empty or given to other uses for several years. Previously, when medical work was carried on, it consisted of not much more than a daily clinic.

But in 1927 Dr. Marian Manly, appointed to work in Chungking, chose to remain and work here, rather than take the chances of going to her appointment and being swept away by the down river movement. Acting on her own initiative she opened and carried on a daily clinic with Chinese assistance and soon developed a fine work in obstetrics. Medical work for women was thus given a forward impetus which it is to be hoped will continue and increase.

Now, to the joy of many, the old hospital building is being cleared out, repaired and rejuvenated. Dr. Robert A. Peterson, who formerly made a reputation in Chengtu in his line, is opening work in eye, ear, throat and nose, which promises to crowd both hospital and dispensary. Some of Doctor Manly's cases are also received in the hospital. A fine opportunity will be afforded here for medical graduates for interne work. It is expected that the receipts will cover the current expenses and the cost of drugs.

After long years of waiting and planning a hospital and physician's residence of stone was erected in Tzechow a few years ago and a physician and family brought to the field, but they did not remain long. Later, one of the early graduates of the University was appointed and has been doing good work for several years. Finally, in 1928, Dr. C. M. Canright, born in Chengtu, was also appointed with his family. A nurses' training school has been removed from Chungking, to Tzechow, so the medical prospects are fine. This training school will be supported by the W. F. M. S. With this staff the medical work should win a larger place in the interests of the city and surrounding country than it has yet secured.

JAPAN AND KOREA

The work in Japan was begun under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, who arrived there June 11, 1873. This work was incorporated in organic union in the Japan Methodist Church which was organized May, 1907. At the same time the status of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a co-operating agency in the evangelization of Japan was recognized. Our work among the Japanese is known as the Japan Mission Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The work in Korea was begun in 1885, our first missionaries, Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and Rev. W. B. Scranton, M.D., arriving there in April and May respectively of that year. Rev. M. C. Harris was elected Missionary Bishop for Japan and Korea in 1904. He retired in 1916 and died in 1921. Rev. Herbert Welch was elected a Bishop in 1916, and assigned to residence in Seoul, where he resided until 1928, when he returned to the United States and was succeeded in the Seoul Area by Rev. James C. Baker, who was elected Bishop in 1928. Korea Conference and the Japan Mission Council now constitute the Seoul Episcopal Area.

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL

Compiled by Gideon F. Draper

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Political

Japan's advance into the front rank of nations within the period mentioned in Scripture as that of the normal life of man—seventy years—is noted by all as one of the most prominent facts of modern history. And because there is no small danger in too great prosperity, this empire is facing problems that are not easily settled.

Just now the most serious external problem is the adjustment of Japan's relations with China. The question is not merely political, but also very definitely financial, as China has been one of this country's best customers, under normal conditions. The questions of tariff revision by China and of the protection of the Japanese residents in Chinese territory make serious problems, forming the basis of prolonged negotiations, almost stormy at times. Satisfactory settlement is not yet in sight, at the time of this writing.

As to internal problems, two of the most troublesome are the best method for stemming the communistic propaganda among both student and labor circles, and the wise direction of enlarged popular freedom, such as that of universal franchise and trial by jury. The first two or three instances of the latter experiment seem to those in authority to indicate too great a tendency towards leniency.

Labor unions are recognized and already have a small number of members in the National Diet. Some of the earlier of these unions were ordered to be dissolved on the ground of being too much tainted with communistic ideas; the government also ordered the dissolution of some of the student organizations, for the same reason. As some one has said: "The authorities have invincible confidence in the efficiency of suppression."

The great problem after all is that of the amalgamation of Japan's ancient ideals and culture with modern thought and methods, and it is not astonishing that this has not been thoroughly effected within the limit of one lifetime.

Financial

Closely allied to the political questions are the financial problems confronting the nation. The development of a self-supporting Church is intimately connected with this phase of national life.

Statistics show that Japan ranks fourth in wealth among the nations of the world; but when the figures are put on the basis of the income of the individual, her rank is seventh, the average per capita income being only about one-sixth that of the citizens of the United States.

As to trade—an excess of imports and a decreased volume of trade, as compared with last year, indicate that conditions are far from satisfactory. This makes itself felt in the church budgets, and is one cause of limited activities, though not the principal one.

Educational

The question of the revision of the courses of study in government schools of high school grade, mentioned in last year's report, is still under discussion. The Department of Education has recently drawn up a plan of revision which is supposed to make the high schools (middle schools, as they are designated here), more practical and suited to the needs of the day. So many of the graduates of the present technical schools and universities find it difficult to obtain employment that many seriously question the wisdom of making high schools also technical in their training. Now there comes a proposition to abolish the "higher schools" (between the middle schools and the universities) so as to reduce the course of study by two or three years, up to university entrance, and with this to "make the educational system more practical."

We should keep in mind that coeducation is limited to the primary schools, so that female education of the higher grades must be provided for separately. Our Women's Board has done fine work along this line, as have other Missions, and the government institutions are increasing in number and efficiency. They seem more thoroughly cultural than the

institutions for the young men. The late Doctor Naruse, founder of the Japan Women's University, was a man of high ideals as to the education of womanhood; that it should be a means of true character development. "Morality without a religious foundation is, in our judgment, a mere formality," he said. To this, as Christian workers we can fully assent. Here is the reason for carrying on our mission schools.

Social and Religious

The old family system as it prevailed in Japan when the modern era began, now seems to many of the Japanese like a "relic of feudal times." It demanded "strict obedience to the family head" on the part of members of the family, from all servants, retainers or apprentices, and the oldest son inherited all the property so that the family unity might be preserved. It was difficult for any member of such a family to become a Christian if the head of the family objected.

Gradually these conditions are changing and a modification of the civil law to suit the new phases of family life is being considered. However, if the former methods are to be discarded there must be some new social legislation planned to care for the helpless and dependent as they have been heretofore considered a family problem.

One of the most difficult questions is that of the farming, or tenant, population. It is not easy to break up large estates or arrange for independent farms of small size, as is being attempted by the Department of Agriculture at present. For the future of the farming population a satisfactory solution is sorely needed.

But, with all its "forward movement" and adaptation of modern ideas the question arises as to the possibility of Japan becoming a really Christian land. To one who sees how, in midsummer, the Buddhist ceremonies in honor of their deceased ancestors are so widely and enthusiastically observed, both at the homes and at the cemeteries, so that the "Feast of Lanterns" is virtually a national celebration; or notes the great crowds who visit the shrine devoted to Nichiren on the anniversary of his death in October, and the many processions through the streets with drums and lanterns, it will be easy to

feel that Buddhism is still firmly entrenched in the hearts of the multitude. Its following is very large.

Consideration of the "Religious Bill," which we reported last year as shelved, has been renewed and the revision includes a change in the name to "The Religious Body Law"; indicating that it is aimed at controlling certain organizations which, under the guise of religion, might be aimed at political revolution. Serious objections to the original draft of this bill have resulted in changes that will make it more acceptable. It appears that the bill has been pending for thirty years, having been submitted to the Diet in 1899. It provoked such violent debates that it had to be withdrawn, and was not submitted again for several years.

A notable event in the early summer was the National Convention of Religions. Christianity was duly represented. The general purpose of the gathering was to counteract the tendency to materialism and moral degeneracy. It was the first convention and was an indication of the trend toward higher ideals and a purer thought life.

A little later came a Christian Workers' Conference, called by the National Christian Council, to hear and consider reports from the notable gathering at Jerusalem. Much interest was manifested and live discussions abounded. As a result a statement was issued "To All Christians in Japan." It consisted of ten points, calling for more aggressive and united evangelistic effort and for a definite social policy and a general movement toward peace and the abolition of the social evil. A widespread and united evangelistic movement throughout the churches is one of the results.

Bishop Baker

An event of importance, especially to our own missionary group, has been the arrival of Bishop and Mrs. J. C. Baker to take the place vacated by Bishop and Mrs. Welch. They have already won our hearts and we are looking forward to a quadrennium of glad and fruitful cooperation in the great field that is ours for cultivation.

The Japan Methodist Church

It is impossible to give a detailed account of the progress of this body dur-

ing the year, but that there has been a genuine advance all along the line is evident.

As one result of the General Conference of last year, which celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the Church as an independent ecclesiastical organization, a Twentieth Forward Movement was inaugurated, and the churches are holding special services all through the connection. Success is noted in the meetings.

A new church has been dedicated at Toyohara, in the Japanese part of Saghalien, at one extreme of the Empire, and the work in Manchuria is not forgotten, as there are at least four circuits under the care of the Church in that region. A new church has recently been dedicated in Nagoya, in the very central location in that important city, which was obtained about forty years ago by Dr. C. S. Long, one of our early missionaries. The first building on that lot was dedicated 39 years ago. There are other improvements in property and buildings at many points. However, the Church as a whole finds that its financial burdens are very heavy and it is carrying a considerable load of debt for current expenses, so that new property cannot be obtained as rapidly as it is needed.

Bishop Uzaki is demonstrating the wisdom of his re-election to his important office, last year, by most self-sacrificing and effective service. He has a wide field to cover, and is also a representative of Methodism on many important committees and conferences of interdenominational character. He was a member of Japan's delegation to the recent Council at Jerusalem.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

The reports from the several stations are made by the workers in charge there, and do not necessarily correspond exactly with the territory covered by the districts of the Japan Methodist Church.

Sapporo (T. T. Brumbaugh)

The Hokkaido District, comprising the island by that name and the Japanese half of Saghalien, has had a year of extraordinary growth and development. Our missionaries have so identified themselves in the past with the

district program of the Japan Methodist Church that the old term "Mission Church" is now almost obsolete. The Mission has but one church, that at Muroran, which receives a large grant in aid and our personal supervision. In Toyohara, the provincial capital of Saghalien, a new church edifice has been built almost entirely with Japanese funds. It is the second within two years on that thriving island, and plans are under way for a third to be erected in the near future.

A District Conference and Spiritual Retreat, held in Sapporo last spring, and followed by an intensive series of revival meetings throughout the district, produced excellent results and paved the way for the union evangelistic services conducted throughout the Hokkaido this fall by Mr. T. Kagawa, the famous social worker and prophet of God. Fully 1,500 men and women declared themselves seekers after the Way, the Truth and the Life, in these magnificent meetings.

The resident missionary, while giving his time to visitation and encouragement among the outlying churches, has continued to devote himself primarily to the development of a religious and social program for the thousands of students in Sapporo, the capital of the Hokkaido. With such an establishment as a center, similar to the Wesley Foundation in American Methodism, it is hoped to reach an increasing number of young lives for Christ and to prepare them for Christian leadership in the future.

We have a threefold aim: (1) To guide non-Christian young people carefully but surely into the Christian life by attracting them to our social, educational and religious programs; (2) To train Christian leadership for the Church's future advance into as yet unchallenged spheres of life in Japan; (3) to begin that penetration even now by sending gospel teams and publications into as many communities as possible, and by establishing branches of our young people's movement wherever possible in the outlying regions of the Island.

In all this we are in closest cooperation with the churches of Japan Methodism, and in the capital our organization is a part of the young people's program of the Sapporo Church.

Hirosaki (C. W. Iglehart)

O-U Hoku District, North-Eastern Japan, is backward in general development, with a severe climate, and not too good communication. But the people are sturdy and independent, and loyal to the Church. The work of this district is included in the two provinces of Aomori and Akita, with about a million and a half population. There are no large cities and the people are for the most part farmers, fishers, miners, lumbermen, with the usual number of officials, students and other moving classes.

It is in these latter groups that the church has its chief strength. They are naturally open to new ideas, and their education gives them a background for the reception of Christian beliefs. We are working toward the day when the masses of the common people shall turn to Christ and build in every village and hamlet their own Christian church. They now have their Shinto shrines for worshipping the gods of the rice fields, and their Buddhist temples for the worship of their ancestors, and the memorial shrines for commemorating the national heroes. But thus far an indigenous village church is a rarity.

In the larger towns we have growing and thriving churches. Each year they move on toward or over the line of self-support, at the same time, with true Methodist spirit, carrying their full share of the apportionments to the general church funds. Special evangelistic meetings this fall have led to numbers of decisions in every one of our churches.

Two years ago the Japan Methodist Church relinquished the usual subsidy from the Methodist Episcopal Mission Board for backward churches in Japan, and has undertaken to carry all this work without help from abroad. As a result, one of our weakest churches lost its monthly grant for preacher's salary so that from Conference time we had to see them lose their pastor and face extinction as a church. At the recent district Conference the folks from the other churches got together and organized a campaign to raise the salary by voluntary gifts of the individual members, and as a result we have been able to settle a new pastor there. They are so encouraged that they are planning to build a simple church and parsonage.

This is an illustration of the morale and evangelistic fervor of the district.

At Hachinohe, this year, they have seen the dream of years fulfilled in the building of a church and parsonage. Just when the plan seemed to be hanging fire through lack of funds a quiet woman member of the Quarterly Conference spoke up and said that she wanted to draw out of the bank a good part of the principal, the interest on which is supporting her in her widowhood, and with this impetus the work went on to completion. We found later that this sweet-faced woman was for years a "geisha" and a concubine of a rich Tokyo man. In these later years the love of Christ has come like a refining fire into her life and she is a miracle of grace.

At Goshogawara the pastor has concentrated all his prayers and strength on the revival of faith among his official members. At a recent meeting every official but one in the church attended a consecration service, and kneeling about the altar pledged themselves with tears, to a renewed life of loyal service to Christ through the Church.

Tanabu has a new pastor, a young man who has gone through persecution, poverty, illness, family troubles, loss of work and misunderstanding, but whose faith is maturing and deepening through it all.

Hirosaki, the home town of Bishop Honda, the cradle church of Methodism, the mother church of over a hundred Christian workers, is still the center of religious life of our district. Year after year increased burdens and widening activities are cheerfully undertaken. A day nursery, two kindergartens, the Hirosaki Girls' School, and the Boys' School, are all fruitful fields for evangelism, and constantly being harvested.

Sendai. The work centering in this station has been at a standstill, as there was no one appointed to take charge of the work that had been carried on so well by S. R. Luthy, now on furlough.

Tokyo-Yokohama (G. F. Draper)

The evangelistic work connected with this station having been divided into three districts it may be well to report by districts.

Tokyo District: As at present constituted our Board has no work in this district save the very extensive and valu-

able work that is being done by the schools at Aoyama. Nominally, the writer is District Missionary, but funds are entirely lacking for the social work that might so well be done in connection with the self-supporting church at Asakusa, and his time is well filled with duties on the two other districts.

Kwanto District: This country district, formerly included in the Tokyo District, is made up of churches scattered through four prefectures on three sides of the capital. While there are some large towns it is mostly real rural work.

The first District Conference was held this fall at Kumagae, and while not a large gathering it was interesting and helpful. The special evangelistic services held in connection with it resulted in the gathering of between twenty and thirty inquirers.

Kumagae and Okegawa form one of the appointments with which the Mission is especially connected. At the latter point our semi-monthly service is held in a weaving factory, and on my last visit there, ten of the factory girls were baptized.

At Ogawa and Yorii, good work is being done and a real forward movement is in evidence. A revival is being evidenced among the young men of the country villages around Ogawa. Last Sunday evening was the most enthusiastic meeting that we have had there for a long time.

Ogose and two other country towns are an offset from the above circuit and are being served by week-end visits of a theological student. Our meeting places are in the little inn at Ogose or in the homes of the farmers. The latter are not available when the silk worms are being hatched and cared for—worms come first—but little Sunday schools are maintained at each point and the Word is being sown faithfully.

Kanafawa District: The Hommoku church, in the city of Yokohama, has a temporary building on a well located lot. The Sunday school is flourishing and the work advancing. The members have been aided in the purchase of the lot on which their building stands and now their problem is the obtaining of funds for the erection of a suitable church within the next three years, by which time the temporary building will be condemned by the city authorities, as

they are doing with all the temporary structures erected soon after the earthquake.

At Fujisawa there is a steady growth, though, as the present pastor is a theological student, his full time cannot be given to the charge. He is married and lives in the parsonage and has about thirty miles to go in order to attend his classes at Aoyama. Here also a new church building is greatly needed.

National Mothers' Association

Mention might be made of the work of this association, which has its headquarters at Aoyama, in the home of Mrs. Alexander, its efficient president. Mrs. Draper is honorary president, having been president about ten years, and even now doing as much for the interests of this important effort as her strength will allow. They have enlisted over 6,000 members and are publishing monthly tracts on some topic helpful to mothers. These tracts have a circulation of over 15,000. As Mrs. Alexander returns on furlough early next year, the headquarters will be transferred to the home of Mrs. Heckelman.

Yokohama Christian School for the Blind

This was at first a family affair, having been started as a class for the blind by my mother fully thirty-five years ago, and I am deeply interested in the school as its principal. We have a Board of Managers, mostly Japanese, and are getting some help from government sources, as well as contributions from many friends, foreign and Japanese, but the financial problem is difficult, as expenses increase beyond the amount of income. We have about thirty children enrolled and are helping them to learn how really to live, even if their eyes are darkened.

Nagasaki (W. W. Krider)

Country evangelism outside of Nagasaki City: The southern part of the North Kyushu District of the Japan Methodist Church is Nagasaki Prefecture. Within this prefecture there are six pastoral charges—Sasebo, Haiki, Omura, and three in Nagasaki City. Besides these, there are two preaching places and Sunday schools attached to Omura church. At Sasebo, the Home Missionary office of the Japan

Methodist Church has assumed responsibility for financial aid. Although that church has not yet reached self-support, it is doing well. At Haiki, the Mission Council has responsibility. The Sasebo pastor ministers to this church once a week. Our church and Sunday school is the only active Christian influence in the community.

At Omura, twenty miles south, we have a long established church, with a resident pastor. Omura is the secondary educational center of the district, as well as the site of an army training post and a military aviation ground. In these places are gathered thousands of young men and women who offer wonderful opportunity for Christian preaching. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has an orphanage here which is a center of Christian training. The fixed community of the city is conservative and prejudiced against Christianity, and progress here has been difficult. The student and military communities have been far more productive, but these groups have been transitory, and although many young Christians have gone out from this church, it has been difficult to build up a stable congregation. Its branches are at Kawatana and Isahaya, north and south a few miles, on the railway. At the former place there has been for several years a Sunday school and occasional evangelistic services, the only Christian services in that whole region. At Isahaya a new attempt has been made. At present the Omura pastor goes once in two weeks and holds a Sunday school and preaching service in a hotel room.

Akunoura

The Institutional Church among shipbuilders: It is in a community of thrifty, hard-working shipbuilders that the Akunoura Methodist Church is located. It has been the hope of the missionaries and leasers of the Japan Methodist Church to build up in this industrial community a church that will touch this people most effectively. As Japan turns to city life and industrial enterprise this middle class of factory people is rapidly increasing. If any church is to succeed in a large way in Japan for the future, it must minister to these people.

With this background of appeal the Okunoura Church was established as a

preaching place of one of the Methodist Churches of Nagasaki, several years ago. The congregation was small, and it was not until the missionaries entered the field ten years ago that larger plans were worked out.

Dr. and Mrs. F. N. Scott, saw in the community a great opportunity for evangelism. But they were occupied in school work and unable to give much time to it. Through their efforts, however, a fund was started for the obtaining of ground and buildings. After years of planning and working, property was purchased in 1919 in the heart of the shipbuilding district. In 1923 a parsonage building was erected; and in April of this year a beautiful, serviceable church building was dedicated. This property has been paid for by many contributions from America and Japan.

The church has a seven-day-a-week program. The kindergarten, the only one in that part of the city, meets every day in the church building. The Mothers' Club and the Fathers' Club have been very helpful in matters of kindergarten management and finance. The mothers, for example, purchased the piano, and excellent playground apparatus. The English night school has reached a fine constituency of factory young men and women. There is a Young Men's Society and a Young Women's Society; and a Kindergarten Graduates' Club. Bible study classes meet two evenings each week, and there is also a small circulating library. At the center of all these activities is the congregation of the church with all its regular services. The whole organization constitutes a wholesome religious center ministering to the needs of the entire community.

This shipbuilding district is more than two miles long and it is hoped that two more kindergartens may some time be established, and so give entry to the community for the gospel.

Chosen District—Korea

As we have no missionary resident in Seoul at present, W. W. Krider has charge of the work for the Japanese in Korea and reports for the Chosen District.

Korea and Manchuria form the frontier of Japanese Methodism. It has been a field full of promise both for missionaries and for Japanese home mission-

aries, because of its size and the progressive character of the Japanese who are living there. Chosen (Korea) has 84,500 square miles of territory. It is more than six hundred miles from north to south.

Manchuria, where thousands of Japanese live, covers almost an equal territory, and the distance from Fusan to Dairen is a thousand miles, by rail. There are over 400,000 Japanese in Chosen alone, besides the thousands in Manchuria. Most of these were born in Japan proper, and they have gone to these lands seeking opportunity to better their conditions. Hence they are almost universally young and of progressive mind. These make up the constituency of the Chosen District of the Japan Methodist Church.

From the viewpoint of the missionary work and workers, there has probably never been a district where so little has been done in a material way by foreign aid, and where such large results have been attained in so short a time. It has been only seventeen years since the first Methodist missionary went to Chosen—Dr. F. H. Smith—who served there until 1926, when he was transferred to the work among the Japanese on the Pacific Coast of the United States. Since that time there has been no resident missionary, although there have been constant calls from our Japanese brethren for one.

Out of the twenty-one pastoral charges on this wide district, the Mission Council of our Church has the responsibility of four. Two of these four will reach full self-support by the next session of the Annual Conference, in March. One of these, Taikyu, finished a new church and parsonage last year largely by their own efforts. Another, Kaishu, dedicated a beautiful little church building, with parsonage attached, in July. Both of these have sent formal notice to the representative of the Mission Council that they will not need financial aid after March of 1929.

The other two Mission-aided churches are Taiden and Kosu. Both of these have had a good year, but the latter is greatly in need of more pastoral care. At present it is ministered to by a pastor from a distance, who must come at considerable expense and only once a month.

Work among the women in this district

has been especially successful. Miss Bertha Starkey, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has lived in Seoul for several years and has been very active in her work among the women's societies. Much credit for the financial, as well as the evangelistic success of the district belongs to the women. The Methodist Church, South, has assigned a new missionary to the north and east coast, to reside in Gensan. The opportunities are unlimited and the Japanese workers need the help and encouragement of the foreign missionary.

Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Kagoshima (R. S. Spencer)

(Brother Spencer resides in Fukuoka but is reporting for all three, as the two other residencies are vacant at present.)

Loos Choo District: Nearly 600,000 people comprise the field to be reached in this district, but owing to their being scattered on some fifty-three islands, the occupation of the field obviously depends upon the development of a strong, indigenous church. The past year has marked some steps in this direction; few enough as seen from the standpoint of some fields, but each one a cause for gratitude when one considers the conditions, financial, intellectual and social under which the work must be done. The Methodist group still continues to be most aggressive in this region.

At the session of the Annual Conference in March, 1928, it was possible to place the work of district superintendent on the shoulders of the Rev. Heijo Ito, pastor of the Naha Church. This is so much better than having in that office a westerner who lives five hundred miles away and visits the islands but once a year.

The campaign for the building of a modern church in Naha, in the capital of the prefecture, has taken a great stride forward during the period under review. A gift of Yen 8,000 from the Raper Church, Dayton, Ohio, has opened the way for the beginning of the work on the new building, and brought courage and joy to the hearts of the members. They will raise Yen 10,000 and assume the entire support of the church when the building program is complete. This will be the first self-supporting church in the district.

Shuri Church does not yet possess any property, but its spiritual development has been encouraging and the pastor, Rev. K. Sakubara, is making a happy record.

Yonabaru Church advanced its self-support five yen a month during the past year, but as the pastor, Rev. G. Nohara, was receiving a salary below the minimum standard, and was also having an unusual amount of illness to contend with, the increase in self-support was turned into an advance in salary. Many new contacts in the surrounding schools have been found during the past year.

Yontanzen Church, our most rural charge, has advanced but little during the year. The financial depression which has accompanied the drop in value of their one crop, sugar, has brought about physical under-nourishment and spiritual depression all through the countryside. That the church should not slip back seriously, is encouraging.

Awase Church has continued to flourish during the past year under the leadership of Brother Kuwae, a local preacher, and it is a matter of pride that the continued support comes entirely from Loo Chooan sources, either local or from those in the United States.

Our work on the island of Tokunoshima has been practically nil during the past year. Mr. Konuma, who has been working without salary, has been compelled to be absent much of the time. Our church property is unused, and we are facing the question as to whether the village of Kametsu will permit us to occupy the land longer.

The heavy load of teaching which must be carried by the district missionary of three districts, to enable him to support the work and cover deficits, has precluded a visit to the islands during the period under review. It was with great pleasure, therefore, that we were able to have a good visit from Rev. Akazawa, the Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Japan Methodist Church, and the assurance of closer personal friendship and even possible financial assistance in developing the work in this neglected field.

Northern Section of the North Kyushiu District

The departure of the Rev. D. S. Spencer, at the close of 1927, placed upon

R. S. Spencer, of the North Kyushiu District the responsibility for all of the Mission work in the South Kyushiu District, and as a relief in this situation the Rev. W. W. Krider took charge of the churches in the Nagasaki Prefecture.

Hakata Church: Changing conditions in the city have greatly enhanced the price of our property as a business site, but rendered it much less desirable as a church site. Plans are well under way for the removal of the church to a nearby residential section, where the community service will be increased by adding a kindergarten department. Rev. Kenichi Sasamori is rendering a service to the church which is steadily growing in scholarship, preaching value and spiritual depth.

Tsuyasaki Church: The lay pastor, Brother Kuwahara, pushes ahead steadily and tirelessly. This church is a great feeder to other churches, so that the number of its members never runs high. The church rooms, built last year entirely by the local people, have shown a growing value. During the year, the entire family of the carpenter who contracted for the church has been attending its service, though not previously interested.

Maebara Church: Progress has not been great. Yet it is a matter of much encouragement that a Christian from a tiny farming village has returned to his home, after making some money, and is erecting a little building for the worship of Christ, meanwhile gathering the villagers in his own home for Christian services.

In general, the condition of the North Kyushiu District, under the spiritual leadership of our district superintendent, Rev. H. O. Saijo, has been excellent. The district has a treasurer, Mr. Yamaji, who handles all the funds that come to the district, and who cares for all matters connected with the collecting of the benevolent assessments of the district. The best proof of the value of this system is that we have not even thought about our finances this year.

South Kyushiu District

With the departure of Rev. D. S. Spencer in December of 1927, this district was left without a resident missionary. All Bible class work, work among the "outcasts," in the city of

Kumamoto, which could not be assumed by the two ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, had to be given up. Such a step has not only materially reduced the gospel work in the district, but has tended to remove part of the aggressive leadership.

Yatsushiro Church: This structure stands as the last piece of church building carried out by the veteran couple, Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Spencer. In April, 1927, the splendid church-kindergarten building was dedicated. Despite the temporary closing of the cement works, which resulted in a serious set-back to the church financially, the officials and the pastor, Brother J. Kono, have opened a regular out-station and are also assisting in the work of the Sendai-Akune circuit. This church now receives but \$10.50 a month in aid, and will soon be self-supporting.

Sendai-Akune Circuit: At the session of the West Conference of the Japan Methodist Church last March there was considerable realignment of work in the southern end of this district. The Kami-Kagoshima Church, with thirteen members, with the consent of all, merged with the Central Church. In the town of Hitoyoshi the work was taken over as the responsibility of the Mission Board of the Japan Methodist Church. In exchange, the Mission Council added to its work in Akune and Izumi the work in Sendai and Kushikino, thus creating a four-point circuit along the new main line of the railroad on the seashore. The Rev. K. Homma was appointed to this circuit, but was called to higher service after scarce two months of work, the third pastor residing in Sendai, to die within five years. During the summer vacation, Mr. T. Taka, a seminary student from Nagasaki prefecture, rendered efficient service. Since the opening of the fall term, this big circuit has been cared for by frequent visits of the missionary's personal assistant, Mr. Sato, or by the Rev. J. Kono from Yatsushiro.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Hirosaki Academy (To-O Gijuku) (C. W. Iglehart)

This school, housed in buildings truly described in Secretary Diffendorfer's report as not fit for stables or automobile storage, is nevertheless one of the con-

spicuous centers of Christian influence in all northeastern Japan. In Sendai, two hundred miles to the south, there is a Presbyterian boys' school, and that, with our school, constitutes the total facilities for Christian training of young men, for the whole of Japan north of Tokyo, with its nearly fifteen million people.

An old feudal school with a long and proud history was brought back to life in 1920 as a Methodist school. This was one of the blessings of the centenary. With Dr. J. Sasamori, an able and prominent layman, as principal, it is now enjoying the full confidence of the community, taking the lead in educational policies, and training a student body of six hundred, in general middle school education, as well as in Christian ideals of character. The boys of this school are already marked by their bearing and spirit, and the graduates of the past two years are making enviable records.

The student Christian activities, under the leadership of Mr. Thompson, have been varied and successful. A voluntary Christian organization maintains regular meetings, and in the spring sent a gospel team to nearby villages, holding meetings in the public schools. Two special evangelistic efforts resulted in definite decisions on the part of nearly one hundred boys. More than a third of the students are now Christians, though almost none are when they enter.

The recent gift of Mr. Fujita of a large experiment farm, valued at about one million yen, raised the immediate question of the development of college grade work. We hope soon to open a higher normal teachers' department. This, with its Christian atmosphere, and with the school spirit projected through its graduates, as teachers in the schools of these provinces should prove of great service to this backward part of Japan. It begins a new day of privilege.

Aoyama Gakuin (E. T. Iglehart)

The Aoyama Gakuin is our Methodist School in Tokyo. The word Aoyama means Green Hill, and is the name of the section of the city in which the 24 acres that constitute the home of the school, are located. The word Gakuin means, literally, institution of learning. The school has celebrated its forty-sixth anniversary, and is growing in the quan-

tity and quality of its educational service.

Japan has a good educational system, but it is not able to provide education of the higher grades for all who desire it. Most Mission schools are of the high school and college grade, but conform to the recognized educational standards of the country. But besides giving an education to many young men and women who could not otherwise obtain it, our schools are also centers of Christian influence and activity, which have a most important part in the making of the future Christian manhood and womanhood of Japan.

This institution is an outstanding Christian institution. It is owned and controlled by a Board of Managers, one half of whom are missionaries of our Church, and the other half are Japanese men and women, either of the Japan Methodist Church or alumni of the institution. Its president and two of its departmental deans are Japanese Christian leaders; the other two deans are missionaries. The school is a hive of Christian activities.

The Bible is a regular text book in the curriculum of every class in the school, approved by the Government. Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations are active. College church and pastor, and a number of voluntary Bible classes, and other groups for Christian service, give expression to the active Christian character of the institution. The school is absolutely unhindered in the carrying out of any Christian efforts which it may desire to undertake.

There are four regular departments of the school. The Boys' High School has an enrolment of 1,160 in its five years. At the beginning of this school year it announced an incoming class of 200 and received 914 applications. The Girls' High School was formerly the Aoyama Jo Gakuin, but is now a regular department of the institution, an experiment in cooperation between the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Board of Foreign Missions, which is proving eminently successful. The former principal, Miss A. B. Sprowles, is now dean of the department, which enrolls over a thousand girls in the regular and special departments.

The college, which is for men only, has an enrolment of 969. Less than

half the applicants for admission this year could be accepted because of limited space. There are three college courses: Liberal Arts, Normal English and Business. The head of each department is a Christian scholar, trained in our American Methodist colleges. The Theological Department is a six years' course for men and a three years' course for Bible women. Several other churches besides our own are cooperating in its management and support, and are sending their ministerial candidates here. The enrolment is 120.

All the main buildings of the school were destroyed in the great earthquake of five years ago. The generosity of the home church has made it possible to erect buildings for three of the departments. The Theological Department is still working in "barrack" buildings. The heavy cut in our missionary appropriations during the last few years has caused great difficulty in the financial problem of the school.

Dean Abe, of the Boys' High School, was the fraternal delegate from Japan to our General Conference last May. He continued in the United States during the fall and early winter, speaking in the churches on one of the teams of the Mission Board.

One of the leading alumni of the college, Mr. O. J. Majima, former managing director of the Mitsui Bank, died last spring and left to the school sufficient funds to erect a library and administration building, which will soon be under construction, to be completed by the summer of 1929. This will add greatly to the value of our school plant, and be a memorial monument to the donor.

The authorities of the school are anxious that no Methodist traveler should visit Tokyo without coming to inspect the Aoyama Gakuin, where the traditions and spirit of Methodism are being conserved and offered so fully to the young men and women of Japan. It will inspire every visitor.

Chinzei Gakuin (Nagasaki Academy) (Glen W. Bruner)

God has wonderfully blessed Chinzei Gakuin during the past twelve months. Our building program has at last been entered upon—a venture of faith that challenges the best within us.

On the new site which was purchased

after the fire of 1924, we have poured the foundations and basement, and are now pouring the first story of Chinzei's new reinforced concrete class room and administration building. Two-thirds of the funds required for the completion of this one building are assured.

Under a cloudless sky, on Chinzei's forty-seventh birthday, our Bishop J. C. Baker and Bishop Kogoru Usaki (Japan Methodist Church) laid the cornerstone of this new building. The school's building program calls for a dormitory, gymnasium, chapel, president's and missionary residences, in addition to the structure now being erected.

Since the establishment of the school

in 1881, hundreds of leaders have gone forth from her gates into the ministry, into the school room, or into business. The Rev. Noboru Kawasaki, president of Chinzei, pastor, executive and Christian statesman, is but one example of these. The president of the Board of Trustees, its Japanese secretary-treasurer, the architect-inspector, who is supervising the construction of our new building, our head teacher, and six other members of the faculty were introduced to Christ when they were students at Chinzei.

There are 536 young men in attendance. One hundred and twenty students were baptized during the year.

KOREA CONFERENCE

Reported by Charles A. Sauer

General

The year under review has given us a new leader at the helm; a new outlook on Korea's economic situation, and promises us a year without a cut in mission appropriations. New ventures have been made in many ways, especially in the medical field.

On the other hand, a trusted leader is gone, a drought has come, spelling ruin to many of our membership, while the growth of the liquor traffic and the indifference of our young people give us cause for concern. Only as we examine these in detail shall we understand the signs of morning.

The Drought

An item of prime importance in so far as its effects on the immediate future of evangelistic work is concerned is the severe drought which visited four of our districts. Korea's chief crop is rice, which requires flooded fields during the growing season. The failure of the usual rainy season to materialize in certain sections meant ruin to hundreds of farmers in the Suwon, Haiju, Chempulpo and Pyengyang Districts.

The results may be anticipated. Pastors' salaries are not met because there is no money to pay them. Pupils are unable to pay their school fees and schools close because of lack of funds. Families move out carrying their few worldly possessions, and seeking work or becoming beggars in the less afflicted

areas. In some cases all the influential leaders of the church disappear in this way, and district superintendents going to hold Quarterly Conferences find most of the church officials gone.

Plans are under way to give such relief as is possible, but the Church will have to face the problem of encouraging and establishing diversified farming before these famine years can be eliminated.

The Rural Problem

The year is chiefly characterized by the coming to the front of the rural problem. Doctor Bruner's survey of rural life in Korea became available early in the year, and the delegates to the Jerusalem Council found this problem a major one. Some of our delegates visited Denmark en route from Jerusalem and studied at first hand rural conditions there. The Federal Council of Missions devoted most of its sessions this year to a study of this problem. It is acute with us.

The plight of the Korean farmer may be realized at a glance from a study of a few basic facts. Korea with a land area twice that of the State of Ohio, has about three times as many people. Eighty-five per cent of the people are directly dependent upon the land for a livelihood, while the percentage of tillable land is less than twenty-five per cent of the whole land area. Thus the average farm plot is ridiculously small, usually less than three acres, and the

average income one hundred fifty dollars annually.

More than half of the farmers are tenants and the landlords are usurious in the extreme. Where in other countries the tenant would be expected to furnish seeds, fertilizers, etc., on a fifty-fifty basis, in Korea, the tenant usually furnishes everything but the land, and pays taxes on that. Thus in many cases his net proceeds are less than one-fourth of his whole crop.

The Korean farmer is further handicapped by his "one-crop" system. When drought eliminates that crop he is reduced to famine rations. The necessity of a diversified type of farming with such sidelines as poultry raising, vegetable raising, vegetable gardening, fruit raising, etc., will eventually dawn upon the farm population, and herein lies one of the tasks and opportunities of the Church.

The churches are as yet poorly prepared to take adequate leadership in this movement. There is in all Korea one agricultural specialist among the missionaries and but one or two schools that have begun to face the problem of making the middle school prepare the student to look to the rural community as a place of usefulness. Agricultural specialists and rural social engineers are badly needed. There should be at least one for each Mission now on the field.

In summary, as to the rural life problem, it might be said that where a year ago the Church was lamenting the "hard times," to-day it is discussing cooperative marketing, diversified farming, organization of savings and loan associations, elimination of needless incurrence of debt. And the Church, having now placed its eye on a definite goal, cannot but advance.

Growth of Liquor Traffic

A problem closely related to that of rural welfare is that of intemperance. Indeed the distillery and brewery are springing up so rapidly that it would seem that Korea's economic situation cannot be improved until this problem is solved.

Questions sent out to a group of Korean leaders concerning growth of the liquor traffic and the countering temperance movement, brought in almost uniformly the following characteristic comments: "The distillery and brewery

business is growing exceptionally fast. The temperance movement in the church is making little advance."

No country placed in the economic situation in which Korea now finds herself can afford to pay toll to the liquor traffic. And yet in a country where educational leaders deplore the lack of educational institutions and the poverty of the constituency, the annual liquor bill would support the present educational budget for from three to five years.

The most active temperance work seems to be among the churches of the Pyeongyang District, where in addition to other forms of work, volunteers are publishing a temperance magazine in order to create a wider temperance sentiment.

Probably one of the greatest criticisms of government educational leaders comes in connection with their lack of a stand on the temperance question. No school festivity is complete without the "sake" cup. It is stated that as high as eighty per cent of the government teachers drink more or less.

The Annual Conference has long felt the need of a missionary giving full time to temperance work, and has so requested for several years, but to date it has not been possible to make such an appointment.

Facing a "No-Cut" Year

It was with great rejoicing that the Finance Committee received word that World Service had maintained receipts equal to that of last year, and that no "cut" in the appropriations was to be faced the coming year.

This committee has seen the annual appropriation drop from \$78,000 to \$38,000 in four years. It has slashed off primary schools and hospitals. It has combined circuits until men were responsible for more churches than they could possibly reach in a month. It has seen its missionary members pledge annually from three to five thousand dollars to supplement the mission budget.

To continue to maintain the present status, it has been necessary to secure for 1929 some four thousand dollars outside the appropriation. Of this amount a friend in America has pledged one half to be applied to the educational budget and the four high schools have been made responsible for raising five hundred dollars each.

The Church has held up remarkable well under this period of regression in mission aid, but when, as in some cases, the pastor must take up farming to supplement his diminished income, the harvest of souls must necessarily decrease.

The necessary combination of circuits has brought about a decrease in local receipts in nearly every case. Services are held less frequently, and people ask why they should pay for the support of a pastor who can come less than once a month.

EDUCATION

The Middle Schools

In spite of ever increasing cuts in mission funds, the Finance Committee has continued to maintain its four schools of middle grade, located at Yeng Byen, Pyengyang, Seoul and Kongju, respectively. The two larger schools, Pai Chai in Seoul, with 800 students, and Kwang Syung in Pyengyang, with nearly 600, are recognized by the government as meeting the requirements in equipment and endowment.

The schools at Kongju and Yeng Byen enroll less than 100 students each. Due to a deficit in mission funds neither school has been able to secure government recognition and the craze for diplomas from government recognized schools is so great that while the larger schools have two or three times as many applicants as they can receive, the smaller schools rarely have half the number of applicants they could accommodate.

The situation is especially unfortunate from the missionary standpoint, for better training can be given in the smaller school. The larger schools, faced with the necessity of meeting government standards have had to neglect religious emphasis to some extent and both are seriously in need of chapel buildings.

At Kwang Syung, where the students have a short chapel service in the open air, even in dead of winter, plans are under way for the raising of about \$30,000 for a combined chapel and gymnasium. Of this amount \$20,000 is expected from friends in America, the remainder to be raised locally, among alumni and patrons of the school. This building now seems to be a prospect of the immediate future.

At Pai Chai, where the 800 boys stand for the thirty minutes of chapel in a low one-story brick building, erected forty years ago to house the Methodist Publishing House of Korea, about fifteen hundred dollars has been received locally toward a new chapel.

At Kongju, the wise foresight of the principal, the Rev. F. E. C. Williams, has secured for the school a tract of nearly fifty acres of farm and forest land. Here an experiment in the enrichment of the curriculum by means of practical and industrial courses is being begun. The farm land is parcelled out in lots of eighty square feet to students and teachers, who must till their plots with their own hands.

Trees grown on the forest land have provided the lumber for a beginning in a course in manual training. Courses in metal work as well as woodwork and farming are being added with a view to training the boys for a life of usefulness in the villages from which they come. Doctor Diffendorfer, after a visit to Kongju, stated that this school was, in his opinion, the best fitted in all Korea for experimentation along a new curriculum.

Another excellent feature of the Kongju school is the self-help department. Funds have been invested in kerosene, books and local products which find a ready sale, and these are peddled from house to house by the boys in need of funds. In three years a business of over 13,000 yen has been done on an initial capital of only 300 yen.

During the winter the monthly sale of kerosene alone often runs to more than 400. The net profit in three years of over 1,700 yen has been used to aid twelve boys who otherwise would have had no opportunity to attend school.

At Yeng Byen, the fine new building given the Mission by the local constituency some years ago is the pride of the town—and its despair as well. Enrolment has not been as large as expected, but when one remembers that the building had not yet been dedicated before it was cut off the Mission budget for a time because of lack of funds and that almost annually the report has been current that lack of Mission funds would mean closed doors, it is a miracle that any students have come at all.

The principal of this school has just returned from furlough and a year's

study, and the year closes with the entire faculty and local constituency eagerly planning new educational features for the coming year.

Chosen Christian College

Chosen Christian College is continuing its growth both in enrolment of students and in personnel of the teaching staff. Of the 271 students enrolled this year, 86 are in the literary course, 123 in the commercial, and 62 in the science department.

The chief event of the year was the registration of the science department by the government, making the graduates qualified teachers. The educational bureau sent three inspectors, who spent an entire day in giving written examinations. They reported that while they very rarely gave qualifications to one school in more than one subject, the results of the examinations were so good, the teachers so satisfactory, and the equipment so well selected, that they would stretch a point and give qualifications in mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

Professor A. L. Becker has returned from furlough to take up his duties in the science department once more, while Professor B. W. Billings continues his duties in the literary department and a heavy speaking schedule and work among government school students as well.

MEDICAL WORK

Medical Progress

The outstanding feature of the year in medical work has been the completion of Korea's first tuberculosis sanitarium equipped to treat this disease along modern lines. This building, made possible by the Verberg bequest, was dedicated by Bishop Baker in October.

While the death rate throughout the world from tuberculosis is estimated at about one in twelve, Korea's toll is one in five. To combat this, a school of hygiene for the tuberculous has also been established in connection with the new sanitarium, and these two institutions with the special training of the superintendent, Dr. Sherwood Hall, bespeak better days in the fight with the "white death."

Dr. Marian Hall (Mrs. Sherwood Hall), has been doing a work for

women and children that is attracting great attention.

At Pyengyang, Doctor Anderson's new X-ray machine, one of the best in the Orient, probably the best in the Japanese Empire, continues to be the center of the medical work. This is a union hospital in which our Board is cooperating with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and with the Northern Presbyterian Mission.

The lack of a dispensary connected with the hospital is a handicap, and the doctors work in quarters so crowded that in some cases the window sill provides the only available shelf space.

Kongju, like Yeng Byen, has no resident medical missionary. Dr. Norman Found, now of Severance Hospital, makes one trip each month to his old dispensary at Kongju, which is now operated by Yang Shai Syun. This dispensary, like the one at Yeng Byen, is loaned with its equipment to the local Korean doctor, who must be responsible for his own support. In this way it has been possible to insure the presence of qualified Korean physicians in these two mission centers.

At Wonju, Dr. S. E. McManis continues to do fine work. This hospital is the only mission institution and Doctor McManis the only missionary left in this entire territory, from Seoul to the east coast, as reminders to the Korean people that missionaries are among them.

Severance Hospital and College

Severance Union Medical College and Severance Union Hospital report a memorable year of several epoch-making features. The Severance-Prentiss Hospital wing was dedicated in March. The hour when Mrs. O. R. Avison unlocked the front door with a silver key and declared the institution open to inspection was a memorable one to the assembled guests, who recalled the days when college and hospital staff set to work to excavate with their own hands the basement for this wing before the money was in sight.

The unveiling of a life-sized bronze statue of Dr. O. R. Avison, the beloved president of the institution, was another feature of this March afternoon, and marked the realization of a long contemplated project of Dr. S. H. Hong, one of the members of Severance's first graduating class.

An increased enrolment of both medical students and nurses, greatly increased receipts from patients, increased sales by the wholesale medical supply department, and the first income from the new \$50,000 endowment fund are other features of this quarter century milestone year.

Our representatives in this institution are Dr. J. D. VanBuskirk and Dr. Norman Found. Doctor VanBuskirk, vice-president of the college, is now on furlough. Doctor Found, just returned from furlough, has charge of the departments of pathology and bacteriology.

Woman's Medical Institute

No report on medical work for the year would be complete without mention of the establishment of the Woman's Medical Institute by Dr. Rosetta S. Hall, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Doctor Hall, widow of Dr. William James Hall, sainted member of the Korea Mission, 1891-94, after nearly forty years of service for the women of Korea, has made it possible for them to secure medical training in their native land.

A two-story building has been secured in Seoul and fitted up for class and laboratory purposes. A full course of four years with one preparatory year in addition has been outlined and the staff of Korean, Japanese and foreign teachers has begun work with a class of eighteen.

EVANGELISTIC

The district superintendents report a good year in spite of reverses due to cutting off of circuits or to drought in some areas. Almost every district reports one or more new churches completed. In size, none of these is of especial importance, but in view of the sacrifices involved to secure them, they are milestones indeed. In one case the church has been in process of construction for two or three years and one member mortgaged a portion of his farm before the building was finally completed. The missionary who knows of these sacrifices finds it difficult to urge greater giving when funds from America fail off.

The north having more readily accepted the Christian message now has many self-supporting churches. Eighteen of twenty-three circuits on the

Pyongyang district are self-supporting and the grants in aid to Yeng Byen district average less than five dollars per month per pastor. As one travels south the amount needed to supplement the local receipts increases because the response to the Christian message has been less prompt.

The three densely populated districts of the south present a great untouched section of our work. Here only about one in two hundred of the population has been reached by the Christian message.

The Korean Pastorate

Of the eleven district superintendents comprising the cabinet staff, six are Korean and five missionary members. The Korean Annual Conference now has a membership of 103 Korean pastors and eighteen effective missionaries. The largest class of deacons and elders in the history of the Conference was ordained by Bishop Baker shortly after his arrival at Seoul in October. Of the class of seven men received on trial, all but one were seminary graduates while at the same time an equal number of men ineffective because of lack of educational advantages have been dropped from the roll. Slowly but surely, the pastorate is coming into the hands of men more fully qualified to face the new day.

Materially, the prospect before these men is not attractive. In a country so economically situated as we have indicated Korea to be, it is not to be expected that the native membership outside the larger cities can pay an adequate salary to its ministry. In actual practice, preachers' salaries range from fifteen to twenty dollars a month, according to Doctor VanBuskirk's study, a bare subsistence wage for the average family.

Such a basis of support gives nothing for education of one's children nor for one's own reading. The problem for securing scholarships for children of pastors and providing funds for reading circles for the pastors is one which the missionary must constantly face. Considering the dearth of reading material, the average pastor is a remarkable preacher.

The Church and the Young People

There is grave concern on the part of

Church leaders concerning lack of religious faith among the younger generation. The Laymen's Conference emphasized the fact that the Church is retreating at this point and replies from Korean pastors substantiate this view.

The reason is not far to seek. Science and religion have just begun their conflict in Korea. But that age-old conflict is highly complicated. In the West, centuries of gradual growth from animism to monotheism were possible before science came upon the scene.

In the Orient, on the other hand, for many, if not a majority of the people, animism and superstition are going out, not because of evolution of a higher type of religion but because of the incoming of the science which destroys all necessity for the type of religion the Korean has so far felt in need of. Living in a world of fear, the Korean paid homage to the spirit of smallpox. Science drives out the evil spirit, and the Korean, freed from his superstitious fear, is apt to think of all religion as mere superstition.

The Social Gospel

Doctor Brunner's survey of rural conditions in Korea as reported to the Jerusalem Council calls attention to the fact that while enthusiasm for Bible study in Korea is an outstanding characteristic of Korean religious life, the Church has been chiefly concerned with the individual and not the social gospel.

In a day when laymen are calling for a leadership of the young people and when rural sociologists are lamenting the fact that the virtues of honesty and industry must receive so much attention before Korea's rural problem can be solved, there is need for particular attention to these phases of life on the part both of pastors and Sunday school teachers. Thus both the older Christians and the young people will see the relation of the gospel to everyday life.

Union Theological Seminary

Union Theological Seminary, operated in conjunction with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is reported to be in a period of transition.

A class of forty-one was graduated in March. Due to absence on furlough, and for other reasons, of most of the faculty,

no class was held in the spring term. In September the seminary opened its doors to only those students who lacked less than one year of finishing the regular seminary course of three years. This is a distinct advance step.

Beginning in April, it is proposed to begin a new course of four years and receive only first year students. The transition period of three or four years is thus, because of lack of funds, a period when no graduates are forthcoming. It does not augur well for the future that in this day when an educated ministry is so necessary, it should be necessary to cease producing graduates for a period of three or four years to come.

Christian Literature Society

Dr. C. S. Deming is now giving practically full time to the work of the Christian Literature Society, the one official publishing company for the Federal Council of Missions.

This society has long been strictly a mission institution so far as its administrative board was concerned, but the past year has seen the election by the Korean churches of four representatives to the Board of Trustees. This is less than a twenty-five per cent recognition, but it paves the way for making the institution more truly representative of the Korean Church.

The society reports a substantial increase in nearly every department of the work. Of especial mention is the publication of the Universal Bible Dictionary, prepared by the staff of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Pyongyang. This book has had a phenomenal sale and is characterized as the largest, most attractive and most important Christian book (the Bible excepted), yet published in the Korean language.

Under the editorship of the Rev. F. E. C. Williams of our mission, the first issue of the new Korea Mission Year Book has come from the press. This first issue presents an excellent survey of the work of all missions in Korea, station by station.

Our New Leader

It was not without a feeling of great regret that the missionary body learned that by decision of the General Conference, Bishop and Mrs. Welch were to be assigned to the Pittsburgh Area.

If Bishop Welch's twelve years had peculiarly fitted him to continue certain administrative readjustments, Bishop Baker's years at the University of Illinois have given him peculiar preparation for leadership among the young people of this land.

And just as Bishop Welch by wise foresight led the mission into taking

the necessary steps to place Korean leaders side by side with missionaries on all important committees and boards, thus avoiding a rift which has been more apparent in other churches, even so we may trust Bishop Baker to lead us in the solution of our gravest problem, bringing the young people to know Christ.

MALAYA, SUMATRA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Missions in Southeastern Asia consist of the Conferences in the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Philippine Islands.

The work in Malaysia was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. Growth is indicated as follows: Mission organized in 1889; Mission Conference, 1893; Malaya Annual Conference, 1902. The work in Java, Sumatra and West Borneo was organized as the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference in 1918. North Sumatra was set off as a Mission in 1922 and became a Mission Conference in 1925. Consolidation of all our work in the Netherlands Indies into the Sumatra Mission Conference was effected in 1928.

Rev. George H. Bickley was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Singapore. In 1924, he returned to the United States and was granted the supernumerary relation because of ill health. He died December 24, 1924. Rev. Titus Lowe was elected a Bishop in 1924 and assigned to Singapore. In 1928 he returned to the United States, his successor being Rev. Edwin F. Lee, who was elected Missionary Bishop for the Singapore Area.

Our work in the Philippine Islands was begun in 1899 by Bishop James M. Thoburn. Rev. T. H. Martin, our first missionary, arrived in 1900. Bishop W. P. Eveland, a missionary bishop for Southern Asia, resided in Manila from his election in 1912 until his death in 1916.

Rev. Charles E. Locke was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Manila. In 1924, he was assigned to the St. Paul Area in the United States and Bishop Charles B. Mitchell was assigned to Manila. Bishop Mitchell retired in 1928 and the Philippine Islands Conference was placed in the Singapore Area.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Reported by J. F. Cottingham

General

There was not a little disappointment in the Islands when the news came that the General Conference had found it expedient to unite our Area with Singapore. But our people are loyal, and the work is going forward as usual.

Our territory is large, about the size of the State of Kentucky. The work has grown, but many towns and barrios, and the mountain people are calling for some one to come and work among them. It is discouraging that we are unable to respond to these calls. We are like soldiers on the frontline of battle who find themselves with no more ammunition.

Bishop and Mrs. Lee

While many felt that the change in the Area was a mistake, all agreed that the selection of Doctor Lee as the resident Bishop was a fine choice. It was like the homecoming of old friends. Immediately upon their arrival Bishop and Mrs. Lee engaged in the many activities of the new field. Receptions and visitations were planned. In a month the Bishop was able to see a large number of our 150 preachers and to visit many of the 275 chapels. The spirit in which our people cooperate promises a fruitful four years.

Bishop and Mrs. Lee understand the Malay, and speak a language that has many words in common with the prominent dialects of the Islands. This, and the fact that both understand the Oriental viewpoint, give the Filipinos great confidence in them.

Domestic Missions

Each year we have hoped for an increase in the appropriations. As we look back over ten years and see how much less we have now than before the Centenary—less because we have few special gifts and because the purchasing power of the peso has decreased so greatly—we are amazed that we have held our own so well. Preachers are fewer than ten years ago, and chapels are very much in need of repair. In some places the Church has made little progress since the first cut.

Filipinos have a missionary spirit and respond in a remarkable way when they understand the needs of their fellows. The Domestic Mission Society is the most effective agency for the propagation of the gospel at the present time. In some districts it is the only way open for the establishment of new work. In the Manila District these societies during the past year supplemented the salaries of eleven men, helped erect three new chapels and cared for one trained nurse. It took almost four thousand pesos to do this, but the churches raised it gladly.

Young People's Societies

It is never hard to organize in the Orient. Our papers are full of the reports of organizations which are formed and which last but a short time. Our Epworth Leagues, however, have endured and furnish an avenue for the activities of the young people of the church. In many towns the League has been a place of diversion for the youth. There will be at least a fifty per cent increase this year.

Often the League meets at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and it is not an unusual sight to see three hundred young men and women at one of these services. One pastor said, "Many young people come here and enjoy the Sunday afternoon League services who would otherwise go to the baseball field or perhaps to the cockpit." The services are devotional, with singing and special numbers.

Epworth League Institutes are growing. Last year we had three and this year there will be four, and possibly five, with an attendance of over 600. Poverty keeps many away; and the lack of some way to earn a dollar or two prevents many students from attending.

Each year brings better and larger Sunday schools, more qualified workers, and in many places better equipment. It is pathetic to see how little material some of our workers have. Recently we visited a Sunday school where the regular attendance was 518. The chapel is the largest in the province—about 30 by 60 feet—and has a small gallery.

It stands fifth or sixth in the list of churches in the Islands, both in size and equipment. Yet on this day there was not room for half the children. Classes were held in sheds, under the trees, out on the beach under an old boat. We need a larger chapel, but are powerless to build it now.

In another place 375 pupils were studying in one room, 30 by 50 feet. Our pastors are trying to solve the problem by erecting bamboo sheds and huts around the church whenever they have sufficient land.

We have 70,000 members in the Methodist Church, and the outlook is encouraging.

Youth and the Schools

Manila is a great educational center. The University of Manila is one of the best in the Orient. There are many high grade private universities and the Catholic colleges with their fine new buildings. Almost every province has its high school, and it has been necessary to open numerous private high schools and academies.

Of the three million young people of school age about three-fifths are in school. A few years ago the Filipino might have been called "the man with the bolo," but now he is "the young man with a fountain pen." Housing accommodations are poor in the centers of learning, and to meet this condition hostels have been established. Our dormitories for boys and for girls have had a good year and have furnished the nucleus for many churches among the young people.

In all the student churches the English language is used, not only because it furnishes a common medium of expression, but because students are eager to improve their knowledge and use of that tongue. Almost every church and Sunday school has a class in English, and more and more books and papers are being used. Some day we hope to have a people who love to read, for the love of reading.

A visit to the churches in Manila on Sunday would find at Central Students' Church, Knox Memorial, Saint Paul's and five or six smaller places no less than a thousand young people at the morning service. At Malabon and Navotas, which are just outside the city, five hundred students are enrolled. At

Malolos, Cabanatuan, Tuguegarao, San Fernando, Tarlac, Lingayen, Vigan and other centers other hundreds are meeting each week. English revivals and student meetings under the direction of the Wesley Foundation draw large numbers.

Evangelistic

Rare and wonderful revivals have accompanied our work. Some of the best have been in the early morning. The Roman Catholics ring the bells for early worship, and often the people rise at three in the morning and go on to church. If the Protestant Church is open and they hear singing they will fill the chapel. Christmas and Easter furnish splendid seasons for such evangelistic work.

All Saints' Day, so popular with the Catholics, has also become a day of evangelistic work. The workers saw great crowds going to the cemetery to sit before the graves of the dead, so they also went there and preached the gospel. The results were worth while.

In one province an epidemic of dysentery broke out among the children. There was a death in almost every family. The pastor organized his workers and they helped the poor during the day and held the prayer meetings at night. One man wrote, "We have had fifty-six funerals, all children of Catholics, in our church during the past month." The parents of these dead babies are now attending our Sunday school, and I have just baptized sixty of them into the church.

This is a poor town, with a population of 6,000, and although supposed to be mostly Catholic, has no priest. Ours is the only pastor in the town. In the province we have ten preachers to about ninety thousand people, the Catholics had two priests to serve all, now there is one. The people are too poor to support the priests.

The Independent Catholic Church has a few local priests in the province, and they, like the Roman Catholics, depend upon the fees collected from the sacraments for support. They admit they are not succeeding, and are unable to understand why our pastors remain when we must depend upon free will offerings for our living. Perhaps our people do suffer, but they love the work, their fellowmen and their Master.

The baptisms for the year will amount to more than seven thousand or about twelve per cent of the total membership. New congregations have been formed in many places and the field is yet white for the harvest. There has been increased activity on the part of the Roman Catholic Church. Sunday schools are being organized in many parishes and recently an attempt was made to establish one in the great Manila Cathedral. German and Belgian priests are going into the difficult places and are using Protestant revival methods.

One town of ten thousand has been somewhat awakened by such efforts, but the padre feels that we are proselytizing because we have a chapel and large congregation.

Financial

The people are giving with a will. One district reports a giving of almost six pesos per capita. That is a large sum when one knows the income of the people.

This has been a hard year. Locusts ravaged some provinces; drought came to others; and a terrific typhoon swept over us during Thanksgiving week. The storm moved slowly over an area south of Manila. It was like a great doughnut a hundred miles across. The velocity of the wind was a hundred and fifty miles an hour, yet the center of the storm moved very slowly, about five miles an hour. Terrible winds lashed our towns

and fields. After passing into the China Sea the storm changed its path and, returning, struck the Island of Luzon a second time.

Many of our chapels were demolished. We do not yet know just how many; our crops and boats were destroyed; and two hundred lives were lost. In Manila District the Taytay people had, by tithing, just finished the roof of their new church. The sides were not yet on. The gale struck it and tossed it a twisted mass into the street. Their loss will be three or four thousand pesos. I do not know how they can rebuild. The tithe for years has gone into the building.

Our Chapels

"Your buildings are poor." This is the usual statement of the visitor. It is true. But there are some things the friend does not know. This is a land of death and decay. Few timbers withstand the ravages of the white ant. The best of wood suffers decay in a few years because of the moist, hot climate. Rust and corrosion destroy metal. Cement and stone last well, but are expensive and we have frequent earthquakes. But more than all, our building program has been so large. After thirty years 279 buildings have been erected and are still standing. This year has seen the people working heroically on this improvement, and there are now more than seventy buildings in process of construction. The spirit of the people is praiseworthy.

MALAYA CONFERENCE

Reported by C. D. Patterson

General

"Where cross the crowded ways of life"—that's Malaya, the wonderland of southeastern Asia. Singapore, at the extreme southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, is making rapid strides in its commercial importance. The much commented upon Naval Base placed this conglomerate city in the spot lights of the world's thinking. Malacca, 150 miles northward, and Penang at the northern end of the Malay Peninsula, are constantly in the itineraries of the world travelers. The inviting miles of macadamized roads and the interesting railway line between Singapore and Penang urge the traveler to leave the tossing southern

seas and venture to the inland towns such as Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh. Malaya has about the same area as New York State or Iowa, and its population ranks with that of California or Michigan. The climate is not extremely oppressive even though Sol is unchallenged in the frequently rain-moistened skies.

The outstanding peculiarity of Malaya is its numerous classes of people. The three leading groups are Malays, of which there are 1,651,000; Chinese totaling 1,175,000; and Indians numbering 472,000. In the total population, the Malays have the majority, but three-fourths of the population of Singapore and Penang are Chinese. In Singapore

sixty-eight different languages or dialects are spoken. The average population per square mile is fifty-nine. This low figure is accounted for by the broad areas of almost unpopulated virgin jungle.

The cultivated areas include 635,000 acres of rice fields, 2,118,000 acres of rubber plantations, 248,000 acres of coconut groves, and a few hundred acres of pineapples. Most of the rice is grown by the Malays. The Chinese are the possessors of many of the rubber plantations.

Religions

The religious life of Malaya is as varied as the peoples. The Malays are almost all adherents of the Mohammedan faith. This religion was brought to them by the early Indian traders and the later Arab teachers. The Indians are either Mohammedan or Hindu. A modified form of the latter claims the majority. The caste system and many other Hindu customs are of much less significance in Malaya than in India. The Sikhs have a religion of their own which is designated by that name. The Chinese are divided between Confucianists and Buddhists and these are closely linked to a complementary religion known as Taoism. There seems to be no strict lines of distinction in the practices of these faiths. Both the Buddhist and the Confucian observe the Taoists' rites at the Chinese temples.

Schools

The chief means of contact of the missionaries and the varied people is the mission schools. The subsidiary element of these schools places them under Government supervision in regard to curricula. Religious knowledge is taught as one of the school subjects and credit is given for certain Bible studies. Many pupils excel in these studies.

The 22,000 pupils in the Methodist Mission Schools in Malaya are provided for by 74 schools, employing 577 teachers of which 505 are Asiatic. Some of these teachers are graduates of Hong-

kong University, Cambridge, Madras, and other schools in China, India, England, and United States. The recent beginning of Raffles College in Singapore opens the way for more highly trained staffs in our schools.

The demand for schools was only partly met by the following building enterprises. New Girls' Schools at Ipoh, Klang, and Singapore provided for nearly 1,000 girls. The opening of the Young Woman's Seminary makes the earlier dreams of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society representatives in Singapore begin to come true. The Boys' School at Kuala Lumpur was enlarged to provide for 400 more students. A new building relieved congestion in the Anglo-Chinese School at Singapore by making it possible to move the upper classes out of the old building.

Religious Education

A most hopeful move for Malaya was made at the last Annual Conferences of Malaya and North Sumatra by the appointment of a Religious Education Commission and an Executive Secretary. This secretary is to have full time duties in the interests of the Religious Education programs in our schools and churches. This marks the culmination of the request made in 1918 for a full time Sunday school worker. The Religious Education program is to be as extensive as the newness of the Commission will allow, the various phases of its work being the home, the vernacular and English churches, the boarding schools, and the day schools. Religious literature is also to be emphasized.

The realization of the hope for a full time worker to promote religious education in its numerous phases arouses a still greater hope for full time secretaries for the young people's and the children's division. The success of the 1929 Epworth League Institute seems a proof that a new interest has been aroused and a new day is dawning both for religious education and for general missionary activities in Malaya.

SUMATRA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by J. C. Hamel

Reinforcements

During the year of 1928 considerable reinforcements of our staff were made possible when through the consolidation of our Java, Borneo and Sumatra work, all the workers were stationed in Sumatra. Fields allotted to Methodist care, but hitherto unattended, were now occupied; but it seems as if with the enlarged staff still more doors are opening, and an ever-widening field of labor is before us.

Medan Schools

Mr. Means continued his able leadership, and succeeded in completing the best school year in the history of that institution. Applying the psychological test and by observing his staff of teachers, he was able to bring the teaching force up to a very high standard. Enrollment increased in spite of increased school fees, and many had to be turned away as no room for them was available. High school classes were started during the evenings, and met a real need.

If only the financial burden of an unpaid for building were lifted, soon it would prove to be one of Methodism's foremost schools in the mission field.

During the year a boarding school was opened and is already a success.

Superintendent

Rev. R. L. Archer, Superintendent for a number of years, proved himself especially during this year of 1928, a year of expansion, an able leader. Crowded as he was with duties, the superintendency, evangelistic work in the Medan circuit and the Mission Treasury, he still found time to undertake a building project, so that the erection of a church at Bindjei is under way. All of his colleagues appreciate his fine spirit and wise counsel, and wish him a well-earned rest during his furlough period. A study of the statistics, and a visit to the stations will reveal a deepening of religious life, and quiet growth.

Tebing Tinggi

Dr. A. H. Prussner, after arriving on this field, set immediately to work to make of this station a circuit, and pen-

etrated from there into surrounding jungleland. Much to his delight he found groups of natives more than willing to have Christian work done among them. Even during this year, he had the privilege of baptizing some of these native children of the soil, and received much encouragement from the work.

His ability to speak the Arabic language gave him access to a group of Islam students, with whom he had several meetings along the discussion method line.

A site with some buildings on it was procured for the continuation of our Preachers' Training School, formerly located in Java.

In June, we called all of our preachers, evangelists and teachers to meet at Tebing Tinggi for an Institute. A most profitable time was spent. Both educationally and spiritually a high tone prevailed.

Miss Frieda Chadwick, Mrs. Archer, and Mrs. Prussner taught the women separately, and made the Institute for them, also, a time of great profit.

Palembang

Mr. Dabritz took over the English School from Dr. Mark Freeman, and not only continued this fine institution, but even succeeded in giving it a new lease of life. Now that plans are being made for 1929 to have two missionaries occupy that station, we feel that soon it will prove that the unceasing labor of the Freemans in this and in surrounding villages has borne abundant fruitage.

Tandjong Balei Circuit

Rev. J. P. Stamer spent a profitable year in language study while supervising this work. Understanding the Batak language, beside the Malay, will give him increased possibilities of usefulness in that work. They are still aiming for a new church-school at Tandjong Balei, but found difficulty in obtaining a site. Mr. Stamer did considerable investigation of unoccupied fields and reported to Conference his findings.

Kisaran Circuit

During the year the missionary residence was completed, and a fine, though

inexpensive school building erected. It was the writer's privilege to spend a most blessed year on this circuit, and to see the main station and out-stations steadily growing.

Boenoet completed a most successful year. Bosar Sipinggan grew until its building became entirely inadequate. A memorial chapel is now being erected to the memory of Mrs. Caye, mother of Mrs. Archer. By the appearance of things, Bosar Sipinggan will become our leading out-station.

At Kopas we experienced a religious awakening when a group of Toba Bataks moved in, and began to cooperate for wet rice cultivation and village construction. Fourteen were baptized at the Christmas season.

Laboean Bilik Circuit

This warm territory includes parts of the Koealve River, Panch River and Bila River valleys. Small settlements are everywhere and here and there Christians have gone to live. Realizing the command of our Lord, "Ye are my witnesses," a simple beginning in some instances has been made. Rev. C. M. Worthington, together with Rev. Mathews H. Barat, visited these beginnings and succeeded in organizing some as centers of evangelistic work.

Just now Rantau Prapat is being considered for a missionary residence. Should this plan be realized then life will become more bearable for the missionary, as Laboean Bilik is far from a health resort.

INDIA AND BURMA

The work in India was begun by Rev. William Butler, who arrived in Calcutta, September 25, 1856.

The India Mission Conference was organized by Bishop Thomson in 1864.

Rev. William Taylor began his evangelistic work in India among English-speaking people on the self-supporting plan in 1870. The results of this campaign were organized into the South India Conference in 1876.

The Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn.

From these beginnings the work has now grown into ten Annual Conferences, one Mission Conference and three episcopal areas. The Missionary Bishops for India have been the following: Rev. James M. Thoburn, elected in 1888, retired in 1908, died in 1922; Rev. Edwin Parker, elected in 1900, died in 1901; Rev. Frank W. Warne, elected in 1900; Rev. John E. Robinson, elected in 1904, retired in 1920, died in 1922; Rev. John W. Robinson, elected in 1912.

By action of the General Conference of 1920, Bishops Warne and Robinson were elected General Superintendents, and episcopal areas in India were fixed as follows: Bishop Warne, Lucknow Area—North India, Northwest India and Lucknow Conferences; Bishop Robinson, Bombay Area—Central Provinces, Bombay, Gujarat Conference and Indus River Mission Conference; Bishop F. B. Fisher, elected in 1920, Calcutta Area—Bengal Conference and Burma Mission Conference; Bishop H. L. Smith, elected in 1920, Bangalore Area—South India Conference and English Mission.

By action of the General Conference of 1924, the episcopal areas were fixed as follows: Bishop Warne, Bangalore Area—Burma Mission Conference, Hyderabad and South India Conferences; Bishop Robinson, Delhi Area—North India and Northwest India Conferences; Bishop Fisher, Calcutta Area—Bengal, Central Provinces and Lucknow Conferences and Bhabua Mission; Bishop B. T. Badley, elected in 1924, Bombay Area—Bombay, Gujarat and Indus River Conferences.

At the General Conference of 1928, Bishop Warne retired, and the areas were fixed as follows: Bishop Robinson, Delhi Area—Indus River, North India and Northwest India Conferences; Bishop Fisher, Calcutta Area—Bengal, Central Provinces, Lucknow and Burma Conferences; Bishop Badley, Bombay Area—Bombay, Gujarat, Hyderabad and South India Conferences.

THE DELHI AREA

Bishop J. W. Robinson

General Conference

When General Conference at its Kansas City meeting made provision whereby the Central Conference of Southern Asia, subject to constitutional sanction, might elect one of its own episcopal leaders, it did a thing highly pleasing to the Bishops who had hitherto been laboring in the field. But at the same time, because of the delay involved in electing a successor to Bishop Warne, it added greatly to the burden of his colleagues. Until the Constitution of the Church is amended, and until under it as thus amended the Central Conference exercises its prerogative, three men have to carry the administrative burden that has for many years been distributed among four.

Delhi Area Territory

As far as the Delhi Area is concerned, the outcome has been to add perhaps a third to the burden of work that is to be carried, and to multiply by three the size of the territory that has to be covered. Composed as it now is of the North India, the Northwest India and the Indus River Conferences, the Area now embraces a territory of 722,700 square miles, with a population of 86,741,000. As a matter of convenient comparison this Area is equal to a trifle less than thirteen times the size of Iowa, while the population is over thirty-six times that of Iowa. It is true the Area contains the Sind, the Rajputana and the Panjab deserts, but for all that it still averages a population over 120 to the square mile.

Boundaries and Responsibility

While our Conference boundaries enclose these square miles and these multitudes, other Missions share with the Methodist Episcopal Church the responsibility of winning this land and these peoples to Christ. However, ours is the largest and most widely distributed work within the territory, and at our door lies the responsibility for evangelizing the larger part of the people. While the task revealed by these figures is so large as to be almost overwhelming, the statistics for the Christian work within the

Area already accomplished, clearly indicates that progress is really being made.

Statistics

The statistics for 1928 are not yet available, but those for the previous year show that within the three Conferences there were then 337,142 baptized adherents of our Church, and for that year there had been an additional 16,923 persons baptized by our workers. There were 2,303 Sunday schools, attended by 118,452 scholars. In addition to the fees and government grants received for and expended in our schools, sums perhaps aggregate more than all we receive from the Home Church, our converts contributed 118,452 Rs. toward the support of their own pastors and the evangelizing of their neighbors.

Evangelistic

When we remember that the large majority of our converts have come to us from the depressed classes, the "untouchables" of the Hindu caste system, among whom literacy was almost unknown, we count it significant that the door of hope has been opened before so many of the young people who have come to us. We have in the Area a total of 384 schools of all grades, ranging from our high schools to the daily gathering of the Mohulla under the tree, in which a total of 12,020 boys and girls are being taught. In these schools we welcome the children of our inquirers, and also of those who are indifferent to Christianity, but of the total mentioned, 7,356 are Christian lads and lassies. The number is not at all what it ought to be when we consider our Christian community, but the group that has thus come to us is such a promising one that we rejoice and take courage.

The year has been one of gathering confidence. Our people are convinced that the Methodist Episcopal Church is going to stand by until they can get to their feet, and our opponents, who rejoiced in the difficulties we faced, are not so sure Christianity is dropping out of India as they had been inclined to think.

Inquirers who had been dropped for lack of teachers, and who had been in-

clined to take offense at the neglect, are again seeking out our workers, and the mass movement, which for a time seemed checked, promises to resume its imperious demand for workers. As they see the door opening once more, these hungry souls are anew seeking the Saviour. If we had the preachers and the money to support them, tomorrow a thousand centers could be occupied within the Area where the gospel is not now heard, but where it would be eagerly welcomed, and where it is sorely needed. "It is a day of good tidings and we hold our peace."

Whatever else may be said of it, the political agitation of the last few years has awakened inquiry, and both among the educated and the ignorant, the high and the low caste, Christianity is having a hearing that it has never had before. Both ebb and flow are as recurrent here as anywhere else, and no doubt there will be reaction later on, but at present the doors of opportunity in India are wide open to the Church of Christ.

In addition to our ordinary evangelistic work among those who are not Christians, in the good old Methodist fashion we observe a month of special revival effort once a year. There is for our people inspiration in the knowledge that all over India between the middle of February and the middle of March, the time when the villagers are largely unemployed, awaiting the ripening of the harvest, a very earnest effort, is being made to preach the Gospel to those who have not had it before; to bring to decision those who have long been hesitating between two opinions; to gather up the fragments, the unbaptized remnants of families that have otherwise become Christian; to carry the Word of God to untouched places; to find the exceptionally earnest soul who is really hungry for salvation; and to secure the surrender of the idols and secret places of worship that the superstitious have as yet failed to cast to the owls and the bats.

Almost without exception our district organizations make careful preparation for this special month, as it has come to be called. I have before me some of the results of the last month observed, and though in the nature of the case what are perhaps the greatest results of such an effort cannot be tabulated, what is shown indicates the sweep of the movement as it obtains in this Area.

A total of 22,018 special services were held, in the bazar, by the wayside, in the villages, on the river banks, attended by approximately half a million people; from among tested inquirers, 4,412 were publicly baptized; tracts to the number of 382,000—all we were able to secure—were distributed; and 22,019 Scripture portions were sold; 266 idols and secret altars of idolatry were surrendered or broken down with the consent of the former worshippers; 2,400 laymen joined our workers and gave on an average of two days each in this evangelistic effort. This special month is a great asset to our India work, and possibly might be used to advantage in other fields.

Character Building

Along with the evangelization of our Hindu, Mohammedan and Animist neighbors, goes the equally urgent task of building up an intelligent Christian community. Christian character is not of rapid growth, especially when the personality concerned is an outgrowth of ignorance, superstition and idolatrous ideas and practices. Even in Christian America, with its heritage of religious influence, saintliness is not attained in a day or a year. Old customs and habits and tendencies persist in cropping up, and it is not to be wondered at that when in their new-found liberty old sanctions of their own have been broken down and conscience has not been adequately educated, we have need of patience with our new converts. With them, even as it is with us, it is line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, which goes to make that beautiful thing we call Christian character. It is true that occasionally, as though to show to us all that the grace of God can do in the willing soul, we have men and women almost directly out of heathenism, who are examples to us of the possibilities of grace. But they are few, perhaps as few in proportion to our numbers as are found in more favored lands. Nevertheless, real advancement is being made, and when we measure by what they have come from, we are not ashamed of our Christians; even those who have come up from the depressed classes.

Educational

Our schools are one of our chief concerns. While there is much talk of free

primary education, and while Government is anxious to open schools wherever it can, the lack of funds and the antagonistic attitude of teachers in Government schools to admitting boys and girls whom they know have come up from the depressed classes, makes it absolutely necessary that we conduct our own schools*and train our own teachers for them. The Area has 384 schools of all grades, of which 114 are for girls. Attending these are 12,020 pupils, 4,119 of whom are Christian girls.

The real significance of these numbers is not in their adequacy as compared with the whole, but in the fact that in them we are developing the leaders of the Christian community for tomorrow. Already we are beyond the stage where we merely furnish teachers for our schools and preachers and pastors for our religious work. Where a couple of decades ago there were practically no Christian young men in the Government offices or in our shops and warehouses, and where a Christian teacher in a Government or non-Christian school was unknown, to-day we have them by scores and hundreds.

It is in these schools of ours that we take the first steps in getting rid of the social and economic disabilities our people inherit from their ancestry. And looking to the future, in the development of primary education among the millions upon millions of depressed peoples and upon which Government has set its heart, we see opportunities of service for India that are most hopeful. The high class master may despise and refuse to teach these untouchables, but the young men and the young women trained in our schools will both teach them and put before them an example of character and progress that in time will wipe out, by God's grace, that word that is so

humiliating to intelligent and loyal Indians, "untouchables."

New Method of Approach

A few years ago our non-Christian friends, especially those of strenuous nationalistic tendencies, made much of their admiration for Christ as against their opposition to Christianity. It may be impossible for us to assign to the movement its just proportion of sincerity, and its undoubted proportion of adroitness whereby they sought a beautifully white background against which to paint the defects in the people and the civilization they sought to oust from the country. Whatever may have been the object of these men, there can be no doubt their cry did increase interest in Christ and his Word, and by taking advantage of what was meant as an impediment, we are reaching a large class of people who are sincere of mind and hungry of heart for the truth.

Time would fail to tell of the methods of approach that have been used, but there is one that is somewhat of a novelty, and which is being used with increased frequency and effectiveness within and without the Area. It is the development of the idea of a Community Christmas Tree. In an open place in a village, or on a lawn in the city, bright with lights and decorations, surrounded by a multitude that is anxious to know its significance, the Christian worker, and selected speakers from friendly non-Christians, explain to the listening crowds the significance of the One whose birthday was so wonderful that all over India it is known to Christian and non-Christian alike as *Bara Din*—the Great Day. This custom is growing rapidly, and we look to it as one of the means whereby the gospel of salvation will be carried to the ends of this broad land.

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

Compiled by Mott Keislar

Developing Indian Leaders

In portraying the work in this vast area occupied by the Indus River Conference the type of church membership is represented by the unlettered village man. We must consider his antecedents, his heritage, his ignorance, superstition, mental and moral depression, his eco-

nomic outlook and his social status. We wonder at his virility, and while we marvel, we appreciate the opportunities for evangelism which this social group offers us. This man of the village when brought into vital touch with a living faith, appropriates it as his own, often illustrating again the Centurion of

whom Jesus said, "I have not found so great faith in Israel." Then we have learned that even though there be enthusiasm, there is no background of tradition in Christian life and service to establish standards. The development of wisdom requires time, careful teaching by close association and much patience.

We are more firmly convinced that the solution of the problem of self-support and the Indianization of the Church will have to be solved by Indian leaders. The "cut" was so seriously affected our plans that the workers are spread out too thinly to make intensive cultivation as we understand it, a possibility. But the India Church must solve the problem of self-propagation.

It is evident that the new emphasis of the evangelistic effort should be on the group of natural Indian leaders and educated classes. The door of the depressed classes has been preeminently opened, and systematic effort for their uplift should continue, but the Church should neglect no longer definite and efficient effort on a widespread scale to give the Christian message to the educated classes. Not until they are won for the kingdom can the Church fulfill its mission in evangelism. Our experience in the little effort we have been able to make among them leads us to conclude that no greater opportunity awaits the well prepared missionary consecrated to this task. The awakened interest in the life and character of Jesus Christ opens wide the door.

Educationally, the Conference stands for linking up the educational effort more closely with the practical economic problems of the communities which it serves. The long considered plan of associating education with the necessities of every-day life has been begun both in the villages and in other central schools. We are endeavoring to make education include a means of making a better living.

Ajmere District

The superintendent of Ajmere District reports: Quite recently a Moham-medan headmaster of a Government school admitted that he knows more of the Bible than of the Koran, and that his life is largely guided by its teaching. At a wedding dinner which it was our privilege to attend, celebrating the mar-

riage of a Brahmin widow (the first Brahmin widow re-marriage in Ajmere) the host, a prominent Arya Samajist, asked the Christian missionary to return thanks before the meal began. At the meeting of the Social Service League held in the Methodist Church, a long rambling prayer was first offered by a Brahmin priest. Then the chairman, a Hindu barrister, asked the missionary to pray "more definitely" for the business in hand.

The results of the evangelistic campaign of the district include 375 special meetings, with 5,400 listeners; 18 were baptized, 250 gospel portions were sold, 8,000 tracts were distributed. The ministerial support amounted to 2,276 rupees, and 1,334 rupees were given for benevolences. The boys' school results were the best for several years. Four students are in the matriculation class. The village schools under the supervision of Hira Lall have made good progress. The outstanding feature of the girls' school work has been the construction of a new primary classroom building. A new compound wall adds to the appearance of the property.

Batala District

The outstanding feature of the year's work is the spiritual awakening of the Church itself. Definite prayer for the work of the Holy Spirit was followed by a movement among the Christian congregations to free themselves from all un-Christian customs and superstitions. Prayer circles were formed and continued unceasingly until inactive members were aroused to spiritual life.

The Christian community now numbers 13,095, 508 of whom have been baptized during the year. The evangelistic campaign month was one of great blessing. Singing and preaching bands toured the villages, holding 365 meetings, baptizing 119. Village laymen were enlisted in these bands. During the summer school, 200 of these village leaders attended the services, doing their part in singing and contributing 42 rupees toward the expenses. In spite of the fact that there has been scarcity because of the failure of the rains the people have given 2,899 rupees toward pastoral support.

The cooperative banks are a noteworthy feature of the work of this district. They have proven very success-

ful in giving financial relief to the poorer Christian people. The percentage of recovery amounted to 37.7 per cent, which compares favorably with the recover percentage from other societies.

Bhatinda District

During the tenure of the present superintendent, who leaves for furlough, the district has been divided, giving about two-thirds to Bhatinda and the balance remaining with Hissar District. During this time a healthy growth of 21 per cent in the Christian community is noted. The membership now numbers 14,301. On the other hand, the staff has decreased 55 per cent.

A drama portraying the life of Christ has been very successfully used to instruct very large numbers, notably at Easter, and festival times. Emphasis has been laid on colportage. Three colporteurs are regularly employed. They are most helpful in the work.

Village school work has assumed new character by the introduction of industrial work. The thing first and foremost in every thought, is how to get enough to eat. This economic pressure forces many a bright boy to abandon school to assist in obtaining the family income. Future prospects weigh far less than present necessities. The endeavor is to teach the children useful cottage industries by which they can make a better living than they can make elsewhere. Rug making, the manufacture of toys and house decorations, and sewing, on the line of goodwill industries, have been begun. The children are also being taught to read and are also given religious instruction. The most encouraging work is in the city of Patiala, where there are two small school houses belonging to the church. Further steps in this new school plan have been the training of a young couple in the stocking knitting industry. This encourages self-support.

Our first property in Bhatinda has been acquired, and the building of a pastor's home in Fazilka is in progress. The superintendent has lived for the past two years at Sangrur, the capital of Jind State. His Highness has been pleased to grant a half acre of land for the construction of a new church, and as soon as funds are available it is hoped that the church may be erected.

Bikanir District

The commercial development of the state offers new opportunities. Recent canal construction at tremendous cost and the new railway project combine to open Bikanir State in a wonderful way. Another development is the Imperial Air Route across this desert, via Jodhpur from Karachi to Delhi.

The new state law requiring any one who wishes to change his religion to secure the permission of the magistrate, pay a court fee, and give over his minor children to the State or his near relatives, has made very grave difficulties for people within the State. In Bikanir a Laymen's Christian Brotherhood has been organized. The work among the higher castes has had very satisfactory results.

In the summer school much emphasis was laid on the cultivation of Indian music. Special attention was also given to Bible study and the need of learning to live Christ. The collections for the year amounted to 1,110 rupees, including 275 rupees on benevolent apportionment and 60 rupees toward the Warne Baby Fold. The contribution of 66 rupees to the Bible Society includes a special collection of 22 rupees from Bikanir Church for special blessings received from the Bible.

Hissar District

The district superintendent reports that the evangelistic campaign helped to unite the workers in a special bond of fellowship. There were 376 meetings, with 6,493 listeners, 176 were baptized, 1,150 Bible portions were sold. Besides there were 3,659 tracts distributed. The total Christian community now numbers 6,675, of whom 400 have been baptized during the year. The pastoral support was 1,485 rupees, an increase of over 400 rupees over last year. Successful temperance meetings have been held in the Government High School among the students of the city.

A beginning has been made in the new girls' school plant. The first building to be erected is the women's bungalow. The hope is that the school building will be constructed during the next year.

Lahore District

The district with its great expanses and 23,000 Christians to shepherd has

been reduced to a staff of 20 men. Opponents, lacking the propulsive power of the love of God, have largely lost their zeal and most of the affected villages have come back to us. During the evangelistic campaign the laymen were active in distributing gospel portions. During the month 11 Bibles, 50 New Testaments and over 3,000 gospel portions were sold. There were during the year 762 baptisms. The total of all collections was 5,555 rupees.

Special services were held in Khanawal and Mian Channu for the educated classes, the laymen bearing the entire expense of having Abdul Haqq, a well known Indian evangelist, come to conduct the meetings. As a result, quite a number of inquirers are receiving instruction. One young man, who has recently returned from Chicago, where he was baptized some time ago, is employed in a good position in Lahore and has regular meetings with friends in his home.

Regarding the educational work of the district, the superintendent writes: "Our educational institutions have had a good year. Raewind Christian Institute, under the leadership of E. M. Rugg, has had the best year of its history. Permanent recognition has been obtained for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class together with a grant-in-aid. The Lucie Harrison Girls' School has carried on its tradition of good work. The school in Chak has continued its steady growth and demonstrated its usefulness to our community in that vicinity."

Sind-Baluchistan District

The district superintendent carries on medical work in Sheikh Mundah by means of a dispensary. Even though it was necessary to close the work while the superintendent had charge of the English Church during Mr. Cumming's absence at General Conference, there were during the year 3,314 visits to the dispensary.

There were six schools in the district, one of which is a boarding school for boys. After passing the fourth class, the boys are sent to Raewind, where there are now eight boys from this district. There are 26 Sunday schools, with a total enrollment of 1,345. The Epworth League is helping to train the young people for service. The work is being carried on in five different places with 126 members enrolled.

Colportage work has included the distribution of books among the pilgrims returning from Mecca. More than 100 of the vernacular edition of Mr. Blackstone's book, "Jesus Is Coming," have been sold among these pilgrims. During the year 41 Bibles, 108 New Testaments, and 3,721 portions were sold, while 17,870 tracts were distributed. This is an excellent record.

English work has been carried on very efficiently by G. B. Thompson in Karachi, who is also acting as Chaplain to the Wesleyan and Presbyterian troops. He has also made a place among the educated classes of Indians for the Christian message.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Reported by E. M. Moffatt

EVANGELISTIC

In General

Space does not permit for us to publish in full the report of each district of progress in evangelistic work. There have been many hopeful advances, and here and there discouraging set-backs. With the retirement of Rev. L. A. Core, who has for years made this report interesting to those at home, I have been asked to set forth some of the outstanding events of the year. These are given largely in the words of those who have presented their annual reports to the Conference. The gain of the year is a

normal one, to be expected in any large Christian community, although many of the baptisms are those of adults, who come to us from non-Christian faiths. The total baptisms were 5,404, of whom 1,929 were adults, and the Christian community now numbers 90,735.

Missionary Pulpits

J. N. West writes for the Barielly District: We never feel so near the heart of the Great Commission as when we are out in the villages preaching the Word to the simple-hearted, receptive people. And what wonderful opportunities we have! The preachers in our city pulpits

in Bareilly and Shahjahanpur are building up character and feeding the people, but out in the villages our pulpits are improvised, unusual, unique. At a great mela in Bhojepura circuit we stood a few feet from the Hindu Temple where offerings were being made to the idol. The shadow of that temple was our pulpit. On the other side was a bathing tank, but while the people there were bathing their bodies in the vain effort to wash away their sins, we were telling of the cleansing stream of Calvary. All day long we held our ground against opposition from priests and Arya Samaj, but the common people heard us gladly.

At another village, a Mohammedan invited us to hold our public meeting on his verandah. Just across the narrow street was a Mohammedan mosque and on the walls surrounding it fifty of our audience were seated. For three hours we prayed and sang and preached and sold gospel portions and everybody was happy. Another time as we were driving through a village, just at the roadside out in the open was a village school of thirty-five boys. We were accorded the privilege of speaking to the boys, and we also showed our pictures, representing the unregenerated heart and then the sanctified heart. Parents and neighbors flocked in from all sides until we had a big crowd. At still another place we stopped at a village roadside, where they were grinding sugar cane. One day our pulpit was in the midst of the busy bazar at Jalalabad where, with hordes of monkeys in the trees above us and animals and carts noisily traveling the road, we had a wonderful meeting three hours long. Once our pulpit was under a tree on the high banks of a large and beautiful river—a day never to be forgotten. These are the various pulpits that we create on the spot and from which we reach thousands with our gospel.

In Spite of Opposition

H. H. Weak, who took over the Bijnor District, in addition to Garhwal, in July, writes: In spite of the fact that the Arya Samaj has been doing its best for years to prevent Christian influences yet the work has gone steadily forward until we have now a Christian community of over 14,000, and during the year 1,456 accepted baptism. For several years there has been a movement among

the Chamars and in two or three circuits there is every sign of a genuine movement toward Christianity. We are watching this with care, and with our limited force of workers are trying to direct those who are seeking an intelligent decision. That the motives in many cases are somewhat mixed is to be expected, but this should not deter us from going forward, though this must be done with caution, and baptism should be administered only after careful instruction.

Hunger for Christ

Rev. L. A. Core quotes Miss Emery, the district evangelist: "We were having our Sunday morning worship when a village Christian walked in and said, 'I have a request.' Supposing it was for some one of the many things for which village Christians ask our help, I told him to sit down and wait until the service was over. The pastor being present with us, the service was somewhat longer than usual, and when it was concluded, I called to him to come and state his request. He replied that his request was to be permitted to join in the service. He said, 'There are no Christians besides myself and family and no pastor comes to see us and I get hungry to hear the name of Christ. I heard that you were in camp and I knew I would hear about Him here. Now my soul is filled with gladness, for I have sat here a whole hour drinking in the Word of Life, and I go back to the village satisfied and at peace.'" Doctor Core adds that there are literally thousands of Christians and inquirers in this district whose cases are as appealing as the one just described.

Persecutions

Doctor Core writes that he has never known so much suffering from persecutions as this year. They come from a variety of sources: the landlords, the village head men, the police, the leaders of the Arya Samaj, etc. In some places, to encourage a reversion of the old faith, a price has been fixed for every sacred lock that they allow to grow out. There is a very manifest effort on the part of the leaders to bring about a revival of Hinduism and to this end they use any means to secure the desired result. In one place the opposition was so great that they stoned Miss Emery's car. Yet

it is good to know that few of our people, comparatively, give way. In one village where the people had permitted the sacred lock to grow, they were exhorted by the missionary to remove these signs, and be faithful to their new Master. On leaving, the missionary saw a small boy of seven or eight years, sitting in a dark corner, the sacred lock in one hand and the dull family sickle in the other. With groans and painful facial expressions he was removing the offending lock.

In the beginning of the year five objectives were adopted toward the accomplishing of which effort would be especially directed: to secure at least five converts each; to prepare a larger number of full membership; to sell at least one gospel portion daily; to teach one of our people a short simple prayer; to try to reach people of other classes and bring them to Christ. These objectives have been followed with varying degrees of faithfulness, but where the pastor has worked and prayed definitely toward these ends there has been decided progress.

In the Hills

After three years as a part of the Kumaon District, this eastern section has again become a separate district, under an Indian superintendent, P. L. Lyall, who writes that the evangelistic work has been carried on with great earnestness and zeal by a comparatively small force of workers. In the various religious fairs held in the district from time to time, in markets and bazars, in our numerous villages and among people of high and low castes, the gospel was freely preached. A marked change is taking place in the religious thought of the people all over the district. A number of high caste people seem to be drawing near the kingdom of God, but owing to strong family ties, fear of losing their places in society, their lives and property, and no suitable provision for their support after baptism, they are hesitating. There were 33 baptisms during the year.

The Garhwal Hills

H. H. Weak has had the unique opportunity to remain a whole term in one district, and is now on his second term. The constant change of workers, the shortage of missionaries, and other fac-

tors make this impossible for most of us, but its advantage is clearly seen in the great progress made in Garhwal. Mr. Weak reports that not only is the country interesting but more so are the people with whom we work. Hosts of them have become friends during the years and we have learned to look upon them as relatives, kindred at least in spirit, if not in flesh. Here there is the Brahmin, with his rigid orthodoxy, being slowly undermined by the new thought of the age; the Rajput, with his pride of achievement, past and present; the Mohammedan, with his eye toward profit in his trade; the migrating Bhotian and Thibetan, with their flocks of sheep and goats, simple in life and patient plodding; the Christian, some of the fourth generation, ambitious to obtain land, build himself a home, and to educate his children; the Dom, who toils at the various trades and who really forms the industrial sinew of the land, poor, subdued by his caste neighbors, denied most of the privileges of free men and yet fearing to break with his past, lest something he cannot fathom or understand may happen to him. All this and much more in the hills. Great regions unexplored, hundreds of villages not yet visited, waste places to build, human hearts to understand, children to love and help. What better place in the world for Christian love and service.

The Christian community has increased to 1,512, there were 75 baptisms and 11 deaths, which is the smallest in many years. The smaller number of the community, although scattered, makes supervision much easier, and we know most of our people and many of the children by name. Their sorrows and their joys are shared by us in a very real way.

Reorganization

The Hardoi-Sitapur District is part of the oldest work in the Conference, but has been neglected for many years. M. T. Titus, who took this district a year ago writes: "Beginning with January, we have developed a district organization in order to secure a larger measure of cooperation from the Christian workers. A district council was organized with a non-official chairman and treasurer, the superintendent taking the place of secretary. One of the pastors

was elected chairman, and another treasurer. The former has presided at all meetings of the council and the latter has made all monthly payments to the workers. The secretary has maintained the connection with the home base, but the aim of the organization is to create a sense of closer cooperation and responsibility among the workers, and we rejoice that some measure of success has been achieved."

In the Kumaon Hills

This district has been in a state of reorganization, the principal changes being the opening of a new circuit at Majkhali, where a group of workers could concentrate on village work among the Doms, without the distractions of the cantonment life of Ranikhet, which is still maintained as a center, with fewer workers; and the combining of the circuits of the Bhabar and Bhim Tal, so that emphasis in the winter months could be put on the Bhabar in the foot hills, and in the summer on Bhim Tal, a summer resort. Throughout certain parts of the hills, one great difficulty of evangelistic work is that most of the people leave their homes in the hills to go to the Bhabar for the winter months. There they add to their income by cutting wood in the jungles, and often by farm work. As the nights of October begin to chill, the cart roads take on increased activity, as long lines of bullock carts carrying goods and people, processions of pedestrians with loads on their heads or baskets on their backs, and every sort of beast of burden, travel down to the Bhabar. During the rains this unhealthy stretch of land has been an impenetrable jungle. It now becomes a place of villages and farms. Following this custom, the workers were moved to Haldwani, the center of the Bhabar work, thus uniting the two circuits with one set of workers.

Then and Now

Dr. L. A. Core served for seventeen years in the Moradabad District, and then, after an absence of twenty years from the district, he took over the work last year in the absence, on furlough, of C. D. Rockey. Doctor Core writes: After so long an absence, it is natural that the things to attract attention are the changes. The old ox cart and pony cart of Bishop Parker's day are no longer

used by the modern missionary. They gave way to the bicycle, which for me solved the problem of itinerating. On the bicycle no village was too remote and no road was too bad, and I was able to reach villages with comparative ease, which to the earlier missionary was impossible. This in turn gave way to the motor bike, which speedily gave way to the car, which has now become a necessity to the missionary. Two old mud-walled missionary residences, one of them being the oldest house in the whole mission, have been replaced by brick buildings. A splendid primary school, up-to-date in every respect, now occupies the site of one of these bungalows, and nearly 200 boys are taking their first steps in learning in this building.

The Parker High School has an entirely new plant save the home of the manager, which was purchased before I left the work. The old hostel for Christian boys was made into teachers' quarters and a new hostel erected, as also a new school building.

The Christian community twenty years ago numbered 15,177; it now numbers nearly 23,500, a net increase of over 8,000. In the economic situation little change can be noted. The people live and give much as they have been doing through the years, the amount contributed toward the support of pastors has no more than kept pace with the increasing Christian community.

The outstanding change that the years of faithful ministry of missionary and Indian preachers under the guiding hand of God have achieved is the changed attitude of the great Chamar community toward Christianity. Hundreds in recent years have enrolled themselves in the Church from this community, while thousands are considering coming out openly for Christ. This class, which numerically is the largest of the many castes, is at the threshold of the Church, and if the movement is rightly handled, wisely led and followed up sympathetically, and with a spirit of devotion to the movement that hesitates at no amount of personal sacrifice, will surely sweep thousands into the kingdom. These thousands can be saved only when the worker, missionary or Indian, is ready to lose himself.

Doctor Core then sounds a warning that if this movement is to come we

must be careful not to make the mistake of the past, but after looking carefully into motives and baptizing those who are sincere and ready, we must give careful individual instruction, and from the first must be very definite in a complete break with the old faith and its customs.

In Rampur

Rampur is a new district which is entirely Indian. With the death of D. M. Butler, the old Chandausi District was united with Buduan and Moradabad, and parts of the district were combined with the native State of Rampur. G. B. Thomson, its Indian Superintendent, says in his report: "I have made five complete tours of the district, visited 300 villages, and come into contact personally with 5,000 Christians. Our special care and efforts in our evangelistic work was to pay particular attention to the individual Christian families. Every worker has been three or four times to every Christian family entrusted to his care. We take the Christian chaudris along with us to instruct them in religious life. During revival month, a band consisting of the preacher in charge, preachers and chaudris, went from village to village preaching, selling portions, and distributing tracts."

Pastoral Support

Probably the most urgent matter before us constantly is that of tithing or some other form of pastoral support. Not only have decreasing funds from America made this problem urgent, but it is well known that unless one sacrifices something for what is good in life, he fails to appreciate its goodness. Much is said about the "free" gospel, but we know that the achievement of the cause of Christ can come only with the consecration of both time and money on the part of Christians. Many plans have been tried, but there has been little progress. Our Christians are very poor.

As a Christian church, we cannot resort to the extortion which brings from these same poor people money enough to support two million Hindu priests and five million holy beggars in India. Enough money is given by these poor people in the sacred shrines of Badrinath and Kedarnath to support all the work of our Christian missions in this Conference. But the money comes be-

cause of fear and not of love. We must teach our people to love God so that they will give even from their mites. But how can they hear without a preacher? Sometimes it seems that Christians have come too rapidly for us to care for them properly. That is especially true in parts of this Conference. Without relaxing our efforts to make everyone a tither, we are making an effort to secure more honorary pastors. If we could take a young man from each Christian village and give him just enough training to become a pastor of his people, few of whom can read the Scriptures, it would greatly add to our number of workers.

There is a continual complaint that our Christians are poorly supervised. In Buduan District, Doctor Core writes, "This is especially true of certain districts where the number of workers has been reduced by two-thirds and of the remaining, practically all live in the circuit center, while some of the villages are fifteen miles distant. One circuit will show the situation: In it are 170 Christians living in 90 villages. There are three workers, one of whom is a preacher-in-charge, another a retired man who does what he can, and the third is a lad just out of Buduan Training School, and he is, by reason of a physical weakness, able to do very little."

EDUCATIONAL

Better Results

For several years, the Educational Secretary for this Area and the Bishop have given very careful attention to ways of improving our schools. North India has more than its share of schools. With five high schools for boys, one for girls, four middle schools for boys, ten middle schools for girls, and a number of primary schools, opportunity is given for schooling here as in no other Conference in India. However, in village education we are doing little that can be called by that name. In the Lodhipur Community School, teachers are being trained for work in villages, but funds for the opening of these schools are insufficient.

Practical Training

Miss Honnell writes of the Bareilly Girls' School (W. F. M. S.): "The girls are

interested in various games and in the Health Crusade, which about forty of the girls have joined. We are just beginning chicken raising, and hope our gardens, of which the girls have a number, will not suffer as a result. The little children have built a village of about twenty houses in their compound, and they spend much time there, whitewashing, making furniture, utensils for cooking, and clothes for their dolls. They have two new chain swings and sand boxes."

A New Building in Shahjahanpur

This year has seen the completion of a building scheme which has been carried on for three years in girls' school. This school has been raised to upper middle standard. Miss Means writes: "We are grateful for health and for preservation from calamities of all sorts. While the school was closed by order of the Health Officer for a month when plague was at its worst, owing to rats dying in the hostel, no one was even ill with this disease. We feel that the girls have a thoughtful and healthful attitude toward spiritual things and are growing."

Community School

In Lodhipur, the Conference is trying to build an institution which is unique. All the boys who enroll will receive practical training along with the regular government curriculum. Those who prove unfit to go on with the regular curriculum will be given further training in some trade. Last year the seventh class was opened in this school, and next year it is to become a middle school. With this, a normal school for the training of village teachers is conducted. Miss Ashbrook has started this normal training, and when she left on furlough, H. A. Hanson added it to his duties in connection with the Community Middle School.

Other Schools

Space will not permit of naming each school by name, or dealing with the individual results. The Pithoragarh School for boys is being reorganized and expects the recognition of government. Ramsay Boys' High School, in Almora, has an enrolment of more than 500 and will have to be extended. This school was started many years ago by the government official in charge of the dis-

trict of Almora, one of the best friends that missions ever had. The Almora Girls' School expects recognition as a high school as soon as plans for its new building are passed.

In Naini Tal are two large institutions for Anglo-Indian girls and boys. Wellesley High School for Girls has just completed a beautiful new building for chapel services, and a new building for its teachers. These are the first of the new buildings which are to make this one of our finest institutions.

The Philander Smith College for boys also has a new building just completed for a boarding house for its boys, and is constructing a building for administration, dining room, with a library and lecture hall. Both of these schools have an enrolment that taxes their accommodations. Teaching is of a high standard and they have good standing as institutions.

Budaon Training School has been kept open another year through the kindness of a friend in America.

The Jones Scholarships

When there came a forty-six per cent cut in appropriations a few years ago, it seemed as though nothing could be done except to close several schools and turn away half of our Christian boys. As many of our preachers had been turned away, it was a double tragedy to turn away their sons. Then came a cablegram from Doctor and Mrs. Stanley Jones, in America, announcing 200 scholarships of thirty dollars each.

That was just the beginning. Year by year come increased gifts of scholarships, without which many of our Christian boys would not receive an education. These results are due to the many long hours in which Mrs. Jones writes personal letters giving details to the donors of each boy who is being helped.

Leper Asylums

We have two leper asylums in the Conference, one of which is in charge of Miss Mary Reed of Chandag Heights. For more than forty years Miss Reed has faithfully ministered to the needy ones of that institution.

When we took over the Almora work from the London Mission, one of the oldest leper asylums in India came into our care. A fine Christian doctor has just been trained for this work, and we hope

to begin preventive and curative work for lepers, where in the past we have only been able to provide a home for these unfortunate but grateful human beings.

Warne Baby Fold

The Warne Baby Fold is now caring for forty-five babies. This work is coming more and more upon the hearts of the Indian members of Conference, and is rapidly growing.

General

In closing this report, references should be made to the losses which we have this year sustained in workers. Miss Ashbrook, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has gone on fur-

lough, and Mr. Hollister, who has been home for three years, comes back to us. Dr. L. A. Core, our senior missionary is retiring after nearly forty years of service in North India Conference. Always ready to serve the least as well as the greatest, he will be missed by missionary and Indian worker alike, and by thousands of Christians among whom he has served.

In closing his work, Doctor Core leaves this word: "Young missionaries just beginning their service are of all men the most to be envied and congratulated. They will have greater burdens of responsibility, and greater problems to solve than have faced any preceding generation of missionaries, but they will also see greater things."

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

Reported by S. W. Clemes

Coming Events Cast Shadows

Years ago I saw a picture of a British bulldog standing in a defiant attitude on a broad spreadout Union Jack and underneath was written "What we have we hold." That attitude and that motto, if they ever did exist, are undergoing great changes. White hands and brown hands, stretched across the seas, clasped in earnest desire to understand one another, and the motto, "What we have we share," is a more fitting picture of to-day.

Witness the Simon Commission. In spite of the reactionary cries along the cities' crowded streets—"Go back, John Simon, go back," John Simon and His Commission "listen in" to Hindus, Mohammedans, Anglo-Indians, Parsis, Sikhs, the outcastes and Indian Christians. The last body met the Simon Commission in Delhi in November, 1928, and presented their request not for communal representation, but for general electorates based on the fitness of the candidates and not upon religion. It was a plea to exterminate communal feeling and a willingness to sacrifice for the good of the nation, and it met with a favorable response from the Commission. In spite of boycott, slander, misunderstanding, and non-cooperation, this Commission goes steadily on doing its work, and shadows of far-reaching changes that will greatly affect India are already appearing.

Not the least praiseworthy document that has been recently produced is known as the Nehru Report. It was an outcome of Lord Birkenhead's challenge to Indian leaders to produce something practical, constructive and statesman-like. This report, which appeared in August, 1928, at the time of the Peace Pact, met with very favorable response from all classes. It was approved by the All Parties Conference, which met in Lucknow. It is a plea for India to be placed on an equal footing with Canada, Australia and British Africa.

In 1922, in the city of Madras, there was held a National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention. At that meeting there were four Indian women delegates. This year, in November, 1928, in the lovely city of Delhi, this organization of white ribboners had a representation of sixty women coming from all parts of India, thirty of whom were Indian. A new day has dawned for India when her educated daughters stand in a public meeting and plead before Hindus and Mohammedans for a dry nation and a clean manhood.

It is heartening to see the Bihar ladies, Hindus and Mohammedans, organize to abolish the purdah. The Age of Consent Bill is still in the hands of a special committee. We note with gladness that the Maharaja of Kashmir will not allow girls of his state to marry under seventeen years of age. Who knows

how large a part Christian Missions have played in all these movements. Every effort for self-expression, whether in a national, personal, or communal way, if it means growth, understanding, self-respect and character, has our hearty cooperation.

Northwest India Conference lives in the environment of these changes. The other day I stood on the platform of a railway station talking to the station master. Close by stood an engineer who had just finished surveying land from Panipat to Muzzafarnagar with the idea of building a railway. When I pointed out how the motor bus was eating into the profits of the railway, it was denied by the station master, but the engineer knew differently. "Only this year I went before a board of railway men," he said, "to present twelve different schemes of opening up railroads. They turned them all down, because the motor bus, motor car, and motor lorrie had pushed in ahead." Within the bounds of our Conference, swift moving cars are bringing villages into the city and opening the life and thought of the people. In regard to accessibility, creditability and touchability, the gospel never had a better chance.

Eggs in One Basket

The failure of the rains this year, upon which over 85% of the people depend, and the feebleness of the monsoon, affecting nearly all classes, bring home to us the truth that nearly all of India's eggs are in one basket. I never saw a year quite like this one of 1928. In some of the villages, cows are being left to wander for themselves. No rain—no grass for fodder. The 31,000 miles of railroads, and the 23,000,000 acres of canal-irrigated land mean that it is not a case of people actually starving to death. But all feel the effects. Lack of employment, difficulty in collecting self-support for our preachers, increase of debt, robberies, abandoned children—all have some connection with the failure of the monsoon.

Prices are high. "Ata" (flour) which sold in February and March at ten seers for the rupee, is now selling at five. Government is cognizant of what is before them and is taking some measures to relieve the distress. Grants for buildings are to be held up. This will doubtless affect mission plans in buildings.

Building of new roads and canals will afford some opportunity for our poor people to earn a little.

Appealing to the Imagination

One reason for the success of the drama on the Life of Christ, held at Sonapat, October 28, on the occasion of the District Conference and Summer School, was the fact that there was no effort to commercialize. Hence there was no motive of the players except bearing witness to Jesus through this drama. Another essential factor of its success before the large audience of over 2,000 people was the untiring efforts and patience of Dr. Mott Keislar.

We believe other districts ought to encourage this form of expressing the Christian spirit. It has great possibilities in community life and brings together people of many shades of opinion, and a fine dramatic capacity exists in our Indian people. Mention only the word "drama" and see the interest aroused. Properly supervised and cordially encouraged, there lies in this form of self-expression a means of providing future audiences with a knowledge of religious truth and morality as well as a capacity of appreciation which they now lack.

How attractive is that imagination of an Indian district superintendent who likens his district to a beautiful garden. His villages, 406 in number, are beautiful trees, each tree has the following fruits: men, 4,004; women, 3,857; boys, 2,700; girls, 2,560. We remember that God is the great gardener and each flower, even the tiniest, has his infinite care and consideration.

Holding a Newspaper Upside Down

Years ago my father told me of a man who bought a newspaper, and attempted to read it upside down. That man could neither read nor write, and to cover his shame he bought a newspaper and pretended to read it. Just stop to think how much we are dependent on the printed page for our ideas, inspiration and outlook. Suppose you had to go year in and year out, never seeing a book or newspaper or magazine.

The percentage of our almost 200,000 Christians within the boundaries of our Conference who can read and write is very small indeed. What are we doing to offset this illiteracy? Through Bible

story telling, song, catechism, drama and prayer, both formal and informal, the people are being taught. During the past four years one district program has included a definite course of simple Bible stories, "bhajans" (songs) and a prayer to be taught to our village Christians.

Elementary education has grown considerably during this year. One rule passed in a district conference whereby every Bible reader must have a school education has meant an increase from nine to twenty-six schools in that district. A regular course with a standardized curriculum and yearly examinations is doing much to lift our growing community to an appreciation of how to read a newspaper right side up. This work of village education is largely under the supervision of the ladies of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and particularly the district lady evangelist.

Acchut and Shudh

How can the word "Acchut" be blotted out? We find a new kind of dissatisfaction and a peculiar movement among the people of the "depraved" classes. They are greatly wearied with the hateful title of "Acchut" (untouchable). For this reason many joined the society known as the Arya Samaj. They become Aryas and the "Acchut" people were converted into Aryas after making them "Shudh" (purified). But this process was not satisfactory. They wanted a real Saviour, and thousands of outcasts are now finding from personal experience that there is only one Saviour who can save their souls as well as save them from the contemptuous title of "Acchut." A great awakening among the untouchables is taking place right here in India before our eyes. They have mustered up courage to present to the Simon Commission a memorandum of their own, asking for equality of rights and that the word "Hindu" should not be used for them.

EDUCATIONAL

An Acknowledged Debt

In a December number of the Statesman an article was printed in which Bengal's debt to missionaries for their work in the field of education was graciously acknowledged by Sir Deva

Prasad Sarbadhicary, as follows: "I am never tired of acknowledging the indebtedness of the people to the missionaries in the field of education."

Ingraham Institute

The Conference has reason to pause awhile to render thanks for the progress made during the past twelve months at the Ingraham Institute, Ghaziabad. A year ago, difficulties were experienced in getting the correct attitude toward work. Now, that is all changed. A brother of one of the pupils was complaining to a teacher of the school because the boys had to work. "Ah," said the teacher, "you do not understand why we want the boys to work. We believe that when our boys assume responsibility for work and then carry that work through that such an experience counts more in making character than any number of classroom lessons memorized."

The students have a self-government council and many an interesting story is hidden away in the life of this governing body.

The missionary was addressing, one day, a group of eager brown-skinned boys. Fearlessness and confidence in one's self as the requisites for a good swimmer had been brought out by the speaker, and then, a quick poise, a splash, and the 50 by 30 foot swimming pool, the first in this Conference, was duly initiated. What splashing followed! This wise investment means Scout tests, health, happiness, and marks a great forward step.

Building grants from Government have been received. Furthermore, Government has given a recognition to the middle school as a special experimental school preparing students for the Government examination at the end of the seventh class, and also offering a special class after this examination to prepare boys to enter high school. In the whole province the Institute is unique in its position, for no other school has been so recognized. Our Normal School certificate has also been recognized as an equivalent to that certificate given by the Government.

Simple carpentry, sewing, shoemaking and repair, as well as farming, and real play, are building into the life of the students, habits of industry, alertness and perseverance.

Village teachers, graduates of normal

school classes, Refresher courses for village pastors, all are integral parts of the school and greatly widen the usefulness of the place.

The "Refresher Course" was held at the Ingraham Institute at Ghaziabad, from July 20 to August 2. This was the second year the course was given, and the experience of last year helped those in charge to build the curriculum even more wisely. The course as planned called for the following: Hinduism, Mohammedanism, Methods of Bible Study, Sexology, Sunday School Methods, Child Study, Village Worship, How to Preach to Children, Village Problems, Indian Music, Book of Acts.

These subjects were each presented in four or six class periods, with the exception of the study of Acts, which ran throughout the two weeks. A unique feature was the hour set aside for work in the fields and on the compound. It is the thought of the management that every class will make some contribution to the Institute through physical labor. The joy of work is contagious at Ingraham Institute. If you don't believe it, go and see.

Permanent results in the lives of these men can be hopefully expected in a more noble attitude toward their wives and children, an intelligent and systematic way of Bible study, a keener insight into existing non-Christian religions, more practical and effective work in the villages, and keener mental and spiritual life.

Through the generosity of a good lady in America this course was made possible. The men benefiting were those without a theological training. It is hoped that year by year different groups of mission workers in this Conference may have this experience of refreshing power.

Village Schools

It is difficult for a soul to grow in a bad environment. Perhaps that is why Mr. Brayne of Gurgaon began his movement on village uplift. Perhaps that is why cooperative banks are being used to raise the economic status. The preachers of a certain district were required to read Mr. Brayne's book on "Village Uplift," and now they are helping to clean up unsanitary places.

To come from a dirty village to a clean, tidy, well-kept hostel and school

is to note contrasts. Love is the mightiest power on earth and that power is what prompts those brave and unselfish men and women in all our schools to minister to boys and girls. Think of one woman supervising a big graded school and giving attention to forty village schools besides.

Meerut Girls' School

Speaking of the Meerut Girls' School (W. F. M. S.), where 235 girls are enrolled, the district superintendent writes that in this combined Middle School and Normal School, the three missionaries make a real team. "We have never known the school to run as smoothly and efficiently as it is now doing. There has been real team work."

Agra School

Contrasted environment is strikingly shown in the famous city of Agra. The poorest of the poor living in wretched congested quarters at night go in the day time to the mission compound and study in lovely airy rooms and wide verandas, and play in spacious grounds. The way those 117 children are being given a chance to grow is cheering to the heart. Suitable buildings are being planned for this work by Miss Holman. Plans also for a Clancy Memorial Boys' School in Muttra have been drawn up and sanctioned by the building committee.

Traveling Dispensary

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionaries of Brindaban have designed and equipped a motor lorry to serve as a traveling dispensary and ambulance. In it the missionary and her assistant will travel from village to village, stopping to dispense medicine, sell gospels, preach the Word, and bring in to the hospital those in need of operation or special treatment. To heal the sick is in itself Christlike work, even though no gospel message should be given, but when the two are combined, the missionary's heart is more fully satisfied and the sick are more completely restored.

Ghaziabad Church

The beautiful, new church building dedicated in October, 1928, at Ghaziabad by Bishop Robinson, will supply one of the essential factors in creating a good

environment by affording a place for congregational worship. Its style of architecture exemplifies Indian ideas rather than Western traditions. Class rooms for the Central Day School have been built adjoining the church.

EVANGELISTIC

Revivals

There are certain months in the year in India when revival efforts are better than others. The rainy season would not do. It would be difficult to labor successfully when the rays of the fierce sun are burning up the brown earth. February and March are the months chosen. Glorious weather prevails. The revival has no outstanding leader, but is a call to the thousands of humble preachers and laymen to move forward in intense effort to bring the gospel to the hearing of Hindus and Mohammedans.

Meetings are held in the open streets, on the steps of shops facing big crowds in the bazar, in front of school houses, in private homes owned by Jats, or landowners, in the mohullas or wards, with the stars overhead, and no seats except the mud floors covered by a "durrie." At noonday, in the heat of the sun, in the morning, just after six, before our people have gone to work to cut the grain or sweep the streets, at night time, when the dogs howl, and jackals give their

human screams, far into the night the harmonium and the flying fingers of the dhollakwala (drum man) keep the great crowds still and asking for more.

Then there is the quiet talk with those whose hearts have been touched. They come to the bungalow, they climb the stairs of the preacher's home and speak their thoughts on the roof, away from the crowded streets of India. How eagerly they buy the books! The printed page ignored by the older generation who cannot read, is quickly taken by the school children. Parents buy for their sons and daughters.

The members of this Conference and the many hundreds more of preachers and munshis have passed along the green fields, and the lovely canal banks, out to the lonely village. There beneath the pipal tree, where the passing wind made its leaves to tremble beneath the blazing sun, we have told our story of the living, loving Saviour. We have sung our Indian "bhajans" and their haunting strains are still singing in our heart. There is the "bhajan" about the "wakil," the Ten Commandments set to music, the uselessness of the Ganga and the Jamna as a place for the cleansing of sin. We talk about Jesus, about his cross, about God and his brooding care. No report would be fair did it not touch this great unheralded effort of over 800 workers.

BENGAL CONFERENCE

Compiled on the Field

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

General

One of the great leaders of Indian Methodism once declared: "The great business of Christian Missions is not to make converts of large numbers of people, but to establish a self-propagating and self-supporting church which will carry on the business of the kingdom." With this statement there will probably be but little disagreement, and those unacquainted with economic conditions in India are wondering why it has taken so long to bring about, in that country, this great goal of modern missionary effort.

A review of the reports of the District Superintendents of the Bengal Conference for 1928 will help our American

friends to understand that the primary problem of India is the economic problem. The economic difficulties of India are rooted in her religious philosophy of self abnegation, and the great need of India is a liberal portion of what Bishop Fisher styles "Christian materialism."

In Calcutta there are about 500,000 Hindustani-speaking people, all immigrants from Bihar and northern India where Methodism has had its great success in mass movement work. These immigrants are largely laborers and coolies, and it has become inevitable that Methodism in Calcutta should address itself to work among these people, because of the connection it has had with these same people in northern India.

The Superintendent of the Calcutta Hindustani District writes concerning the conditions to be found among the shoemakers of Calcutta, many of whom are Christians: "Thousands of leather workers ply their trade to earn a living, send a little home to relieve the hunger of their families still remaining in the villages about Arrah and Buxar, and incidentally supply the ever-increasing demand of the orthodox Hindu for shoes. They are found in several centers of the city, living in badly lighted rooms, overcrowded and in filth beyond description. In many places houses of ill fame are actually mixed in among the Chamar shops. Our appropriation from the Board is very small, and our force of workers cannot even begin to locate the people, to say nothing of preaching to them."

It seems almost unthinkable to one in the West that these men should leave their families and the associations of their villages to come many hundreds of miles to Calcutta to live in such unwholesome and awful conditions, lured by the prospect of a wage of only 30 cents a day for 12 hours' work. But this is India, and here we have an epitome of the economic conditions of both city and village. How little can result from preaching the gospel to people living in such wretched conditions, and how futile it seems to expect such poverty-stricken people to support fully an educated and qualified ministry who must necessarily have a much higher standard of living than their congregations, even though that standard is frequently far below the minimum requirements of good health and social respectability.

The past year has been one of unrest in industrial centers in Bengal. The chief demand on the part of the railway strikers was for a minimum wage of 16 rupees (\$4.92) per month. The previous minimum wage was 14 rupees or \$3.78 per month. In the jute mills, which frequently pay a dividend of from 200% to 400%, there were strikes and a demand for a slight increase, but the laborers were not organized sufficiently to resist the rich mill owners. The super tax paid by these mills last year amounted to more than 4,800,000 rupees, and yet the most elementary comforts of the hard working mill hands are neglected. Education is denied their children because it would make them dissat-

isfied to continue in the same conditions under which their fathers and mothers are laboring. Most of our Christians engaged in these industries went back to their villages during the time of the strike and left our pastors without their usual support.

Asansol District

The Asansol District is located in the heart of a great coal and iron producing area and Asansol has become one of the outstanding industrial centers of India. The superintendent of this district writes: "The evangelization and the education of India is a greater thing than the changing of names of communities, and in those centers about us where industrial activity is effecting a revolution in Indian economics, the supreme need is for a religious message which will help to feed a people, not only spiritually but physically. Our message, if it is to be heard, must fit the people for the deep spiritual truths which are uncomprehended by ill-fed, unclothed figures in a mechanical system of exploitation, and we feel that we must center our attention upon the problems brought about by the system around us, as we seek to minister to a mass which is so busy keeping body and soul together that it does not seem to have time to comprehend any other than a message of material salvation and blessing."

The coal fields of India are in an even worse condition than those of America and England. Four years ago operations were going on at full capacity and there was work for all. Now, in many places as many as 75% of our Christians are out of employment. Even where employment is found women are working for as little as four annas a day (.08) and men for as little as eight annas per day (.16). The iron and steel mills through the introduction of improved machinery have in some cases been able to keep up the same rate of production while cutting their labor force in two. Many have searched for work for months and are reduced to such poverty as the West knows nothing about. As is always the case under such circumstances, immorality and crime become the companions of poverty.

In one of the circuits of the Asansol District a survey revealed that among the 300 Christians of the circuit, there

were but two Christian families possessing enough land to adequately support them in a normal year. The same condition is to be found among most of the people of the district. This means that the young men must find their livelihood outside their agricultural community. With an overcrowded labor market and consequent low wages, these men need the best possible training and much patience as they enter upon a long hard climb toward something better. The fact that during the first few years of work, they receive inadequate wages to support a family, presents a problem calling for careful consideration.

Gomoh District

In the Gomoh District, where mass movement conditions prevail, and where the Christian community has grown up in just a little more than five years to a total of 1,918 Christians, scattered through sixty villages, with over 5,000 inquirers, the district superintendent begins his report with emphasis upon the unfavorable economic conditions. "Not the least of our difficulties is the extreme poverty of the people. The wages of laborers do not average more than a sixth part of a dollar per day. When the children come to the age for attending school, they are sent to work and are glad to earn a few cents or pice a day to help the family expenses."

Pakaur and Birbhum Districts

In the Pakaur and Birbhum Districts, the people have had to contend with famine conditions, caused by the frequent failure of the monsoon rains. Normal years produce no surplus for years of failure, or partial failure of crops, so there is no alternative when the rains fail, but hunger and starvation for those who do not migrate to other parts, or receive help either in charity or in work from capital brought in from outside. The missionaries spent a large part of their time this year in relieving the distress with such means as they could secure from America. The distribution was all made in return for labor, for the missionary is very jealous to preserve the self-respect of the people of the villages.

Calcutta-Bengali District

In the Calcutta-Bengali District, the major problem has been the financial

one. How to adjust the salaries of preachers to the meager financial resources available, has been the problem. Missionaries are continually faced with the unpleasant task of sitting in Finance Committees along with their poorly paid brethren and see these men having to vote themselves decreases in salaries in order for the work to be maintained at anything like its former standard. But the superintendent of this district, himself an Indian, writes: "Our laymen have begun to awaken to a new sense of responsibility for the Church, and we have tried to cultivate in them a growing sense of Church-consciousness rather than Mission-consciousness."

English District—The Anglo-Indian

In the English District the economic problem is no less prominent, for while this work is fully self-supporting there is no more pathetic chapter in Indian economic life than that of the Anglo-Indian. Striving to maintain the English standard of living in an economic order that at best pays him a very small wage, his lot has become infinitely worse in this day of national awakening, when all the services which were formerly regarded as his exclusive domain are being rapidly Indianized, throwing him out of employment. The pastors of our English churches are compelled to devote a very large part of their time trying to find employment for their parishioners, and putting them in touch with the various charitable agencies. The Anglo-Indian faces the future with consternation which in many cases approaches despair. There is no more perplexing problem in the whole mission field than the future of this people who have played such an important part in our missionary work all over India and especially in Calcutta and Bengal.

EVANGELISTIC

In spite of all the difficulties our work continues to make progress. During the special month of evangelism in the Gomoh District, 170 people were baptized. Large numbers are now under instruction.

The Santals

Among the Santals in the Pakaur District there have been substantial gains. The annual report of this district says:

"All that the Mission can do for races like the Santal is clear gain to them. Even the social and the cultural elements of Christianity, experience here no serious competition by original institutions; there are no conflicting ideals of civilization which Christianity needs to eliminate or modify. The things worth saving in the social and mental make-up of the Santals are, on the other hand, easy to preserve and fit in with Christianity admirably. Endowed with greater natural capacities than they are usually given credit for, their transformation into Christians seems more like a reformation of what has been lying innate in them; and Christ in the human soul wonderfully expands their whole inner being. Poor, ignorant villagers they seem to the outsider. One does not realize the richness of their little world in cheer and good humor, and with a nicely adjusted and orderly system of social customs and etiquette, a system which has not tended to enslave and weaken the individual."

The whole of the Bengali work has been strengthened as never before by the appointment at the last Annual Conference of one of their number as superintendent of the Calcutta-Bengali District. This has created a new spirit of aggressiveness and self-reliance among them which is most gratifying. It has brought also a new realization of fellowship between Americans and Indians in the unfinished task of evangelization. Our workers have also caught something of the outlook of Dr. Stanley Jones in regarding Christ as the fulfillment of Indian religious aspiration, and they are forming helpful contacts with the better classes of Hindus, and through such association are leading many of them to a close study of the Christ way of life. Such work does not affect the statistics of the Church in any large way, but it does make the spiritual influence of the Church felt in the life of the communities which they serve. It is thus particularly effective.

The Rev. H. E. Dewey, in reporting for the Asansol District, concludes by commenting on "the marked tendency of our circuit leaders and district workers to guard against the losing of national feeling on the part of the Indian Christian community. Our ministry must not save from India, and in that saving lose for India. The nation stands

with outstretched hands, begging for more abundant life. The movements towards social service and intercommunal friendship and fellowship owe their origin and inspiration to the ministry of Christ, and we have sought to foster that fellowship which would open the way for greater Christian love."

EDUCATIONAL

Collins High and Lee Memorial

At the heart of all of our efforts to help India in the reconstruction of her religious, social, and economic life, lies the work of education. In Collins High School, our only high school for Indian boys in the Conference, the number of Christian boys in the boarding department has dropped from 102 in 1925, to 12 in 1928. This reduction, brought about as the result of our decreased appropriation from America, came at the very time when large numbers of girls were being educated in the Lee Memorial Girls' High School. This emphasizes how necessary it is that grants to the school be renewed if social tragedy is to be averted on the parts of our Christian community.

The same sort of a situation exists in Asansol and the Asansol report says: "The rising time of Brahma, Moslem and Hindu educated young women is suggestive of a day in the very near future, when the young women graduates of our schools will not be able, in large numbers at least, to look forward to the teaching profession. Back to the villages, and the homes of India they must go, and very humble homes indeed, lies the trail that most of the girls must tread."

Ushugram

Such a movement requires a special kind of training among both boys and girls. It has been this condition that brought about the Ushugram experiment, and this year it is being extended to include girls as well as boys. This is already being worked out among the Santal boys and girls at Pakaur, where a new site is being established to carry on the good work which the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has so splendidly begun.

Ushugram is being raised to the high school standard so that our boys and girls will be able to receive their educa-

tion in a village environment, and prepared to usher in the Village of the New Day. The culture and civilization of India has been developed in village life. India needs a wholesome industrial and urban development, but for

centuries the major portion of her people will live in villages. Ushugram represents Methodism's endeavor to make these villages flourish with culture, spirituality, and economic prosperity.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

Reported by W. E. Sikes

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Political Events

We have heard a great deal about the changes that are taking place in India, but it is not easy to realize that this country is now making greater advances in decades than it did in some centuries previously. Two outstanding political events have been before our minds during this year.

In the first place, there was the work of the Royal Commission, which is headed by Sir John Simon, and which is charged with the task of recommending how far India shall go in self-government in the immediate future. The exclusion of Indians from the personnel of the Commission has created great resentment in this country, and with few exceptions, the real leaders of political life have boycotted it. Meetings of protest and conflicts with the police have marked its presence in most of the big cities, and it is difficult to say just how true a picture of Indian life and aspiration will be formed by Sir John and his colleagues under such conditions.

The second event of importance in the realm of politics has been the presentation of a Constitution, which was drawn up by leading Indian politicians representing the main political parties, as a contribution to a definite understanding of what India desires. This has become known as the Nehru report, and it is now before the country for its approval or rejection. The underlying assumption in this Constitution is that India in the future will occupy the same status in the British Empire as Canada and Australia do now, but there is still a considerable party that demands complete independence. A great deal of work will have to be done and many years must elapse before some of the changes contemplated can be made effective, but the spirit of nationalism

walks abroad in India today and we may be sure it will influence the people for good or evil to an increasing degree as the years go by. We are interested in this primarily as it affects the work we are here to do, and we must now consider some of the results that have become apparent to us.

Nationalism

Nationalism is the moving spirit at the heart of India today, and the first result is that everything "foreign" is suspected, if not despised. The immediate effect on the religious situation is that Hinduism is now looked upon as the national or racial religion of the people of India, and Christianity and even Islam, are regarded as foreign religions because they have come from other lands. Christianity has further to combat the disadvantage of being the religion professed by the ruling class, and while little can be done by patriots in opposition to the political rulers, a great deal can be done in opposing Christianity under the guise of patriotism.

The militant party that claims to represent the true patriots of India is known as the Arya Samaj. Their great effort has been to arrest the tide of conversions that had been taking place to the other faiths, notably Christianity, and also to win back those who had been converted. One of our workers this year has written: "I think it would be true to say that the difficulties our workers have to face through the Arya Samaj and other opposing forces, were never greater than at this time. Again and again they find their inquirers snatched away and turned from their newly born faith by these people." Every effort is made to keep orphans from the missionaries, and even when parents have been baptized, the Arya Samaj have tried to prevent the children from following in the new faith.

In particular we need to call attention

to a law that has been passed in one native state and is now under consideration in another. This law is intended to prevent anyone from changing his religion, and it provides penalties for those who attempt to persuade people to do so. If a man wished to change his religion he would have to go before a magistrate, and every effort would, of course, be used to dissuade him from his purpose. Even if the mother or father were to change their religion, this would not affect their children, and they might be compelled to leave them for the sake of Christ. In addition to this, the Arya Samaj has organized strikes among students in mission schools to prevent them from going to Scripture classes, and there is every likelihood that a conscience clause will soon be made law in this province; though we have made it plain as a Church that we would welcome this if it is reasonably framed and impartially enforced.

We need to remember, then, that the power which inspires all such opposition is largely that which comes from the fever of nationalism; and while this is its strength we know from Church history what its weakness is when face to face with the universal truth of the gospel. We must bear this general situation in mind as we consider the work reported from the various districts.

Balaghat District

The special evangelistic month was observed in the usual strenuous way. The laymen joined in heartily and rendered effective service, and 911 meetings were held in which over 33,500 men and women heard the Word. Nearly 2,000 Scripture portions and Bibles were sold during this month, and 26,000 tracts were distributed. T. Williams, the district superintendent, writes as follows:

We visited one village where, up to the time that our first preacher was stationed there, it was impossible to get a hearing. The zamindar (landlord) always organized a dance or something similar, in order to stop our meeting.

This year we arranged for our meeting on the bazaar ground near the residence of the landlord, and a very large number of people gathered, and a very good meeting followed. The next day we were invited by the landlord to hold our evening meeting in the courtyard,

so that the members of his family could be present. That night we dined as guests of the landlord, and afterwards more than a thousand people heard the old, old story. Several testify to the reform that has taken place in the landlord along temperance lines, and credit for this is largely due to Rev. Onkar Nath.

Another interesting meeting was that at the village near Lalbarra. Rev. Karan Singh conducted us to the village while a caste conference of the Mahars (a depressed class) was in session. The delegates present represented a community of about 80,000 Mahars of the Balaghat and Seoni Districts. The objective of the conference was to seek ways and means of raising the status of the people. Much of interest could be written of this meeting, but suffice it to say that we were invited to seats of honor under the pandal (tent), and given a hearty reception, and both Rev. Onkar Nath and I were asked to address the company. Before the meetings closed we were invited to be present and to address a future conference.

Gadarwara District

B. R. Judah, our Indian district superintendent, reports a year in which special effort was made to strengthen the faith of the hundreds of village Christians, and to prepare them to help in a future advance. In the village of Tendukhera, he reports the baptism of a Gond (aboriginal) family of eight members. In the great religious fair which is held every year at Barman on the sacred Nerbudda River, the preachers distributed over 4,000 tracts and sold more than 500 gospel portions. One important step in advance has been made by the purchase of some land for a church and parsonage in the village of Kareli. This center is coming to be prominent in the district, and the mission headquarters will be just next to the Anglo-Vernacular middle school, recently opened and recognized there. In the special revival month that was observed there were 15 baptisms, and 16,850 books and tracts were sold or distributed during the year. There is a great future for the work in Gadawara District, and it is entirely under the direction of Indian workers—with the exception of the Bible women. The district is agricultural, the coal mines formerly operated

by the railway having been closed. The people are very backward. There is an open door before the Church in every line of activity.

Jubbulpore District

Jubbulpore is the largest city in the north of the provinces, and it occupies a corresponding position in our work. Our largest institutions are located here, including the high school for boys, which was moved from Narsinghpur in July. The India Methodist Theological College is also at Jubbulpore, and its work touches the affairs of the district in various ways. The high school for girls had been located here from the beginning, and with the coming of the school for boys, it is planned to develop a union Christian high school for the boys of at least three Missions in this area. A beginning was made this year when the boys from the Methodist and Disciples of Christ Missions were sent to the school which is at present maintained by the Church Missionary Society of the Church of England. The principal of the school was one of our Methodist missionaries, and he will be succeeded according to present plans when he goes on furlough, by a missionary of the Disciples of Christ. We have been working for over a year on our plans for this union school, and progress has been made surely though slowly. There is great need in this part of the provinces for one strong Christian school that can meet the needs of the growing Christian community, and we believe that our plans will prove a great blessing to the Christian cause if they can be carried to completion.

The most important event of the year in many ways was the opening of the new Johnson girls' high school at Hawabagh. Lady Butler, wife of the Governor, visited the school recently and said that it was the finest one for the education of girls in these provinces. It is a matter of great rejoicing to the Church to have such a fine building for the education of our Christian girls, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is to be congratulated on the success of its campaign that made possible its erection at a cost of 60,000 rupees (\$20,000). Bishop Fisher presided over the opening ceremonies and the school was formally opened by the Hon. E. Raghavendra Rao, the Minister for Education. At present

there are over 400 girls in the school, and all except about 38 of these are Christians. When we remember how very small a percentage of the total population are Christians, and also that this is the only school of the grade in a city of 100,000 people, we can realize the difference in the education of girls among Christians and non-Christians.

In April the meeting of the Hindu Maha Sabha (conference) was held in Jubbulpore, and it was attended by hundreds from all over India. Resolutions were passed in favor of social reform and for the uplift of the depressed classes, that if put into practice would mean a new India. We may say without much contradiction that such resolutions are far in advance of public opinion, and that they are only passed to offset, as far as possible, the influence of the Christian gospel in such things.

Jagdalpur District

The difficulties of the work in this district, which is about 180 miles from the railroad, may be understood from one circuit leader's report. He writes: This circuit is very wild, and wild animals wander here and there. Sometimes we fear to go from one place to another. Men taking spears and axes go out early in the morning to get food for the day, while the women dig certain kinds of food and search for edible plants. The people firmly believe in their gods and goddesses and in ghosts and spirits. Each family worships five or six goddesses. There is also a great prevalence of malaria, and sometimes when the children are sick there is no medicine to be had. Many times we are rejected by the people, many times they are afraid of us and run into the jungle, but we meet with them when we can and pray with them. Sometimes they show great respect and listen to us attentively.

The village Christians are learning to give. In many places earthen vessels are being used by families for their contributions of grain and other articles. One leader reports Rs. 5.3.6 (\$2) as having been given in handfuls of grain by seven poor families. One of the most vital problems in all our work is the education of the children. There are many hundreds of Christian children in Jagdalpur who are not in school. We have only one hostel, with 53 boys in it. This school has a scout troop and it is

a pleasure to learn that it was started and encouraged by two boys who had been scouts in Narsinghpur. This troop has won the favorable mention of government inspectors and the school itself stood third among twenty-seven schools in the State.

It is little short of a tragedy that our Christian community in Jagdalpur numbers over 2,800 people and yet not more than 100 boys are in school. If scholarships were available, no doubt many boys would be found to use them. There are 120 girls in the hostel maintained by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and they have done good work during the year. They have helped to cut grass and rice, and have also worked in the school garden during the season for fruit and vegetables. The Rajah and the Administrator have been especially pleased with the Girl Guides and the Blue Birds, and have made gratifying references to them when they inspected the school. There are few places in India where the open door is greater than it is in Jagdalpur.

Khandwa District

In this district a Christian mela or religious fair is held every March, and this past year the people had the pleasure of listening to the inspiring messages of Sandhu Sunder Singh. Rev. O. M. Auner, the district superintendent, writes: His messages pointed the way to the Christ. To see the people camping under the trees is a beautiful sight to those of us who toiled to prepare the meeting place, and to make arrangements on the grounds. No coolies were employed, but the manual labor was done by the loving hands of those who have the desire for the salvation of souls. Each one bore his own expenses to and from the mela, and when people are willing to do that, it is a sure sign they are interested in the work.

Another encouraging report from Khandwa is that the boys' school has become an Anglo-Vernacular middle school and has been recognized by the Government. The ideals that have been chosen for the school are, obedience, loyalty, honesty, cleanliness, self-reliance, courtesy, industry, punctuality, truthfulness, temperance and perseverance. We are working on the basis that the training of our boys in school is not mere preparation for life, but is life, and there-

fore made up of responsibilities and problems. Servants are not employed to do the work which the boys can, and should do for themselves. In addition to the usual duties of the boarding student, each boy helps with the cooking one day a week, has one hour a week with the tailor, and four hours a week of garden work on his own plot, or in the general garden. The boys are paid for the general garden work, which makes it possible for some of them to help earn their clothes, and for others to get extra things that may be needed. We feel that the only way to learn the dignity of labor is to labor.

In addition to this most promising development in education, the district reports 88 baptisms, though there could have been many more if there had been more pastors for the people; 4,316 Bibles and gospel portions have been sold during the year.

Raipur District

D. G. Abbott, the district superintendent, tells of the work in Raipur as follows: Anand Singh, in Dongargarh, teaches a day school until noon, and sells Gospel portions on the railway station and helps the preacher-in-charge in evangelistic work. One student who has been baptized, completed the primary school course this year and received the primary certificate. Pastor Morrie says this student is the first from the sweeper caste to pass the primary school examination in the State.

A few days ago a village man reported that three families were ready to become Christians if we would help them in their difficulty. No money was expected. A landlord living about 60 miles from Raipur called at our bungalow recently, told of his appreciation of former visits of one of our preachers, and then requested that I send a man to his village who could teach a little school. He offered to provide a house rent free.

It seems pertinent that mention should be made of the great difference between the amounts appropriated for work by the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, with special reference to Raipur. The Board now sends less than half the amount sent by the Woman's Society, and the larger portion of the latter society goes into school work. The result is that when the girls become of

marriageable age, sufficiently educated Christian boys of our own group are not available for them and they marry men of other denominations. During the last three years eighteen of the boarding school girls have in this way gone to other Missions. Many of our workers who have been discontinued on account of the reductions have likewise gone to other Missions, taking their families with them. A great deal of time and money and prayer has gone to the work of our Church in the Raipur district, and we look forward to the day when we can again have the support of the work there, that will enable us to go on with the building of the kingdom.

Medical

We must not close this report without telling of the medical work that has been done by Doctor Felt. In addition to his duties as the district superintendent

of the Jubbulpore District, he has taught classes in the India Methodist Theological College, delivered many lectures on sanitation, temperance and hygiene, inspected our boarding schools, and waited on 3,559 patients who came to him during the year.

Epworth League Institute

We have had this year the first Epworth League Institute ever held in the provinces. About 69 high school boys and girls with the staff met for a week near Jubbulpore, in a beautiful place loaned to them by a Mohammedan merchant. The meetings proved a blessing and inspiration to all who attended. We plan to make this the first of many such gatherings, for we know that through them our Christian young people can be led into the way of service for Christ and India.

INDIA METHODIST THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Reported by W. G. Griffiths

Purpose

The purpose of the India Methodist Theological College is to provide for the intellectual and spiritual training of young men for the Christian ministry in India, giving them an approach, outlook, and training, which is impossible to give in any of the Indian Vernaculars. The medium of instruction is English, thus opening to the student all the wealth of English literature and theology. If the training were in any one of the vernaculars it would necessarily mean a very limited course, as there are so few books suited to this type of work in the vernacular. At present the college has nine language groups represented in its student body—Bengali, Urdu, Punjab, from the north; Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, from the central parts; and from the south comes Kanarese, Telugu, and Tamil. The Methodist Episcopal Church has important work in all these areas.

Property

The college began its separate corporate existence in May, 1922. For a year it was associated with the Bareilly Theological Seminary, using its buildings and equipment. The first principal of the new college was the Rev. A. Lincoln

Shute, D.D., who served until May, 1925, being at that time succeeded by the Rev. A. A. Parker, D.D. In 1923 the college was very fortunate to secure in Jubbulpore, the heart of India, a fine property admirably adapting itself to the work. This was occupied in July, 1923, and consists of five and one-half acres of land; one two-storied building, now used for library, class rooms, office and principal's residence; a second building now used as a hostel for unmarried men; and other buildings which were remodelled into quarters for married students. All of these buildings have been conceived of as being temporarily adapting themselves to the work of the college, and they can, with little expense, be remodelled to meet the real needs. Already, with three classes, the married quarters are completely filled, and the next class taken in will have to be made up of single men.

Course of Studies

Only men who have passed the government matriculation standard are eligible to receive a college scholarship. Others may come as special students if they provide their own expenses. For matriculates the course is four years, and for graduates, three years. At its

last annual meeting, the Board of Governors decided to complete our affiliation with Serampore College, Bengal. This college, which was founded by the great missionary-statesman, William Carey, is the only college in India which has the power to grant the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. A charter for this purpose was obtained from the Danish Government, and this has in turn been ratified by the British Government. Serampore College has kindly extended to affiliated institutions its rights, and by our students sitting for Serampore examinations, and passing them, they may qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

Staff

At present, the staff consists of Rev. A. A. Parker, principal, and Mrs. Parker, Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Griffiths, Rev. and Mrs. C. F. H. Gusé, Rev. M. S. Pitt, Rev. and Mrs. M. H. Harper, and Rev. Abdul Rahim. The Rev. C. F. H. Gusé has for years been associated with the Central Provinces Conferences, and is now returning to give his full time to the work of the college. His coming greatly strengthens the staff.

Students

From July, 1928, there have been three classes in attendance. In 1929 a fourth class will be admitted, and from then on there will be four classes in residence. The last class under the old plan was graduated in 1927, and the first under the new will graduate in 1930. We have now thirty-eight graduates, and there are twenty-two in attendance at Jubbulpore. Among them are several exceptional men, some of whom have been recently converted from Hinduism and are

now preparing themselves for the work of the Christian ministry. The new class numbered eight men. One has since dropped out. He was a new convert and found himself unable to fit into the work.

Library

There are now over seven thousand volumes in this department. Bishop F. W. Warne presented to the college his entire collection, and the college library is to be known as "The Warne Memorial Library." We were also privileged to receive last Christmas some of the newest and latest books as Christmas gifts, sent by friends of this work. We hope that this will become a regular thing; and that other friends will be able to help us in this way to build up one of the best theological libraries in India.

Opportunity

No institution in Indian Methodism has a larger opportunity than ours. The future leaders of our Church in India must be trained men, able to think for themselves. The spiritual life is emphasized, for unless a man lives his message he speaks to deaf ears.

Needs

The property has not yet been paid for, and we have a debt of \$30,000 together with interest charges on the same of 7%. This has proved to be a tremendous burden on the college budget. \$15,000 will purchase an adjoining plot which is well adapted for the college needs. This should be bought before taken by others. Another \$25,000 would enable us to make the necessary alterations and developments needed in the near future.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Compiled on the Field

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Work Chiefly Among the Outcastes

The work of the Conference is carried on among all classes, but chiefly among India's millions of outcastes, the sweepers and Chamars (leather dressers and shoemakers). In Lucknow District in one vicinity where the Christian community numbers 120, almost 100 of them

are of the "Pahlwan" tribe (meaning giant, actually wrestlers). These people are wanderers, although their wanderings are limited to the bounds of a small district. Interesting movements are on among a tribe called "Patthar Kat" (hewers of stone). Our 132 baptisms have included people from practically every social scale, from the sweeper to the Brahmin.

Lest We Forget

Hinduism has no gospel for these outcasts. The chief authority on caste is the Code of Manu, and these are some of the laws concerning the outcasts:

"If a low born man endeavors to sit down by the side of a high born man, he should be banished after being branded on the hip; or (the king) may cause him to be cut off.

"One may not give advice to a Shudra, nor give him the remains of food, or butter that has been offered, and one may not teach him the law or enjoin upon him (religious) observances.

For he who tells him (a Shudra) the law and he who enjoins upon him (religious) observances, he indeed, together with that (Shudra) sinks into the darkness of the hell called unbounded.

"A Brahmin may take possession of the goods of a Shudra with perfect peace of mind, for since nothing at all belongs to this Shudra as his own, he is one whose property may be taken away by his master."

Christ Places New Values on Life

Thousands of years of serfdom, oppression at the hands of rich land owners, absolute denial of education, and complete social ostracism has produced in these poor ignorant people a slave mentality. Like dumb driven cattle the masses pass their existence. But wherever the gospel of Christ goes it places new values on life—in its light the people realize that they are men.

Persecution and Organized Opposition

Persecution continues to some extent throughout the Conference, but is mainly confined to the Buxar and Arrah Districts. E. Sukh writes: "The persecution of our village Christians in this district has become very common. When a chamar becomes a Christian he cannot get his heathen employer or the village trader to allow him the concessions allowed every one else. If he applies for a loan of money he receives the mocking answer, 'You have left the religion of your forefathers and embraced Christianity; you now have no claim on us.'

"Our village people are beaten, and false cases are brought against them. Recently one hundred people were baptized. After the service was over, the headman of the village sent for the

Chaudri and ordered his servants to beat him. His house was burned down, and his cattle stolen. In all, five houses were looted. Land which these people had tilled day and night was reaped by their enemies and the produce carried away." This caused intense suffering.

M. C. Singh reports as follows: "This year there has been a more organized opposition on the part of our Hindu brethren than in any of the previous years I have been in the Arrah District. The Aryas held meetings at a number of places to check the work of the preachers, persuading the village Christians to return to their old faith through the medium of Shuddi. At Gangauli the Aryas put great pressure on the Christians to return to Hinduism. Brother Chatar Gun, one of our humblest workers, faced them with great Christian courage. The people told the Aryas that they were happy to be Christians and would remain so. The women of the village also declared they would not become Hindus again."

How boldly and intelligently our Christian women testify is illustrated by this incident which happened in Buxar district. The Arya Samajists held a panchayat in a village about 14 miles from Buxar to reconvert our village Christians into Hinduism and after three days left in a discouraged mood. One of the Arya Samajists met one of our Christian sisters who was going to fetch water from a well outside the village, and asked her why she had become a Christian. She replied, "There is no salvation for me in Hinduism. Jesus gives it now."

Neither Moslems nor Hindus permit any sort of interruption while they worship; but the Christians in the villages have to suffer all sorts of indignities at the hands of the rich Hindus at the time when they bow their heads in worship.

Doctor Moenji, the President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, in one of his public addresses at Dehri-on-Sane (Arrah District) seriously warned the Hindus against the work of the Christian Missions, appealing to the people to loosen the bonds of the caste system and uplift the masses; otherwise, said he, the masses will embrace Christianity, which will in turn break the backbone of Hindu nationalism.

In Unao, in the Rae Bareli district, the high caste foes, like the Scribes and

Pharisees of old are shutting the kingdom of heaven against men. They will not enter in themselves, and they will not suffer others to enter. They are always watching, and inquirers who visit our preachers are so threatened and terrified that they seldom return.

Baptisms

In the entire Conference there were 1,081 baptisms. There might have been that many in one district alone had not the district superintendent been afraid to baptize more, because of paucity of workers. Baptism, after all, is only the initial step, and must be followed by faithful and regular teaching and shepherd-ing.

In Arrah District there are now 1,850 inquirers ready and clamoring for baptism. In the Shahpur circuit alone there are 600 inquirers. Last September the preacher in charge had made all preparations for their baptism; had enrolled their names, had cut off their "chutiyas" (tuft of hair and badge of Hinduism), but he was warned not to go ahead unless he was ready to assume the responsibility of shepherding them afterwards. "I pondered over this great responsibility," he reported, "and dared not assume it, for I know that because of lack of workers, the follow-up work would have to be neglected."

In several other districts the same condition prevails and hundreds are being held back. In every district the cry is for more pastor-teachers, and on all sides are doors wide open which we dare not enter because of a lack of workers.

Progress in Seven Years—A Comparison

F. M. Wilson, upon completing seven years as superintendent of the Cawnpore District, reports as follows:

Seven years ago in the territory now included in the Cawnpore District, there were 4,979 Christians. There are at present 6,701. The pastoral support received for that year from the villages of the district was 1,924 rupees; for this year it is 2,865 rupees. The pastoral support of the Lizzie Johnson Church was less than 1,000 rupees. It has increased to 1,574 rupees. That of the Allahabad Hindustani Church was 238 rupees. This has increased to 1,140 rupees, and the church has become self-supporting. The benevolences that year

were 985 rupees; this year they are only 1,820 rupees.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the self-support received from village churches has increased more than 74 per cent during the seven years. In addition to the increase in self-support in the Allahabad, and the Lizzie Johnson Memorial Church, both have undertaken extensive repairs aggregating over 1,500 rupees, almost all of which was raised locally. Statistics are but straws indicating the direction of the current, the real test of progress is spiritual growth and increasing interest in evangelistic work. And this has been evidenced in many ways during these years, particularly in the number of village laymen who are doing personal work.

Revival in Cawnpore English Church

The first of this year, Rev. J. H. Wilkie arranged for evangelistic meetings in the English Church, with Miss Caffrey as evangelist, the effects of which have continued throughout the year. The prayer, and fellowship meetings held after the services on Sunday have been well attended, and there were conversions from time to time. Several of the soldiers who had been converted or had entered into larger experiences became so earnest for the salvation of others that they organized bands and in company with members of the Lizzie Johnson Memorial Church went to nearby villages preaching the gospel.

EDUCATIONAL

Village Schools

Like the poor, the village school problem is ever with us. M. C. Singh states it for Arrah District in these words: We have 787 village Christian children under 12 years of age enrolled in our church registers, only 60 of this number are attending school. This means that 727 Christian children are without educational facilities. Almost 99% of our village adult Christians are illiterate, and unless something is done for these children, they will be like their parents.

Four Thousand Christians and Not a School

R. I. Fancett states the case for Ballia thus: We have no schools within the limits of the district. It is certainly im-

possible adequately to attempt to minister to our more than four thousand Christians without the aid of at least primary education. We have nothing to offer them at present. In the meantime I have taken the pledge of each worker that he or she will have a few children under instruction, but this will reach just a few more than a hundred.

Obstacles on All Sides

The district supervisor of schools in Buxar District, Miss Bacon, sums up some of the reasons why our village schools continue to be such a problem. First, with few exceptions the children, themselves, are not at all interested in the schools. We have not succeeded in making the work interesting to them. We are not succeeding in making our schools meet the difficulties and problems which they face. Then, the parents are not interested. They believe if their children learn to read they will not work.

Also, the higher castes are opposed to the lower castes learning to read, fearing the latter will not want to continue to do the servile work. The landlord wants child labor in the fields and so is opposed to education. Some of our schools are conducted under trees, and some in small huts. Our village children have other duties to perform, such as attending their cattle, taking care of their brothers and sisters when their parents go miles and miles off to work in the field for their daily bread. One day a woman came and took her children away saying, "What is the use of educating my children. Will they wear coats and trousers as 'sahib logs' do? And what is the use of educating our girls who blow fire and cook food for us? Just outside, our landlord is standing and he is going to beat us if we let our children read any more in your school." Within ten minutes the school came to an end that day.

Some Success

To those who know life in the villages, and who understand the enormous difficulties in the way of these outcaste children as regards regular and punctual attendance at school, the little success we attain will seem really worth while. The more one studies the social and economic conditions of the depressed classes, the less he wonders that our vil-

lage schools are so poorly maintained and the more thankful he feels for the good work that has actually been done.

We rejoice that we find a few children whose horizon has been so widened that they never can be imprisoned in the superstitions of their forefathers. In most unlikely places we have seen children of wonderful promise and made a mental note of them. It may be that after giving them further education and training, we shall find in them true and faithful workers for the future.

Boys' Middle School in Arrah

We have made a very appreciable advance in the educational institutions for boys and girls at Arrah. At the beginning of the year the Boys' Middle School and the Boys' Primary School were re-organized into one school. The management of the Girls' School has taken over the boys of the first class giving them instruction along with the girls. This arrangement has worked well. Rev. G. A. Ackerly, the principal of the school, has started the boys in gardening and hopes to do more in farming and carpentry. If he gets some money to buy tools and a team of oxen to start this phase of the work, the government has also expressed a desire to give some grant in addition to the help it already gives. Mr. Ackerly is also encouraging self-help in the school. All of the orphans earn their clothes and all the boys do some work to earn their school supplies.

Primary Boys' Hostel in Gonda

S. Raynor Smith reports that the primary boys' hostel under the new arrangement is a wonderful success. Here are 33 small boys under the supervision of Miss Eveland and a capable matron. They attend the girls' school. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will take over the support of 12 boys for the coming year, on scholarships that will yield 75 rupees each.

SELF-SUPPORT

In Gonda

Our entire Christian community, numbering 25,889 (of which 7,058 are baptized children) gave for ministerial support 26,222 rupees, a gain of 1,500 rupees over the previous year. The Gonda and Lucknow Districts have made great strides in their giving. S. R. Smith

writes enthusiastically about self-support and Conference benevolences: "This has been the biggest surprise of any as we came to the close of the year and began to count up the annas. In the Gonda church alone 1,353 rupees were raised for pastoral support, 607 from Asiatics and 594 from Europeans. In addition to this their contributions to benevolences and other offerings bring their total up to 2,019 rupees. For the entire district we raised nearly 2,000 rupees for self support, and 204 rupees above the benevolences as apportioned.

Sometimes it is well to look over previous records. Three years ago, 1926, I find that the total amount raised for self-support and benevolences and collections from the district was 1,981 rupees. In 1927, it was 2,292 rupees, and in 1928 the total raised is 3,154 rupees, an increase of more than 1,000 rupees over 1926 and 1927, and an increase of 900 over last year, 1928."

In Lucknow

F. C. Aldrich gives the glowing report of Lucknow District as follows: "Last year we reported the total of all collections as 13,750 rupees. This year the total is 17,527 rupees. This gain of almost 4,000 rupees is not, however, a clear gain in amounts actually raised. It is largely so. The other portion of the gain shown comes on account of our having kept this year a more correct record of the actual average effort of the district. The most prominent increase shown is in self-support, which this year amounts to 10,179 rupees as against 8,431 rupees of last year, a difference of 1,748 rupees. We have met our apportionment for Conference benevolences in full, and in some items, such as the Baby Fold requirements, we have exceeded our apportionment."

Starting Real Self-Support in Balha District

R. I. Fawcett writes: "This year we are trying out the village-paid pastor. In Persiya such a man has been appointed who is to get all of his support from the people and none from the Mission. He will be the first of his kind to undertake such obligations and service under such conditions. Others are to follow, some of them from among the paid workers and others from those who will be trained for such service. In this

way only can we reach the goal of self-supporting village churches. The old ways do not have the necessary appeal, nor do they establish the normal relations between the pastor and people. I can see a missionary's job before me and am glad to be at it."

COLPORTAGE

Many Sales in Face of Opposition

What M. C. Singh writes of Arrah District is in the main true of every district. "Every preacher in the district is a colporteur. It is impossible to overestimate the value of the printed page. The gospel portions and the tracts with the Christian message, sold and distributed by the preachers in the bazars and melas, have gone where we could never dream of going. During the year eight Bibles, 25 New Testaments, 2,257 gospel portions were sold and 26,206 tracts were distributed free. This was not accomplished with ease and comfort. At three different places we met with severe opposition. At Dehri-on-Sone during the mela (fair), wherever the preachers went a group of young Aryas followed them, persuading the people not to touch the Christian books lest they be polluted. In the face of such opposition we sold a large number of gospel portions. At Sasaram and Sinha Ghat, a number of Aryas and Sanatandharmis took the portions from the hands of the people and tore them to pieces. Our preachers handled the situation wisely and made the young Hindus apologize, and then sold hundreds of portions."

Co-operation of Indian Laymen

Of Lucknow District, F. C. Aldrich reports: "In colportage we probably stand among the first of all the districts in India, our sales of Bibles, New Testaments and portions amounting to 3,340. The free copies of printed messages distributed totaled 91,514. There is fine co-operation in our ranks along these lines, and much of this showing is made possible through the assistance of Indian laymen and missionaries who are resident in Lucknow, but engaged in other ways than regular district or pastoral work."

They Won the Banner

S. R. Smith tells of their expectations;

"Last year our Conference Committee on Scripture and Tract Distribution suggested that a banner be presented to the district selling the most Bible portions. At the beginning of this year the nineteen workers of the Gonda District planned to win this banner. They sold 9 Bibles, 6 New Testaments, and 9,776 portions, and distributed 26,238 tracts. They won the banner."

Sunday Schools

The Conference reports 419 Sunday schools, with 13,157 scholars, as over against 449 schools and 7,420 scholars in 1927, a decrease in the number of schools but a handsome gain in the number of scholars.

Floods

G. L. Lorenzo tells the story: "In the beginning of July we had a very heavy rain in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpore Districts. All the rivers, lakes and drains were flooded. Most of the people in these places are poor, and live in temporary straw and bamboo huts.

These were destroyed throughout the district and there was water in fields knee deep and in places up to the shoulder. The cattle suffered special hardships, and men, women and children were homeless."

India Hungry for the Good News

Let us close with this optimistic note by G. L. Lorenzo: "There is at present a new hunger for Bible reading among the educated Hindus. They never before bought so many copies of the Bible, Imitation of Christ, Life of Christ, Life of St. Paul and similar books as they are buying now; and they read them with eagerness. They are openly shifting their eyes from their teachers to our Jesus. This year half a dozen educated young men came to us with a request to be baptized. To-day, the very air of India is fragrant with the sweet odor of Christ's teachings and life. All India is changing. The old social and religious rites and ceremonies are slowly giving place to the new ideals of Christ." Thus Christ wins his way.

LUCKNOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Reported by J. R. Chitambar, D.D., President

Early in the year the principal left for America to attend the General Conference, and Rev. B. C. Harrington, the vice-principal, officiated during his absence. Mr. Harrington's readiness to help is greatly appreciated. He has not only kept the work going but has also introduced several new features which will be for the betterment of the institution.

New Christian Hostel

A new hostel for Christian students of the University has been started this year, with Dr. E. Asirvatham as its warden. The average enrollment during the year has been 18. These students have been housed in one of the missionary residences in the college compound and in three rooms of the O. C. Hostel. They have their own mess arrangements, and their own government under the general supervision of Doctor Asirvatham, who, with his family lives with them. Doctor and Mrs. Asirvatham are giving honorary service to build a home and brotherhood spirit in the hostel.

While the accommodations are at present limited and temporary, we hope we may soon have a permanent hostel. A cultural atmosphere and a sense of responsibility on the part of the students are already in evidence.

Economics Museum

The starting of an Economics Museum in the college is another achievement of the year. A number of educational institutions and firms have co-operated to make this a success. We expect to start teaching Civics, Hindi and Urdu in the intermediate classes from July, 1929.

O. C. Hostel

The O. C. Hostel for the Christian students of the Intermediate College and of the School of Commerce, with an enrollment of 39 has been under Mr. E. W. Mumby, assisted by Mr. J. W. Richards. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Halstead, graduates of Syracuse University, and a consecrated young couple, will have charge of this hostel from next July, leaving

Mr. Mumby free for the work of the whole time physical director of the entire institution.

Rev. S. L. Sheets, of the department of English, returned from furlough in October, and immediately resumed his work. Mr. C. M. Solomon, of the department of chemistry, is on deputation to the Training College, Allahabad. Two new Christian teachers have joined the college staff during the year, Mr. R. W. Mathur, from Pauri, and Mr. N. K. Mundle from Calcutta. Mr. Mathur is in the department of English, and Mr. Mundle in the department of chemistry.

We also hail with joy the appointment to the college of Rev. M. G. Ballenger. He will be in charge of the Warne Hostel, which is now being looked after by the Rev. E. R. Tweedie, in addition to his heavy work in the college. Mr. Ballenger and Mr. Halstead will also give special attention to religious work among the students.

The Centennial School

The increase in the enrollment of the Centennial School is remarkable. During the past six years we have never reached the 200 mark, but this year the enrollment is 288. This proves that the school is gaining in popularity and we hope this means larger and better classes in the intermediate college. This increase has meant additional furniture and equipment and staff and therefore additional expense. We have managed with as little as possible during the year, but we must have adequate funds to meet the requirements.

During the year boy scout work has been reorganized after a lapse of three years. A bi-monthly magazine for the students is published. Weekly meetings of a social and literary nature are held by five "houses," in which students are enrolled at the beginning of each year. Religious teaching is regularly carried on. The total staff is thirteen, six of whom are trained teachers. Mr. Watson, the headmaster, deserves credit for the noticeable growth and development in the school.

The School of Commerce

The enrollment in the School of Commerce is practically the same as that of last year. Among the students there are three women and four British soldiers. Mr. O. Joshua, the newly ap-

pointed principal, succeeding Mr. S. G. Thero, now on furlough, is the first Indian to be appointed to this responsible post, and has proved worthy of the trust and has done creditable work.

Both Mr. Joshua and Mr. Watson are, "Old Boys," of the college. The number of the "Old Boys" on the institutional staff has steadily increased during the past years.

Other Hostels

Besides the O. C. Hostel and the University House there are three other hostels. The C. L. Bare Hostel for Hindu and Mohammedan students of the college and of the School of Commerce, with an enrollment of 80, under the wardenship of Mr. W. C. Thoburn, assisted by C. M. Chatterjee. The School of Commerce Hostel started in 1926, under Mr. Joshua, with an enrollment of 18. The Warne Hostel for Christian students of the Centennial School, with 74 students, is under Rev. E. R. Tweedie, assisted by the Rev. B. R. Franklin. All these hostels have done good work during the year.

Total Enrollment and Scholarships

The total enrollment in the entire institution has been 834 of whom 154 are Christians. The number of teachers and the total enrollment of students in the various departments of the Institution are as follows:

	Tot. enrollment	Chris. stud'ts	Teachers	Chris. Teach.
Intermediate College.....	414	36	32	18
School of Commerce.....	132	24	7	6
Centennial School.....	288	94	12	4
Total.....	834	154	51	28

The enrollment in the college has been smaller this year than last year owing to substantial reduction by Government in the minimum number of students to be admitted in each class, and also to the strictness exercised by us in admitting students.

Our tuitional results have been good in all the departments, except in the high school section, but this has been the case only this year. We have maintained a high percentage in the middle and intermediate examinations and also in the B.A. examination so far as our Christian students are concerned. Two of our students who have passed the intermediate examination have been awarded Government scholarships. Of

the seven other scholarships awarded to B.A. students by the Lucknow University, six were won by our students.

General Summary

Ours is an All-India Methodist College for boys and young men. We have provision for the education of students from the III Class to the B. A. Standard. We also give a limited number of scholarships, stipends and loans to help approved Christian students. Scholarships are given on merit, i. e., to students who pass their examinations with an average of 45% marks and attendance of 90%. Stipends are given in lieu of work done by the students. Through these we wish to give our students a conception of the dignity of labor. In very exceptional cases loans are given to students, which they are expected to refund later.

The physical and athletic activities have been systematically organized under the leadership of Mr. Mumby. Our students have won several championship trophies. A Boy Scout Troop and a branch of St. John Ambulance Association have been organized in our college and we hope these will help in the "toning up" of our students.

The Literary Unions in the various departments of the institution have had a successful year. Several members of the staff are regularly helping the students in conducting them. The "Collegian," our official organ, has been regularly conducted under the editorship, first of Rev. B. C. Harrington, and now of Mr. N. Joardar.

A number of new books and new periodicals have been added to the college library and the reading room. But the library is still far from satisfactory. We need a permanent trained librarian and a large number of up-to-date books. There are reading rooms in the School of Commerce, the Centennial School, and in most of the hostels.

The development of true character is our principal aim. The Scripture classes and chapel services are regularly held and well attended by the non-Christian as well as Christian students. In the college thus far only four students have applied for exemption, two of whom are

Roman Catholics. The Student Christian Association has been revived in the University House and under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Halstead, we hope it will be revived on a solid foundation in the hostel for the intermediate college and the School of Commerce students as well. Christ is presented to our students in a direct and definite way and his ethical principles and standards held up before them.

We have been greatly encouraged by our Christian work among the students both Christian and non-Christian. Five non-Christian students are studying the Bible every Sunday with the principal. A night school has been started by Christian volunteers for the work of giving primary education to those who cannot go to the school.

Frequent socials for students and members of the staff and meeting individual students and helping them in their problems have been of help to all concerned. They have been encouraged to do social service and have also been helped in every possible way in the choice of their life work. High ideals of sacrifice and service, and above all the life and example of our Lord Jesus Christ, have been held up before them. They respond to these influences.

A "retreat" for the Christian members of the staff of the entire institution was held early in the year and another in December, and every one has expressed the desire to have them repeated. A weekly fellowship of prayer meets every Friday with the principal, and is well attended.

The "Old Boys' Day" was again a success this year. The function was well attended and the program, including the dinner was planned and carried out entirely by the "Old Boys." We are hoping to make them sufficiently interested to give of their means to the support of the institution.

The college is still struggling financially, and we regret again to have to report a deficit. Unless we have immediate relief and a permanent endowment our work will continue to be hampered, marring seriously our effectiveness.

BURMA CONFERENCE

Reported by W. W. Bell

Golden Burma

Burma, the land of promise, the land little known, the place where God is working out his plans for the building of his kingdom. Steadily during the past fifty years the foundations have been laid. Burma is now face to face with her Jubilee Year, fifty years having passed since Bishop Thoburn organized the first Methodist Church here. One sees thousands of golden pagodas, where the Buddhist Burmese people worship; one also sees evidences of a growing Christian Church that will point these same people to the Christ.

The Districts

Our Methodist work in Burma is divided into five districts and along language, rather than geographical lines. Few places have the great variety of language, people, customs, religions, ambitions, heritage and prospects for the future that are to be found in Burma. There are many places that are called the crossroads of the nations, and Burma is perhaps one of the best examples. We have China on the north, and are in close touch with Chinese peoples of Malaya, Rangoon being about equally distant from Calcutta and Madras. Great numbers of Indian people from the north and south of that country are continually coming and going. More people pass through the port of Rangoon in a year than any other port in the world save New York.

So we have two Burmese Districts, the Chinese, the English and the Indian Districts, each with their problems which demand different approaches and solutions. During the year there was conducted in Rangoon an Inter-racial Fellowship, in which all these various peoples took part. The blending of races into a Christian whole is the difficult but much worth while task of our Christian leaders.

Pegu Burmese District

As has been noted in previous years, this section of our work in Burma is what might be called typically evangelistic. It is not easy to reach the people who are so scattered, at least the Chris-

tians, but when one does find them, they are at home in the village. It is impossible to tour much during the six months of rain and high water, except along the canals or the railroad. There are, however, many places that are open to the gospel along these lines. One sees everywhere the farmer wading knee deep in water all day, either following his crude plow drawn by his oxen, or bending down sticking the rice plants, one by one, into the mud. He works in the same way to-day that his forefathers did in years gone by. But one sees some signs of the desire to adopt more modern ways of tilling the soil and caring for the grain. Only last month the first American threshing machine was imported into Burma and used to thresh rice, with some success.

With no idea of sanitation, with little provision for the care of the sick, with no hope of eternal life, with only the beginnings of an education, the village constitutes the most pressing problem of the country. We need to prepare the villager to live a different life right in the village. So often young people who come to the town or city for school have little desire to return to village life.

The Rev. and Mrs. Boyles went on furlough toward the middle of the year and naturally the work has slowed up considerably. Miss Cavett has carried on in Pegu with a fine spirit.

Good reports continue to come from the various villages of the constant change which is to be seen in the lives of those who accept our Christ. After all, this is the thing that makes the whole enterprise of the church worth while. There is no mass movement in Burma. Buddhism has such a firm hold on the people that progress must be slow, but on this district we report 32 baptisms this year as against 12 last. There is a decided increase in the total Christian community, the enrollment of the Sunday schools and the matter of local self-support. These are encouraging signs.

Rangoon Burmese District

Twante—The educational work of this district is taking a permanent form. In

each station we see the fruit of the years of labor on the part of those who have gone before. Twante is in such great need of a new school building that during the year, many hearts have been feeling that some definite move must be made, and at Conference time the task was undertaken in Christ's name. The Twante Circuit has been one of our best evangelistic opportunities and the results of the teaching in the school have cheered our hearts. Miss Reid has labored here faithfully during the year, living far from her fellow missionaries.

Syriam—The new high school in Syriam is crowded with eager boys who want to go to a Christian school. The Burma Oil Company is helping in every possible way to provide the proper kind of education and opportunity for the people of Syriam. The evangelistic opportunities all around Syriam are good.

Thongwa—Here we find an Anglo-Ver-nacular School for Burmese boys, which is having a difficult time owing to the opposition of the National Education Movement. Buddhism is deeply entrenched in Burma and the Burmese are very reluctant to give up their old positions. Nationalistic tendencies in government and education, are abroad in the land. This same feeling finds expression in most all the schools. The demand for self-expression and self-determination is found on all sides. With these, the missionary is in sympathy, but in these days of transition the tests are particularly heavy.

Thongwa is a center for evangelistic work for a large area and from here much work is carried on in the rural sections. Better roads are now beginning to make their appearance in this section and the old Ford is doing its best to transport the workers around in the dry season. Nothing but a boat will work from May to September. The country is level, so that for many miles the ocean tides penetrate the small creeks. Rice is the main crop. The people are at once charming, hospitable, and withal exceedingly indifferent to the claims of Christ. The town of Thongwa itself, like Pegu, has yielded few Christian people during all the years of missionary effort.

Here we also find a theological school and a Woman's Bible Training School for the Burmese. The Rev. and Mrs.

Olmstead have labored untiringly during the year, as have Miss Stockwell and Miss Baldwin. Saya On Kin is a tireless Burmese member of Conference. His desire to see his people won for Christ is always an inspiration.

Rangoon—Here our Burmese work consists mainly of two Burmese high schools. These are of a very high standard and are places where the evangelistic message is constantly presented. To see some of these young Burmese people working away on their studies and at the same time giving very careful consideration to their spiritual lives, makes one feel that there should be more of such schools among the people.

This year has seen the Rev. and Mrs. B. M. Jones go on furlough from the boys' school, and the Rev. and Mrs. Riggs return from furlough to the work they love. Mr. H. Emerson came to Rangoon from America as a contract teacher, thus making four missionaries definitely assigned to the school. Miss Christenson has given herself diligently to the work of supervision of the lower grades and has passed her year's language examination. During the Christmas week, the school celebrated its 25th January 11, 1904, and since has sent thousands from its halls with a vision of the Christ.

The Rangoon Burmese Church has also had a good year under its pastor, U Shwe Hla. The evangelistic note has been sounded again and again, and the special evangelistic series of services resulted in many giving their lives to Christ.

Chinese District

At the beginning of the year, Miss Lorraine Bennett came into this district to do evangelistic work in Rangoon. She has taken up her task with enthusiasm and has made fine progress. Together with the Bible woman she spends much of her time visiting the Chinese homes of the city, where very little cheer abides. Friendships have been formed and many have been pointed to a better way. The Chinese Girls' School, Rangoon, has continued to make good progress with Miss Winslow as principal. It is hard for one from the West to have much of an idea what loads these children carry. Confronted with an eager desire for a knowledge of Christ for themselves, they are still in

the midst of a home influence that is appalling and depressing.

The Chinese work in Rangoon holds a proportion of school and church work that seems altogether healthy and proper. In some places there are schools almost at the expense of the church, while in others the church is not supplemented sufficiently with schools. In the Edith Jackson Fisher Memorial we find a school of about 250 boys and a church with a Christian community of 194. The hostel for boys which was recently erected at 319 Godwin Road is serving its purpose well. The keeping of the boys closely under Christian supervision and training is the secret of building fruitful lives. The Chinese schools are always popular with the community and never want for pupils.

The Rev. C. E. Fang and family were transferred to Singapore during the year and Rev. C. G. Lau has acted as pastor since. The church has suffered somewhat in point of numbers because several have returned to China and other places.

The Chinese church in Pegu has been steadily pushing on during the year. The school has had very few students and no boarders. The steadfastness of the faith and work of the members of this small congregation is always an inspiration to behold. Mr. Chiu, a son of a former pastor, is now leading the forces in Pegu. There are many Chinese people living in the smaller towns of lower Burma, but their numbers are small in any one place. Great opportunities present themselves among this industrious and needy folk.

Indian District

As one reads this report the fact of a variety of peoples in Burma impresses itself upon one. Into Burma pour thousands of Indian people every year. Rangoon is about two-thirds Indian, although it is the capital of Burma. The Indian laborer does 76% of all the work in Burma and he is to be found everywhere in the province. Coming to Burma he is freed from certain of the binding results of his caste, and is more open to the gospel than in many places of India. The Christian opportunity is, therefore, greatly increased. When one sees all around the teeming multitudes of Indian peoples, it seems that very little so far has been done for them.

This year has seen an even 100 baptisms on the Indian District. This is the largest number in any one year in the history of the Church in Burma, and it creates a corresponding responsibility for the proper care and shepherding of these souls. Regular visits have been made up country, where most of our Telegu work is carried on. These Christians live along the railway and are coolies in the various smaller rice mills. They do no cultivating of the land, but are day laborers only. The shifting nature of the population makes it much more difficult to build a stable church. Some return to India after a few years, while other shift about the country in search of better conditions. The Tamil people live either in the cities or are cultivators of the soil, and live in the rural sections. Some parts of the country are almost solidly made up of Tamil people. They are ambitious and hard working.

The Tamil and Hindustani churches in Rangoon have had a good year. They are growing in influence and usefulness in the community. The Telegu church in Rangoon has been revived after many years of inactivity. About 25 Hindu-Telegu people have been baptized, and a full time pastor is in charge. In Kannaungto, there was a change of pastors in the middle of the year, with a resultant slowing up of the work.

The twelve Tamil and Telegu schools on the district have all shown improvement in enrollment and working efficiency this year. The poverty of the people makes it hard for them to spare the children for school after they become strong enough to do some work outside the home. Very few ever get further than the fourth grade and many drop out with only one or two years in school. Many of the girls stop early to get married or help in the house, while the mother takes her place at heavy work alongside the men.

The matter of self-support in the churches has received much thought this year, and definite progress has been made. The Rangoon Tamil church requires no help from America for any of its current work, or pastors' salary. The other churches are trying to reduce the proportion that is still needed to pay the pastor and some incidentals. The Indian Christian community now numbers 900, or about one-third of the total Methodists

in Burma. The continuous preaching of the Word, the scattering of tracts, the selling of Bibles and portions, explaining the Bible through pictures, and the personal touch with individuals are means through which we hope to establish the kingdom.

English District

The work among the English-speaking people of the Conference is confined to the Epworth Memorial Church, Rangoon, the English Girls' High School, Rangoon, and the English School in Kalaw. Each of these institutions has had a good year. Each has made progress without change of personnel. Epworth Memorial is perhaps the largest and strongest of the Methodist English-speaking churches of the East and is steadily making progress. Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Baldwin have served the church splendidly.

The new school building of the Girls' School in Rangoon is measuring up to all the expectations. One sees in the girls a splendid development of character building and Christian training. The Kingswood, in beautiful Kalaw in the hills of the Shan States in Upper Burma,

is just ready to move into its new building. In spite of handicaps—day classes in a private dwelling and boys' dormitory and school dining room in a mat shed—the school has done well. The enrollment for the coming year promises to be about 100 or almost double that of this year.

The English church and work is the mother of Burma Methodism and still leads the way. From the beginning it has given a fine example in self-support, and looks ahead with the same spirit of courageous faith that has marked its past growth.

Statistical

In 1928 statistics were as follows: Christian community, 2,834; baptisms, 196; value of churches and parsonages, \$144,313; raised for pastoral support by indigenous membership only, \$2,945; raised on the field for ministerial support and benevolent collections, \$8,588; total income on the field from school fees, grants and local income for work in the schools was \$142,982; students in the schools, 3,566; teachers, 163; Christian teachers, 157.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Reported by C. B. Hill

Hope

"Then was our mouth filled with laughter and our tongue with singing."

This was also the experience of the Bombay Conference, when with stoical cheerlessness we awaited the cable from New York, announcing the appropriation for 1929; and de-coded it, to discover that God, through his servants and stewards—the ministers and laymen of our beloved Church in America—had been far better than our fears. Our anxiety was dispelled; and with optimism, we look forward to 1929, praying that the ebb tide of benevolent giving in the Home Church has been arrested. Just what this reduced income of the previous years has meant to us on the field may be gauged by a comparative statement concerning the budget of one of our districts, as typical of the entire Conference area.

On the Bombay District, income from

America has shrunk from \$7,253 in 1923, to \$1,773 in 1928; the total shrinkage for the period being \$20,433.

To receive word then, that there would be no further diminution was an occasion for laughter and song.

The Growth of Self-Support Though Slow Is Sure

During the same period on the field and in the same district, as representative of the other sections of the Bombay Conference, the income from the churches has arisen from \$10,187 in 1923 to \$13,420 in 1928. To appreciate this increase, one needs to live in India and see for himself the poverty of the masses, from whom the bulk of our people come.

"Recently," said one of the District Superintendents, "I have been preaching all over the district on the text 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' In one village, when I quoted that verse, the people began to laugh. They had

never heard such a doctrine and they thought that I was joking."

Yet it is, in such conditions of heredity and background, that India Methodism is seeking to lay the foundation of a self-supporting and indigenous church.

At the Nagpur District Conference, doubting Thomas found himself in a minority, when this question came up for action. The outstanding event of the year was the organization of the Nagpur District Home Missionary Society. The plan is to turn over a now unoccupied part of the district to this society, in which the people of the District Conference will employ and pay their own worker. Although there were doubters who said "It can't be done," the majority of the workers were enthusiastic about it.

The Nestor Among Our Methodist Missionaries Retires

After 49 years of strenuous service on the Mission field, and in compliance with the regulations of the Board of Foreign Missions, W. H. Stephens, the oldest "effective" minister and missionary of our Church in Southern Asia, asked for the "retired" relation. Still young in heart and mind, he remains at Poona and will continue to pilot Methodism on the district. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens were presented with an illuminated address enclosed in a silver case, as well as with two handsome rosewood chairs, by their Conference companions and friends. So unique have been the personality and service of these good friends, that the statement of the address presented to them necessitates a wider recognition than the Conference resolution which accompanied the gifts provided. Extracts from it read as follows: "It is the privilege of only a few to be able to render well-nigh 50 years of service on the Mission field and to have seen all the progress and change which has come to India in that period." Yet, these devoted missionaries recognize that the attainment of these long years has been brought about by the opportunities sedulously "brought up"; and through personal work and Christlike living.

Said another of the missionaries:

"When we came to India, 17 years ago bigness ranked large in our vision. We thought that big things were to be aimed after; a big district; a big Christian community; big buildings and big in-

stitutions, but the last few years have taught us differently. We see that our task is to build Christlike character in the individual. What we need is the Christlike spirit in ourselves, in all our workers, in our village Christians and in our boys and girls in the schools."

Evangelism

During the past year, the keynote of the work has been evangelism. With this in view, the Nagpur District, at the beginning of the year, called together all the circuit leaders for a day of prayer and to plan for the work. It was then decided to conduct a three months' evangelistic campaign. Says the District Superintendent: "It was real encouraging to see with what enthusiasm every worker and a large number of laymen entered into this work. Small bands of three or four were organized, and were assigned to certain villages and to localities in the city of Nagpur."

Laymen on the Job

For nine months of the year, the Karnaresh Church, Bombay, has been pastorless; but with commendable zeal, the laymen, led by a business man, have carried on the regular preaching and evangelistic work. They also organized a brass band, giving a concert which netted about \$150, toward their community service work in the northern section of Bombay.

For the past three months our laymen of the English churches have been responsible for the work of the Seamen's Rest, Bombay, giving the oversight to the reading and recreation room and conducting the religious services. Bowen Church had no pastor for a whole year, but the work of the church went on unremittingly, because of the services of loyal, Spirit-filled laymen, who cared for Sunday and week-night services, as well as the Sunday school.

Compulsory Education and Cattle Fences

One does not often think of these as concomitant. In India, the beginning of compulsory education is being attempted; but as there are no cattle fences around fields, it remains to be seen whether fencing the fields had better be undertaken, before introducing compulsory education; for this reason, that the children are needed to herd the cattle. Says one District Superintendent-

ent: "If a child can earn his board and a few rupees during the year, the parents think that they are doing well. During the year I have had some keen disappointments. One boy, who was a very nice lad and doing fairly well in our fourth class, suddenly left school; and now he is bound out to a farmer to herd cattle. Another boy, who has been attending our school in Poona and who has passed a very good intelligence test, has had the same fate."

Clouds with Silver Lining

What we are hoping and praying for is that our Christians will have the moral courage to break away entirely from their caste relationships and give up all their old Hindu customs. The impact and influence of the school counts as a tremendous force just here. "Two of our Christian young men were married by Hindu rites in a village about four miles from Puntamba. Both of the boys had been at some time or other in our boarding schools; and I was sorry to hear about these weddings. However, it was not long till the boys came to me stating that they were very sorry, saying, 'It was not our wish, but our fathers compelled us to do so.' Then they told me that they wished to be married by Christian rites. A few days after, I went out to their village and performed a double wedding. These were the first Christian weddings in that village. The training in the Christian school had borne fruit and the boys wished to be married as Christians."

Last June, a Basim boy graduated with his B.A. from the Allahabad University, and has joined the staff of our school at Mecosa Bagh, Nagpur. He is the first young man to secure this degree from among those who have had their preparatory work in the Bombay Conference schools.

On the Nagpur District, the educational work shows a healthy and encouraging growth. The enrollment has increased in every school on the district. The outstanding educational event of the year was the elevation of the Mecosa Bagh Vernacular School to the grade of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School by the Government, with an increased grant to carry on.

Medical

The dispensary at Kamptee has had a

good year, and this work is greatly appreciated by the people there. Besides the dispensary, two child welfare centers, under the auspices and financial aid of the Central Provinces Red Cross Society, have been maintained and placed under the management of Mrs. Borgman.

At Puntamba, Mrs. A. M. Wood, M.D., representing the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, began her medical work during the year. "We have always felt that there was a large opening for such work at Puntamba, but it is exceeding our expectations. The ignorance and superstition regarding disease and its prevention and cure is appalling." Dr. Wood is having a daily attendance of 60 to 80 patients. She is called out to many of the surrounding villages and sometimes to places far distant. She is terribly handicapped by lack of accommodation for her patients.

English Work

The Rev. Frederick Wood states: "The English Churches have filled a large place in our work, and can be, as they have been in the past, a help to our vernacular work, by reaching the educated classes of Indians through the medium of the English language. Besides this, every European and Anglo-Indian converted becomes a missionary of the Cross, and surely this is what these churches exist for, in part at least."

Writing about this feature of the work, the Rev J. E. Borgman says: "The English work continues to grow. It has become an important part of our work at Nagpur. Services have been held regularly and have been well attended. The services conducted by Miss Caffrey were especially helpful to our English friends, when many young people found Christ."

Summarizing the Statistician

There has been an increase in the full members of the Christian community during 1928. The same gratifying remark pertains to the number of Sunday schools and scholars in attendance. In our educational institutions there are more boys and girls than before. The quality of the work done in them is most gratifying.

Some Personal Finals

Two married missionaries have re-

turned to the field; the Warners and the Richards, compelled to stay in America and England respectively, because of financial inability to keep them at work on the field, are two fine, enthusiastic, Marathi-speaking missionary families. The Clarence Woods and the Colliers are also compelled to remain in America. Because of these young people being "held up," there are two empty bungalows and scores of expectant Marathi hearts who love them and await their return.

Frederick Wood, accompanied by Mrs. Wood, proceeds on furlough. As superintendent of the Bombay District, pas-

tor of Taylor Memorial Church, corresponding secretary, financial agent and supervisor of the remodelling of the Grant Road Church and the construction of the Robinson Memorial, Brother Wood has crowded into six years in Bombay City the strenuous energy and passion of twelve. Forty long years of baking under the India sun have produced the ambition to become the peer of Brother Stephens with his forty-nine. To prevent Brother Wood from doing this, by a financial "hold up" in America, would be simply calamitous. After a refreshing furlough, we appeal to the Church in America to send the Woods back to us.

GUJARAT CONFERENCE

Reported by John Lampard

General Conditions

The Conference session, held at Godhra in November, showed that the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Gujarat is in sound and healthy condition as the statistics given in this report testify. The houses damaged or destroyed by the flood of last year were rebuilt in the early months of this year and the people are once more living in comfort, and the villages visited by the disaster have resumed their normal appearance. In some places, where whole villages had been practically destroyed, Government was able to secure the rebuilding on better sites and amid more healthy conditions. By the mercy of God, Gujarat has this year had an abundant harvest, so that, altogether, the temporal condition of the people generally is good.

Social conditions are slowly changing and reforms in the matter of child marriage and other evils are no longer left to missionary advocacy alone, but Social Reform Societies are springing up here and there and a good deal of attention is being given to the subject in the press. Moreover, women's voices are being heard in public as well as private, protesting against their long-endured sufferings in social and domestic matters.

There is a bill pending in the Legislative Assembly, brought in by a Hindu member, for raising the "age of consent," both within and without the bond of matrimony. A Commission appointed by

Government is touring the country to ascertain how far legal enactment is desired and necessary for the protection of girls. While the conservatives are raising the cry "religion in danger," a growing number is feeling that the marriage of children, and the marriage of a man of 40 or 50 to a girl of 12 is an abomination and a disgrace to any country calling itself civilized.

It is more difficult to write of spiritual conditions generally. There is undoubtedly an increasing loss of faith in Hinduism and even among Mohammedans something like "higher criticism" of their sacred book and institutions is arising. It is also beyond question that very many educated Hindus are greatly interested in Christ, think and speak of Him in terms of profound respect, and it is generally believed by missionaries that many of these accept Him in their hearts as their personal Saviour; but open confession of this is too difficult in its consequences and is rare. Many read the Bible daily and there is a considerable demand for devotional books of such writers as Thomas à Kempis and Madame Guyon.

The Church

There are 40,281 Christians in the Conference, of whom 1,860 were baptized during the year. There are many more people who might have been baptized, but some of our leaders, national and foreign, are feeling strongly that more effort must be made to purify and

strengthen the membership of the Church spiritually, and that, until this is done, it will be wise not to admit large numbers of new converts for whose instruction and pastoral care our available force of workers is insufficient. Indeed, with the reduction in the number of workers necessitated by the "cuts" of recent years, there are very many Christians who are getting little or no pastoral oversight. Effort to meet this difficulty is made by seeking to enlist in such work the literate and more spiritual of our town and village laymen.

There are 717 Sunday schools, with 25,965 scholars, which shows a good advance during the year. The annual Sunday school examination grows in popularity and success year by year, and thousands of our children and young people are acquiring a considerable amount of Bible knowledge, and many of them are true lovers of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The separation movement referred to in last year's report continues to grow, but not so fast as we had hoped and expected. These men and women who determine to leave all for Christ, often suffer real persecution from relatives and old caste fellows and lose the many advantages connected with being in caste. For instance, a person known to be a separated Christian, when traveling, may be refused food or a drink of water, not only by the heathen of his old caste, but, in many cases by even his own Christian relatives. This will seem incredible to American readers, but it is true. A great number of our people are still within caste and caste rules with an iron rod. This accounts for the comparatively slow progress of the separation movement, but we may confidently expect that the rate of increase will grow, as more and more Christians thus separate themselves wholly from all heathen sin and ungodliness. Many of these dear people are living fine Christian lives, with much prayer and fasting, and are making a profound impression.

The Central Churches in Baroda, Nadiad and Godhra continue their fine work and influence, not only upon the adult members of the congregation, but still more largely upon the hundreds of boys and girls and young people in the large boarding schools in these towns. These churches are all in charge of fine

young Indian pastors. There are 594 preachers and teachers in the Conference. The sum of 29,032 rupees (about \$10,000) was raised locally during the year.

Evangelism

While we realize the preaching of the gospel to the heathen is a matter of primary importance, and this is constantly kept before our minds, yet, as has been already indicated, we are greatly handicapped in the matter of pushing out into new regions where men and women could be won for Christ. Work among the Christians largely absorbs the time and energies of our preachers, and we have no money with which to increase their number.

All this makes the annual month of aggressive evangelism of increasing necessity and value. This special effort took place, as usual, from February 15 to March 15, and our entire force of preachers and teachers toured the districts and gave themselves up exclusively to all day and every day vigorous evangelistic preaching. In many places the village singing bands and other laymen gave useful assistance, their music and singing attracting and pleasing the people. These singing bands consist chiefly of young men who have been taught and converted in the day and Sunday schools. Much hospitality is shown to these itinerant bands of preachers, not only Christians, but in a number of cases non-Christians, giving generous entertainment.

It should be noted that in the large centers, stewards of the church and other laymen, as well as boys and girls from the boarding schools are happy to take part in the work of the month. During the absence of their husbands at this time, the wives have carried on school and other work, in many cases with much zeal and ability.

By a slight rearrangement of workers we were able, at the beginning of the year, to open two new centers among the Bheels; the preachers have won the hearts of the simple folk, excellent schools have been established and prospects are bright for the baptism of many of the parents. But the determined and continued opposition of the Arya Samajists gives us a good deal of trouble, and their efforts are largely concentrated upon centers where work among the

Bheels is being carried on. They have no helpful spiritual message for the people, but expend their zeal chiefly in denouncing the Christian faith and seeking to destroy Christian work.

In the month of May, when, after the long, hot days, the village people are easily gathered together in the cool of the evening, 1,000 special evangelistic meetings were held and many gospels sold. During the year, 19,699 Scripture portions were sold, and many times that number of gospel leaflets were distributed free. High caste Hindus buy thousands of gospels and are constantly found to be earnest listeners to the preaching, especially at the large Hindu religious gatherings attended by our workers. Christmas and Easter are now generally observed by our village congregations and much spiritual blessing results.

EDUCATIONAL

Village Schools

The importance of the village school in the building up of a strong Christian Church is being more and more realized and effort to strengthen and develop this department of the work is made. The number of trained teachers is being increased, and more efficient and closer supervision is being exercised. The number of schools under Government inspection and receiving Government grant-in-aid is increasing. Even more than the financial help received, we value inspection and examination by Government officers.

In addition to this, institutes are being held in which the teachers of a group of village schools are assembled for two or three days and instruction in up-to-date methods is given by specially trained missionaries and Indian men and women, to the great improvement of the village school work generally. This extension work is carried on chiefly by the principal and staff of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Woman's Training College at Godhra. There are now in the Conference 188 village schools with 6,150 pupils. Twenty-five years ago it was rare to find a literate person in our village congregations; now, an ever increasing number use the vernacular New Testament and song book and are able to enter heartily into the services, and

worship God more intelligently. The largest and best village school work is in the Ahmedabad District, which earned 5,500 rupees (about \$2,000) in Government grants this year.

An encouraging feature is the increasing interest of parents in the education of their children in place of the apathy and often opposition of former days. Another encouragement is the increasing numbers of girls attending school. Above all, we are more than ever alive to the necessity that all our education shall be Christian education, resisting every effort and tendency to eliminate or weaken the religious element.

Central Primary Schools

These are situated at Nadiad and Godhra; in addition to the boys in the hostel (at Nadiad 96, and at Godhra 90) a considerable number of the boys of parents living locally attend as day pupils. Until recent years practically all the boarding boys were sons of mission workers, now there are many children of village Christians who, during their holidays and when they leave school, carry into their villages a live Christian influence which tends to raise the spiritual life of the church.

In the Godhra School the elements of gardening and agriculture are taught, and at Nadiad trades. Boy Scouts' work has been introduced at Godhra and under enthusiastic leaders develops physical health and smartness and moral fitness also. We are still unable, for financial reasons, to take into these schools the larger number of applicants on waiting lists, many of whom are the sons of preachers. If funds permitted, we could immediately fill a new school with 100 boys, whose parents would pay fees towards their support and education.

Baroda Boys' High and Middle Schools

These schools are now adequately housed in buildings which have been leased in Baroda City. Last year the classes were crowded and the building too small to allow the middle and high schools to sit simultaneously. This made hostel and other difficulty. During the year, the lower story of the building already occupied upstairs has been remodeled to suit our requirements

and leased to us for three years; now both schools are comfortably accommodated in the same building. This has simplified hostel arrangements and made it possible for one headmaster to supervise both schools. The boys have made good progress during the year. There are at present 181 Christian and 110 non-Christian students, of whom 166 are studying in the high and 125 in the middle departments.

Regular study of the Bible is conducted and interest is being shown by the non-Christian as well as Christian boys. Many of the former visit the principal and talk with him freely about their personal relationship with God. It is hoped that a properly qualified instructor in religious education may be added to the school staff. The Baroda government continues its grant-in-aid and it is hoped this may be substantially increased in the new year.

The flood of last year seriously damaged the hostel buildings; three walls fell and much damage was done to flooring. During the year this damage has not only been repaired but a large part of the extensive flooring has been laid down in stone instead of brick. Electric lighting has also been installed and the drainage system improved. A number of fruit trees have been planted and a merry-go-round erected which gives the boys great pleasure. With these improvements and some change in diet, the general health of the hostel has been improved and there has been no case of serious sickness.

Nadiad Industrial Institute

This new title has been officially given to what was formerly known as the Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute. A generous gift of \$1,000 has made it possible to begin the establishment of a new power plant. In the place of the old and wornout engine, the installation of a 35 horsepower crude oil engine and 22 kilo dynamo has been completed. This is expected to care for the needs of the community for many years to come, supplying power for work shops as well as the hospital and four bungalows.

The Ford Motor Company has given its agency for the Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts to the manager of the institute and it is hoped that this department may eventually make the in-

stitution self-supporting. During the three months that the new Ford cars have been available, 13 have been sold, and others are ordered. The unpacking and re-assembling of these cars have given valuable experience to the lads working in this department. Plans are on foot for putting in modern machinery for speeding up work on motor car engines.

The primary school (the boys from which are trained in the workshops) has made good progress and reports great benefit received from an institute recently held for teachers of the vicinity. With the exception of the headmaster in the primary school and the foreman in the workshop, all the teaching staff are former students of the institution. The Government inspector gave a good report on the year's work and the grant-in-aid for both primary school and industrial department amounted to 5,214 rupees, or about \$1,900. A gift from America has made possible the beginning of the very greatly needed new flooring of the boys' school.

Flourence B. Nicholson School of Theology

Early in the year this school was visited by a gracious spiritual revival which has favorably affected all its work. There is now a four years' course of study, including one year of teacher training in addition to the regular theological course. Instruction in English is also given, enabling students at least to read and write in that language before they leave. In connection with the teacher training, a practicing school has been opened among the sweeper boys and girls of the Baroda Camp. During the year there have been 45 students under instruction, 14 of whom are wives. Twenty Sunday schools are conducted by the students who also preach regularly in the streets of Baroda City and take part in the annual month of aggressive evangelism and also during the month of May.

Seven men and two women completed the four years' course of study and graduated, being appointed to village charges; great hopes are entertained that the work of these men and women will show special fruitfulness and blessing as they are the first who have completed the lengthened course of study.

There have been 22 candidates seeking admission for the new year, of whom 14 have been selected to form the first year class.

MEDICAL

Thoburn Hospital

In consequence of the illness of the doctor in charge, this hospital was closed for four months of the year. In spite of this fact, the figures show that splendid work has been done and that the hospital maintains its great reputation. There have been 1,186 in-patients and 9,561 out-patients, 542 major and 564 minor operations and 80 plaster cases. The doctor and staff are rejoicing in the arrival at the end of the year of a new nurse from America who will greatly relieve the two who have been overburdened for a very long time.

All who visit the hospital are impressed by the happiness of the patients and their friends. The Industrial Institute has supplied to the hospital, playground apparatus consisting of two large swings, one for children and the other for adults. A weekly cinema continues to add to the pleasure of all who come to the hospital. The religious services always make a good impression, and a number of gospel portions and tracts are sold to patients and their friends.

We cannot estimate the amount of benefit derived since these people go to towns and villages far and near, but we are sure that they always have a greater appreciation of what the love of Christ means in consequence of their stay in Thoburn Hospital.

CONFERENCES

The Southern Asia Central Conference was held in Baroda in February, and was attended by 240 delegates and

visitors. The entertainment of so many guests taxed our resources but the whole-hearted cooperation of missionaries and Indian leaders made the task light and everybody seemed satisfied and happy.

Baroda is one of the show places of India and our guests enjoyed the relaxation from the strain of the Conference afforded by visits to palaces, and other of the well-worth-seeing sights which Baroda contains.

The important business conducted is recorded in reports and was reflected in the General Conference. The six District Conferences were seasons of much spiritual blessing and important legislation and business was carried through with a view to the perfecting of the great machine of our church work and the seeking of a supply of divine grace which would enable the machinery to run smoothly and bring into God's kingdom thousands of souls.

The Annual Conference session showed the work in Gujarat to be in healthy condition, as information and statistics already given in this report testify. Twenty-two missionaries (of whom 13 were women) and 55 Indian members were present. The devotional meetings were powerful and fruitful. One man was ordained as a Deacon and three as Elders. The writer of this report bade the Conference farewell on his retirement from India after 40 years of service. Three of the six districts have been superintended by Indians; these brethren do efficient work, but having no direct contact with America, find finance a great and constant handicap.

The session was a good one, a fine spirit prevailed, difficulties were overcome, inspiration came to many through devotional meetings and the Conference was launched upon the sea of its new year's work with bright prospects

HYDERABAD CONFERENCE

Reported by J. T. Perkins

General Conditions

Three years have now passed since we became a separate Conference. I do not believe anyone regrets the change. With it has come growth. The five original districts have now become eight; three districts have Indian superintendents,

the other five have missionary superintendents; but one of these has an Indian assistant superintendent, who will no doubt be placed in full charge next year.

We do not know just what the effect of the new system of finances will be.

It looks as though we will have a hard time of it the first few months. By the end of 1929, however, we hope to be in much better financial condition. This will enhance all the work.

The Rev. C. E. Parker, under the Lord's guidance, has done a magnificent piece of work in raising about 100,000 rupees, which pays off almost all of our property debts. For several years the general appropriations of the Board to the Conference have not been sufficient to take care of the interest charges and other Conference obligations apart from the districts. Active measures are being adopted looking forward to the complete paying off of our property debt.

The Bidar District was divided at the time of the 1928 Annual Conference. The new district, known as Yekeli District, will be almost entirely Telugu speaking, while the old Bidar District will be predominantly Kanarese speaking. The return from furlough of Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Parker makes effective the division of the old Hyderabad District into what are now the Hyderabad-Telugu District and the English-Hindustani District.

Sustained Emphasis

In all the districts there is a sustained emphasis on bringing all of our people into a deeper religious experience. To this end Christian "Jatras" (camp meetings) have been held on the Bidar and Tandur Districts. There have been successful evangelistic campaigns on all the districts. These have resulted in an increase in full members of the church and in baptisms.

The Christmas festivals in the villages of the Bidar and Yekeli Districts are having a very definite place in the building up of the Church. Often over 500 people partake of the feast of curry and rice, and then sit all night listening to the singing and telling of the Christmas story.

Schools—General

All of the schools of the Conference are doing good work. The completion of the new school building in Sironcha has made it possible to open a middle school department. The government has enforced compulsory primary education in Sironcha, so the new school building was finished in time to make it possible

to cooperate with the Government in this new scheme. The Bidar Boys' School is about to be recognized by the Nizam's Government.

Village Schools

Village education is receiving new emphasis owing to a program started by Miss Mabel Morgan on the Vikarabad District. Most of our Christian community has come from the downtrodden outcaste Hindus. It is hard to get them to see the value of educating their children. The family income is not sufficient when every member of the family earns, and is reduced just so much for every child who goes to school. By this method the boys and girls are taught to read and write in a remarkably short time. It is taking hold rapidly.

High School

The greatest need of the Conference is that of the Methodist Boys' High School. The enrollment is 193 in all departments, 20 per cent of whom are in high school classes. This is the only high school in our Conference where the sons of our Telugu Methodist Christians can be prepared for their life work. Close it to-day and we will have no preachers or teachers for to-morrow. The financial condition of the school is precarious. We urgently need gifts for students' scholarships, teachers' support, and general school upkeep to the tune of \$8,000 per year, to keep this school going at its present strength and efficiency. Failure here means closing the school.

Plague Work

During the terrible Bubonic Plague epidemic of 1923 twenty of the high school boys volunteered to spend their extra time during the day and take night shifts in a large improvised plague hospital. One boy told us that a doctor asked him one night to pinch a patient to see if the man was alive or not. Another boy got a glass of water for another patient one night and had a ten rupee note slipped into his hand. He put the note back into the patient's pocket. He needed money, too, for he was trying to pay his own way through high school.

Almost all of our missionaries, Bible women and other workers joined with missionaries of other missions in work-

ing in the plague hospital mentioned above. It had been a theater, owned by a wealthy Hindu gentleman. He shut down the theater for several months and converted it into a hospital for the free treatment of plague patients. The doctor in charge was a member of our Hyderabad English Church.

Medical

The Bidar Hospital has had a busy year. The number of patients treated is the largest in the history of the hospital.

The Vikarabad Hospital has also had a good year. Both institutions need more money with which to meet the increased expenditures in spite of the fact that the donations from patients have increased.

The tablet industry has grown by leaps and bounds under the careful management of Doctor Linn. An average of over 200,000 medicinal tablets are sold every month and the business is increasing.

Biblical Institute

With each passing year there is an increasing need of a Telugu Biblical Institute in which to train prospective preachers. Our present financial condition does not allow us to start such a school except on paper.

English Work

The English Churches in Hyderabad and Secunderabad serve a real need as they try to reach the domiciled European, Anglo-Indian and English-speaking Indian communities. We have the same responsibility to these classes as we do to the village peoples. We dare not neglect them. To leave them without the vital Christian experience, which

Methodism offers, is to put a brake on the whole program of leading India to Christ.

Hindustani Work

This work among the Moslems of Hyderabad is growing in importance and influence. The free reading room has passed the experimental stage. The Tuesday evening lectures held there are well attended by respectful listeners. Six Mohammedan men were baptized during 1928 in our Hindustani Church. Many more are inquiring the way. We never argue with anyone on religion. Our policy is to preach Christ and try to live his Gospel in such a way as to draw men to him. Men will be drawn to Christ only as we faithfully lift him up before them. That the Moslems appreciate this method is illustrated by the following incident:

A wealthy Mohammedan in introducing Brother Datt and myself to a friend of his said, "This is how my friends here are carrying on their work. If you were wearing an old, dirty topee (hat) and I should remind you of the fact and ask you to throw it away and buy a new one, you would naturally be offended. But if I should offer you a nice new topee as a gift you would be pleased and would accept it and throw the old one away. This is the way my two friends are offering us the new topee." Bishop Badley in a recent article in the Indian Witness, calls this "The 'New Topee' Method of Evangelism."

Financially, this is the most expensive type of Christian work I have ever tried to carry on. It has wonderful possibilities. Many Mohammedans have lost faith in the Koran and Islam. We must point them to Christ.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Compiled from Reports of District Superintendents by John D. Harris

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Bangalore

Rev. E. A. Seamands writes concerning Bangalore English Church: A high spiritual tone has been maintained throughout the year, and a goodly number have been converted. The Easter week evangelistic services held by the

American woman evangelist, Rev. (Miss) Willa D. Caffray, were greatly blessed by the Spirit's power, and the altar was filled time and again. A substantial increase in registered membership has been the result, and a goodly band of young people have made much progress in grace, which bids fair for a fruitful future.

Kolar

With respect to the Kolar section, the following has been written: The consensus of opinion is that the work in this region has had a "good" year. Nothing startling, yet a good substantial year. We have tried in all phases of the work to maintain spiritual standards up where God himself places them. This has meant hard work for all.

A lovely unity of spirit among missionaries and Indian workers has helped wonderfully through the year.

At Kolar, the month of special evangelism, from the middle of February to the middle of March, took on a slightly different aspect. Special attention was given to increasing the spiritual glow of our Christian community and with good results. A week of revival meetings was conducted in each of the little churches in Elim, Bethany, and Nazareth. Many were helped in these meetings. Six baptisms took place in a new "keri" in Srinivasapur among the Holeya people. We thank God for this increase. The leader of this group has been an inquirer for 25 years. He is a solid brother and will be a great boon to that side of our work.

Belgaum

On the Belgaum side, during the year 1928, evangelistic work in the villages has been largely in the hands of Rev. Job Karodi and Miss M. Graham. Most of the children have been baptized and the work has been regularly visited. In some of the villages on the district we are beginning to have congregations that can sing and pray. At Ainapur, Devlapur, Patiala, Deversighalli, and Kinigi, we have the beginnings of future churches. A goodly number of our Indian preachers and teachers and Bible women attended the Dharur Camp Meetings and brought back to their work a new spirit which we hope will spread throughout the district.

Men and women in the villages mentioned are learning to sing soul-stirring lyrics and hymns which express a real Christian experience. However, with our Gideon Band, we are led to say with the disciples of old, "What are these among so many?" In some villages the people have undergone much persecution, but in spite of this they have given their testimony and declared boldly that they are Christians before

government officials and their fellow townsmen.

The English Church service has grown gradually through the year. During the past six months the attendance of Hindu and Mohammedan young men from the high school and the city, has increased greatly, sometimes numbering fifty or more. At first these boys would only remain for a part of the service and then suddenly, one after the other, walk out. Now they stay through the entire service, many joining in the worship of song and prayer. Often there have been more non-Christians than Christians at the service.

The Belgaum Kanarese Church has been in charge of Rev. P. G. Soanes, who was received into Conference last year on trial, and ordained Deacon. In the month of April he was married to one of our high school teachers. The high esteem in which he was held by the people was shown in the way they rained presents upon him at his wedding. The church has thrived spiritually and financially. Report shows that about 1,500 rupees have been raised for local support, and 150 rupees given in benevolences. Here we have an Epworth League composed of the high school boys and girls. There is also a Junior League composed of primary boys and girls. The church now has a Ladies' Aid Society, an organization which we trust will prove a great blessing to the church and to the women of the community. We also have a Sunday school of about two hundred boys, girls, and grownups. This is conducted in English, Marathi, and Kanarese. This year, one girl, Miss Rosa Jacobs, came first in the senior division of all India Sunday school examination. Our Sunday school gave a prize of a brooch with "God Is Love" engraved on it, to the child who came first in the examination of the village Sunday schools. This was won by a Hindu girl in Shahapur Girls' School.

Belgaum District has four Woman's Foreign Missionary Society women; two missionaries and their wives, of the Board of Foreign Missions and 35 preachers and teachers. There are only seven Indian preachers for 150 villages in which we have Christians. For the untouched field of 800 villages there is no one. No other Church is working in this great field.

Gokak

Gokak District reports that special effort has been made to develop not only the spiritual side but to teach the people what it means to be real Christians. People everywhere are learning to pray. Rev. E. C. Reddy, along with the preachers in charge of circuits, spends much time in the houses praying with the men and teaching them the things of Christ.

Miss Munson, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, spends at least two weeks each month in the villages, miles from home, carrying on a big educational work among women. Her Bible women teach each month a Bible story, verse, song, prayer, and the Lord's Prayer, and Miss Munson carefully examines over 800 women scattered through many villages, difficult of access. She cooks her food on a little oil-stove and sleeps in the houses of our preachers. Often after a week of absence she returns all fagged out and begins taking twenty to thirty grains of quinine daily, to down the malaria which is always after her. She knows personally every baptized woman and girl in a host of villages.

Mrs. Coates also has a number of villages close to Gokak Falls which she visits each month, examining the women in their stories, verses, songs and prayers. The people are taught that to be a Christian is a great honor.

The workers are trying to have our people refuse the name "Holeyas," which they have borne for centuries. It is a term of contempt, meaning pollution, defilement, impurity, and meanness. They are urged to call themselves Christians. A few weeks ago some of our Woderhatti men were crossing the river in a large ferry boat. "Here! Of what caste are you?" demanded the boatman.

"We are Holeyas," replied some of them. "Down you go," he said. "Down in the bottom under the seats!" "We are Christians," replied the others. "Christians, are you? Then sit here in this place," he replied, giving them an honorable seat. It made a great impression on our baptized people of that village, but sometimes such avowal means persecution.

The people are also urged to give up their household gods, and this is the hardest task of all. Even the patriarchs

of Israel found this true! For thousands of years they and their ancestors have worshiped idols, and the struggle to give them up is terrific. All their marriages are sanctified by idolatrous rites, and the souls of their beloved dead can not be properly started into the great unknown without the help of some heathen god.

We have in this Gokak District nine full-time preachers, three of them college men, and twenty-nine village schools, besides the eight schools and thirty-nine Bible women under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. In this district 710,000 persons are living in 900 villages and towns scattered over 3,000 square miles and ours is the only Church working among them. It is difficult to tell accurately what our impact is on this field. We have baptized people in 35 villages, and to say that we affect the people of three times that number is a conservative estimate. Our work is twenty years old. The impact of Christ follows the law of geometrical progression so long as funds permit the natural increase.

Gulbarga

Gulbarga District reports that they have two members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, two Indian ministers, one ordained local preacher, eight unordained local preachers, thirteen exhorters and about ten other helpers. We are eager to see the day when our village groups may come to witness a personal experience of the Christ and the rich gifts of his kingdom. Our Christian group has grown by just 50. Full members increased 25, baptisms numbered 136, of whom only 14 were adults.

One Christian wedding is the sole record for any kind of Christian ceremony of a community nature. This district was afflicted seriously with plague, especially in Gulbarga and God used the women missionaries to assist the Indian Civil Surgeon and Collector in establishing a hospital ministered to by Christian helpers, so that the loss of life was very small compared to that in other areas.

Madras

The district superintendent of Madras reports concerning the Madras English Circuit: "Increase in attendance, in

strength of the choir, in goodwill, and in benevolent offerings, mark the year. The young and the old have cooperated with the pastor and his wife. Benevolent offerings for the year amounted to 203 rupees, an increase of 30 rupees over last year.

At Easter time, the young people of the Epworth League held an Institute at Ennore, on the east coast, 12 miles north of Madras, at which forty persons were present at one time. The lowest attendance was eighteen. As a climax to a strong program of study and play, every young person present, save one, partook of the Holy Communion. This Institute was a joint one with the Epworth League of Bangalore.

The Sunday schools on the English circuit are doing fruitful work at Otary, Vepery, and Rayapuram. The last named school, under Mr. T. H. C. King, has won honors again in the All India Sunday School Union Scripture examinations. These examinations are open to all Sunday school scholars of all missions in India and Burma. Scholars of our Rayapuram Sunday school took the three silver medals in the three separate grades—all the medals that were available! Last year they won two of the three medals then offered.

The Vepery Ladies' Aid Society has been helpful in many ways. The Sunday school reports that they have raised 35 rupees for the Board of Foreign Missions, and 37 rupees as Children's Day collection.

Zenana and evangelistic work in Madras has been carried on among Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians continuously. Several Hindu women opened their homes for a campaign meeting, and about 200 Zenana women attended the Zenana party given at the close of the campaign month.

There are three Annual Conference Indian members on the Madras District; R. D. Immanuel, S. Kanagaran, and A. James Roy. Brother Immanuel is in charge of a large and a live Indian church in the city of Madras. He reports 50 baptisms this year, 32 being children and 18 adults. He has received 29 as probationers, and 27 were admitted into full membership in the church. Brother Kanagaran is in charge of the Tuticorin church and circuit. He is an earnest and consecrated worker, and does both pastoral and evangelistic

work. Brother A. James Roy is in charge of an extensive rural circuit in the south and has the largest number of Indian co-workers on his circuit. He reports 93 baptisms, but aggressiveness in this direction has not been encouraged with the small staff of workers we have.

We have a large Telugu community in Madras. Many of these people are in municipal employ; we also have Christian communities in four localities where they live.

Madras Press

The Methodist Press in Madras, while an All-India institution, has its plant in the South India Conference Area, and we feel that it belongs in a large measure to us. The long years of increasingly useful service have established this press as a right-hand helpmate to the activities of this Conference.

The manager sums up a few of the outstanding features of the work of the press: Since July 1, 1928, orders have been given for religious literature as follows: Bibles and portions, 29,350; valued at \$8,500; three kinds of hymn books, 4,000, valued at \$1,360; miscellaneous tracts, 26,500, valued at \$225. An average of 17 different papers and magazines are published each month, of which a goodly number are religious.

Raichur District

The number of Christian workers on the district slowly decreases. Our statistics show only 60 on the payroll. Two missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, two missionaries of the Woman's Society, two Indian members of Conference, one local elder, sixteen men local preachers, three men exhorters, and fourteen women exhorters, and fourteen teachers and other workers. This means but fourteen pastors living in the fifteen hundred villages of the district.

The Christian community is on the increase. Four hundred and forty-four baptisms were administered during the year. There is no need to continue to baptize if we are only able to say "God bless you" and place a little water on their heads, and then go away and forget them. All about us the Mohammedans are holding out welcome hands to the Christians to come and join them. The Roman Catholics have just sent ten

new English priests to Raichur. Other religions are on the forward movement, and the Methodists are retrenching. Our Raichur Methodists now number 4,111.

There are 29 Sunday schools on the district, with 557 scholars. The village Sunday school course is taught in all the schools and examinations given.

Twenty-eight Bibles, 12 new Testaments, 2,731 portions, and 16,400 religious tracts were sold and distributed this year.

EDUCATIONAL

Baldwin Boys' High School

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Weston have carried heavy burdens in the work of the Baldwin Boys' High School the past year, but there have been increases in boarders and day-scholar enrollments, with a healthy record of finances as regards actual running expenses, and a fine tone to all the work of this old school. Were the menace of the heavy debt somehow to be removed, the school would proceed prosperously.

The outstanding feature, spiritually, was the visit of Rev. (Miss) Caffray about Easter time. Through her, many of our boys were deeply moved and consecrated themselves to God. It has been a privilege to try to conserve the work which Miss Caffray began. This has been done by fixing a short period each evening for a prayer and praise service. Many boys have joined in these services with blessing. There has also been an optional song service every Sunday night. The fruits of Miss Caffray's labors are seen in the lives of our boys.

There have not been many admissions into the Methodist Church, as many of our boys are Roman Catholics, Church of England, Hindus, and Parsees, and it would not be wise to exert undue influence to try and get these young lives into our Church. The effort is made, however, to get our boys to acknowledge God, to love and serve our Saviour, Jesus Christ.

A corporate spirit has been fostered this year by dividing the school into four houses, named Oldham, Richards, Buttrick, and Fraser. The boys in these houses live, eat, study, and play together. Inter-house competition is stimulated in every phase of the school work.

There is also a system of reports and marks and at the end of each month the houses are placed in the order of their merit. The first house has its name placed on the honor roll and the boys of this house get special privileges. Boys whose individual records are good, also get privilege leaves.

The results have been encouraging. The boys are much keener on everything. The bigger and stronger boys are interested in the smaller and weaker ones. Each house has a house-master and a house-captain. These individuals take a special interest in the members of their own houses. The system has greatly helped the discipline, as no boy would willingly bring discredit to his house by getting his name in the record book. The system has resulted in better class work also.

Some of the boys have been encouraged to study typewriting, many have helped in the garden and produced vegetables for the school table. Some Scouts have done a great deal of practical work, such as carpentering, signalling, ambulance work. The boys realize the dignity of labor and will put their hands to anything. Many of them are good cooks and can do everything for themselves and others in camp.

Baldwin Girls' High School

The Baldwin Girls' High School has enjoyed a year of many blessings. Scholastically, there has been real progress. A new system of report books was introduced, which has proved very satisfactory to parents and teachers. New educational magazines have been received, keeping the teachers in touch with the new educational methods and movements. Some of these methods have been introduced, making the work more interesting and vivid for the scholars. A good number represented the school in the recent public, as well as the Cambridge examinations. A splendid spirit has prevailed which has made for happiness and welfare in the school. Spiritually, progress, though unostentatious, has been none the less genuine. Six girls united with the church on the World's Sunday School Day. Meetings of the Epworth League have been conducted by the girls themselves, great interest has been shown in the temperance, peace and other welfare work, while signs of individual growing in

grace and spiritual development have not been absent.

Kolar Institutions

At Kolar, the Girls' Boarding School, the Mission hospital for women, the Training School of Nurses, and the Baby Fold, all institutions of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, report a good year. The hospital has been in charge of Doctor Walker of Australia during the year since Doctor Shoemaker has been on language study. The new Nurses' Training School building has been completed and officially dedicated by Bishop Badley.

Beynon Smith High School

Beynon Smith High School, in Belgaum, has six hundred students on its roll. Out of thirty teachers, eleven are B.A.'s. Several have taken the Secondary Teacher's training course. The school is also a real evangelistic agency. All the boys study the Scripture and through the study learn those principles of life which make for the best of character and the highest citizenship.

For the past few years Government has been urging a new building and larger quarters in which to house the school. On the 13th of October Bishop Badley laid the cornerstone of this new building. Beynon Smith High School will be one hundred years old in 1932. The school has had a great history.

The work in the high school, where about three hundred boys have been reached with the gospel message, has been most challenging as well as most interesting. This work, of course, cannot be expressed in statistics. The intelligent questions, the hunger for spiritual things and the keen interest of a majority of the boys in the gospel, have brought their reward, for the time and effort spent in these classes. The re-examination of old theological ideas and seminary-learned religious concepts has been most fruitful in the religious life of the teacher.

Taylor Smith High School (W. F. M. S.)

Belgaum City is well blessed with schools, but not for girls. Our Taylor Smith Girls' High School meets a long felt need in our work here. It received government recognition and a small

grant last year. The numbers have already justified our hopes concerning this school.

The Girls' Marathi Primary School, which has recently moved to their new quarters, will become a real feeder to the girls' high school. The school is already touching the hearts of Indian womanhood.

Sherman School (W. F. M. S.)

The Sherman Girls' School has been in charge of Miss E. K. Rexroth. The work in the boarding school does not vary much from year to year. But from these little buds blossom the roses in the beautiful garden of our Christian homes. The small boys from the boys' hostel attend as day scholars in this school. About thirty children from the Criminal Tribes Settlement attend the school as day scholars and study Marathi in addition to Kanarese.

Day Schools

In Belgaum City we have a number of day schools. These have been in charge of Miss Wirz, who has worked very hard at her task. It has been difficult for her because these schools are mostly Marathi, and she has studied Kanarese. In addition to these schools she has gone in and out of the Christian homes as a trained nurse and as a Christian sister sympathizing with them and helping them in many ways. She and her Bible women have circulated books, tracts, prayed, and broken the Bread of Life to many souls in non-Christian homes.

Gokak District Schools

With respect to the educational condition of the church on the Gokak District, the District Superintendent writes as follows: "You may wonder why we run village schools. It is because our people are not welcome in the local government schools, for contact with them is very injurious to the caste of ordinary Hindus. We find that running a little school with ten or fifteen children is by far the best way for bringing our people up to be Christians. Even if they were welcome in the government schools, we should still wish to teach our own people, if we could. A teacher is the Christian center of his village and the pastor of his people. If we had not these pastor-teachers, we

should require double our present number of preachers."

Gulbarga Schools

The District Superintendent reports that there are 14 night schools in 176 Christian villages. Not one teacher is trained to this work. The middle and high school boys formerly in Gulbarga are receiving their education in Raichur, Kolar and Belgaum. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a girls' school and there is also a day school for primary boys.

Madras Boys' Boarding School (Tamil)

The District Superintendent of Madras writes: "Decided improvement over last year can be reported of the Tamil School. Sanitary conditions have been much improved. A thatched shed has been built behind the Neal Memorial for the Third Form. In smallpox and cholera epidemics not a boy died, and only a few were sick and those not seriously. We have added a teacher to the staff, making nine in number, and bringing it up to Government requirements. We have published a bulletin showing photographs of the school and of the boys at work, drill and play. We sent one of the teachers to the Scout Masters' Training Camp. He has returned and taken over the Scouts with commendable zeal and intelligence."

Tamil Girls' School and Boarding Department (W. F. M. S.)

The school is larger than it has ever been. There are now 185 boarders, plus four girls who come home on weekends from the London Mission Girls' High School. When we count our whole family, including those being supported by the school in the baby fold and in training schools, we have altogether 180 girls and six small boys under our care. Of this number, full scholarships are required for nine, while ten require double the ordinary scholarship in high or training school. The school continues to prosper.

Our boarding grant last year was just under the equivalent of the remaining 14 scholarships needed. Here in the city the regular \$25 scholarship is not quite sufficient to cover the average cost per year, hence we are grateful

for the larger grant to the boarding school.

We need such help from the homes of the girls as they can give, such as clothing, cost of books, tuition fees, etc. We also received an enhanced grant for the middle school teachers. When the school opened in July we admitted 38 new girls under 12 years of age. By recent count there are 30 more Methodist children between the ages of 6 and 9 years, who may be prospective applicants for the boarding school. Not one of these could be admitted except on scholarships.

We have had our annual medical examination, and also the Government Inspection during the year. The Inspector of Schools says: "The standard of general education has shown marked improvement, and the school has improved greatly in all directions." This improvement is due to our well trained staff. A class of 16 girls joined the church as full members, and there is another class of probationers numbering 12.

Raichur Girls' School (W. F. M. S.)

Miss Ericson has been in the charge of the girls' boarding school, and it has had a fine year. There are 124 on the records for the year, 114 are boarders. Fourteen teachers, most of whom are trained, have done fine work throughout the year.

Economic and Social Condition of the People

The state of the church depends very largely on the social and economic life of its people. Throughout the whole of South India we really have a Mission Church. The Christians are baptized people largely from among the out-castes of India, so that except for the station churches like Madras, Kolar, Bangalore, Belgaum, Raichur and Gokak, we can hardly say that we have a church. The people are very poor. They barely have enough to eat, so that if they were genuine pentecostal Christians and had attained to that high state of spiritual development in which Christian people are willing to tithe, they could not possibly support their village preacher. In these station churches the Indian people are giving. Belgaum Church is supporting its pastor, and two day schools in Bel-

gaum as a Mission enterprise. We are proud of our Indian preachers. We are proud of our Conferences. We are proud of our laymen in the Conference centers and some of our plain Indian Christians. But so far as South India is concerned, self-support seems far, far away.

Dharur

There are some encouraging features concerning the Church in South India. Some years ago some of our Indian brethren together with the missionaries, saw a vision. That vision was a power house. That power house was a pentecostal meeting in a little village near Bidar. A second year this meeting grew into a larger meeting. A third year it grew into a larger meeting in a larger place. This past year it grew larger in numbers and larger in spirit. A number of missionaries were present from South India, together with

Bishop Badley and about three hundred Indian preachers and teachers, Bible women and laymen. Here they waited on the Lord for a week. Men and women were convicted of sin. They were born anew. Many were led into a larger, better and fuller Christian experience. The result of these meetings in the past has been better schools in the villages where these teachers have gone, a more Christlike spirit in the boarding schools, and new converts in the villages where preachers have been appointed. It is the beginning of a real church.

Kanarese Block

Bangalore, Belgaum, Gokak, Gulbarga and Raichur Districts constitute a great Kanarese field. The people whom we have baptized are unshepherded, and it is our field. We have not touched even the borders. There is a great opportunity here.

AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

The mission fields of the Methodist Episcopal Church in central and southern Africa are as follows: West Coast, Liberia and Angola; East Coast, Portuguese East Africa; Central Africa; Rhodesia and Belgian Congo. These fields are under four national flags, namely, Liberia, Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium.

Our work in Africa was begun in Liberia in 1833 by Rev. Melville B. Cox.

Work in Portuguese East Africa was opened in Inhambane in 1884 by Rev. Erwin H. Richards. Bishop Hartzell enlarged this work in 1897. In 1916 it became Inhambane Mission Conference and in 1920 Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

Bishop Hartzell opened work in Rhodesia in 1897, and Rev. M. W. Ehnes and wife, the first missionaries, arrived in 1898. It became the Rhodesia Mission Conference in 1915.

Bishop William Taylor began work in Angola in 1885, which was then known as the Congo Mission and included work on the East Coast. Bishop Hartzell organized the Congo Mission in 1897, which in 1900 was divided into the West Central Africa and East Central Africa Mission Conferences. Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the former in Quiongua, Angola, May, 1902, and by action of the General Conference in 1920, it became the Angola Mission Conference.

The work in Belgian Congo was organized into the Congo Mission in 1915. In the same year East Central Africa Mission Conference was divided, a part becoming the Rhodesia Mission Conference, and the remainder Inhambane Mission Conference in 1916. The latter name was changed in 1920 to Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

The following have been missionary Bishops for Africa: Rev. Francis Burns, elected 1858, died 1863; Rev. John W. Roberts, elected 1866, died 1875; Rev. William Taylor, elected 1884, retired 1896, died 1902; Rev. I. B. Scott, elected 1904, retired at his own request 1916; Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, elected 1896, retired under the age limit 1916; Rev. A. P. Camphor, elected 1916, died 1919; Rev. E. S. Johnson, elected 1916.

The General Conference of 1920 elected Bishop Johnson a General Superintendent, and assigned him to residence in Cape Town, with all of our work in Africa in his Area, except Liberia and North Africa. The same General Conference elected Rev. Matthew W. Clair a General Superintendent and assigned him to residence in Monrovia, with Liberia as his Episcopal Area. In 1924, Liberia was included in the Covington, Kentucky, Area, to which Bishop Clair was transferred. In 1928 Liberia was placed in the Paris Area, of which Bishop William O. Shepard was made resident Bishop.

ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by J. C. Wengatz

MALANGE DISTRICT

The past year has been one of satisfaction and blessing, although discouragements, trials, hindrances, weariness, and the like have not been lacking.

Death of Two Native Workers

During the year the missionaries have twice been saddened by death entering our flock of fellow-workers and claiming Jose Carlos and Bernardo Joao dos Santos. Jose was in the flower of his life, full of hope and energy for the things of the kingdom of God.

Bernardo Joao, or, as he was commonly known, Blind Bernardo, has given many years of very effective service as a local preacher, much of it under persecution, and several years handicapped by blindness.

Missionaries—Coming and Going

Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Edling and Miss Cross have returned from furlough, and missionaries and natives alike were glad to see them again. We are also glad to welcome Miss Ingle Johnson to the work.

Doctor and Mrs. A. H. Kemp, and Miss Nelson have left us for needed rest at home. We miss them and look forward to their return.

New Church at Malange

The Malange yard has been a busy place for the past eight months, while the new church was being built. We laid the first stone on the 22nd of January, 1927, and on the 8th of June, 1927, the mason work was done and ready for the roof. Nearly every member pledged his help in money or work and many who were not members or even regular attendants, joined in heartily, giving their pledges in money or a month's skilled labor. Mrs. Wengatz was kept busy for days recording the pledges of others who had not been present at the service at which the plans were explained, but had heard of the movement and came to have a part in it. Even Roman Catholics came to make offerings of a week or two of work. Nearly 200 men, women and

children, hauling stone, water, sand, working on the walls, and in the quarry, drew much attention our way and made many friends for the Mission.

The District

The district for which I was made responsible during the Conference year has been an unusual one. From station to station it is about 480 kilometers long by 150 kilometers wide. This means three district governors to report to, nine administrators to wrestle with, and fourteen Chefes dos Postos to put up with. It covers work with eight different tribes, most of whom have given the gospel a welcome place in their unhappy, degenerated, crushed tribal lives.

The district is cosmopolitan and we have worked among educated and refined and the neglected tribesmen; the self-righteous and the humble; the Roman Catholic and the untouched pagan; the white and the black.

Sleeping Sickness

Sleeping sickness, governmental requirements and many other influences have required changes in work and locations during the year. The greatest ravage done by sleeping sickness was at Hombo-a Njinji. This was once a strong out-station which prospered in a beautiful and healthful location. Many of the members died; others fled to parts free from the deadly tse-tse fly. The place has been shorn of its beauty by the cutting and burning of the trees so as to rid the place of the fly.

Self-Support

Self-support has been an objective among all the older stations. The people have responded well.

There is no reason in the world why an old station of 50 or more Christians cannot feed their teacher and spiritual leader. Even some of the new stations are making splendid efforts in this direction. I believe in the older parts of the country this should be made now one of the conditions before a new station is opened.

Literature

With great satisfaction we have watched the development and growth of a taste for better literature. We have kept a good supply of various Christian journals and books in stock, and found the weekly periodicals very popular. The people are eager to read.

The book store has done a good business and many good books and Bibles have gone into the homes of our Christians.

We hope to develop and put out a regular Sunday school weekly lesson leaf during the coming year. For a long time this has been a pressing need, especially for our native churches.

Evangelism

The large proportion of the 2,300 people who have been won during the past year are the results of the labors of our trained native evangelists. These native workers are fine men.

Outlook

Our eyes and hearts are still turned toward Saurimo. The field is ours and we must hasten to get the Gospel to that people. There lies a vast section of country and a strong tribe of splendid physical and mental ability almost entirely untouched by the gospel of Christ. God has long since laid the Kiokos on our hearts. We hope that before another year we may have the privilege of opening a native station in that section. We have splendid and reliable cooperation in each one of the circuit leaders.

We have built new churches and parsonages in various stations all over the district. We have travelled more than 8,000 miles by car, on foot or by truck. We have heard the testimony of our Christians from every corner of the district, and after 18 years of service in this land can say that this has been the best.

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by John M. Springer

General

The rapid industrial development which has characterized this Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo since 1910, has proceeded with even greater activity during the year. Hundreds of new residences have been built in Elisabethville and Panda-Likasi to accommodate the steadily increasing population of Europeans.

Many new buildings have also been erected by commercial firms, most of them excellent in style and several of them two stories high.

One is constantly amazed in going about the mineral fields, at the extent and rapidity of the development and it is noteworthy that permanency is a note constantly sounded in building and in general policy.

The principal industry undergirding all this development is the mining of copper, cobalt, tin, radium and a few other metals. Large new plants are in active course of construction which will in the near future greatly increase the output.

Railroads

The year has seen marked progress

on two lines of railroad. The Katanga-Lower Congo railroad was completed early in the year, and their Majesties King Albert and Queen Elisabeth made a special trip to the Congo to inaugurate this line in July.

Also the Benguela lines, being built from the excellent harbor of Lobito Bay on the Atlantic Ocean directly west of the mines, reached the frontier of the Congo last August, and the construction from that point within the Congo was actively begun in October.

The Royal Visit

The visit of the King and Queen was an event of great moment for the entire colony, speeding up many improvements in the way of roads and public buildings, and was the occasion of elaborate social functions at practically every place they visited. The popularity of their Majesties was everywhere evidenced by the cordiality of their reception. On their part, the royal couple were surprised at the material advancement which had been achieved in the heart of the continent, where but a few years ago there was only the primitive wilderness.

The Spiritual Realm

We would that we might record an equal advance in moral and spiritual matters. While there has been progress in winning people to Christ and in building them up and training some of them for future leadership, yet comparatively little advance has been made.

While there is almost unlimited capital available for the material development of the country, and it is being used unstintingly, the funds for the program of the kingdom were greatly reduced a few years ago and since then have remained stationary.

This has held nearly one-fourth of our missionaries in America on prolonged furloughs with a resultant overburdening of those remaining on the field and holding back many phases of the work, especially that of training native workers.

There are already some of the natives showing marked ability in the ministry and as teachers, and there are now some who are beginning to carry larger and heavier responsibilities. However, they are few compared to those who could be trained for the work if there were the staff and facilities for training them.

It is very gratifying to report that there is a much stronger laity than ever before on whom the responsibilities of the local church are being steadily increased. The contributions of the natives are also increasing and there are a few who have become tithers.

Literature

As ever there is a constant demand for books in the various languages and the Congo Book Concern records large sales. The work of translation is being carried on by missionaries in different language areas, as they have the time and opportunity.

Elisabethville

In the midst of the hectic industrial activities of the rapidly growing town and capital of the Katanga, the regular work of preaching, itinerating, day and Sunday schools, class meetings, women's meetings and colportage has gone steadily forward under the charge of Rev. Roy S. Smyres. There are reported more than 4,000 members and probationers.

In May, Rev. and Mrs. Everett had to

leave Elisabethville, to take over the work of the Central Training School at Kanene. The school work, into which Mrs. Everett had thrown herself with her usual efficiency, has greatly improved.

Early in the year, Mr. Longfield left Likasi, where he had constructed the Wallace Memorial Manse, and went to Elisabethville, where he began the construction of the Wallace Memorial Church which is desperately needed. The Longfields are also helping in the evangelistic work of the Mission.

Likasi

Panda-Likasi has forged ahead in the past two years and the European population now equals her older urban sister, Elisabethville. The new leeching plant is nearing completion and the electric power plant that has been built at the big falls of the Luifira River fifty miles distant is now nearly ready to furnish an almost unlimited amount of power for smelting and lighting purposes.

Despite strong Catholic opposition, and in some cases vigorous persecution, the work has steadily gone forward. The new residence is sufficiently large and commodious to accommodate a mission family. Hitherto the living quarters at Panda-Likasi have been exceedingly poor and uncomfortable.

It is a matter of great regret that the illness of their little daughter, Ruth, necessitated the home-going of the Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Shields.

A group of Protestant Belgians carry on active evangelistic work in the community and also attend the regular Sunday night meetings of the Mission. Two of them are electricians and voluntarily gave their services to wiring the house and church and putting in all the electrical fixtures "as a gift to the Lord."

Kabongo

Commercial activities have been going on rapidly in the vicinity of this station. But in this case, the development has been along agricultural and pastoral lines. One large concession has established a cattle ranch, with a dairy plant to make cheese and butter. This means that the native laborers available in that region will all be used locally, which is a great ad-

vantage to them and to us as a Mission.

This development has brought about a motor road from the railroad station of Kamina, which is the station used by Kanene, Sandoa and Kapanga missionaries when they come to the mineral belt or go south. Mr. Brastrup took Mrs. Berry and Miss Olsen up from Conference and made the return trip from Kabongo to Kanene in a day. This is a marvelous advance.

Mrs. Berry has had to carry on alone part of the time. But she not only kept the work going at Kabongo itself, but supervised personally the erection of four adobe chapels on out-stations from ten to thirty miles distant and did considerable itinerating for evangelistic work. In the middle of the Conference year, she was joined by Miss Olsen, who made rapid progress in the language and has done excellent school and evangelistic work. However, there is imperative need of one or two missionary couples at such a large and important center, the capital of a large native chief. There is great need of a medical missionary again in that territory, with such a native population, where sleeping sickness and other diseases are terribly on the increase.

Kanene

Conference this year was held at Kanene, and much to our regret, it was not convenient for Bishop Johnson to be present with us. At his request, the writer presided.

This is the station chosen a few years ago for the Central Training School of the Mission. The Hartzlers had leave for furlough early in the year, and as it was too much for the Smalleys to carry on alone. Mr. Smalley and the children were not well, so that Mrs. Smalley's time was needed in the home. Mr. and Mrs. Everett moved up there and, as usual, are both doing splendid school work. They have thrown themselves into the plans of the school with great efficiency. There are now 54 boarding pupils. Already the school is producing results in returning some of the earlier pupils to stations and circuits much better prepared for effective work.

The fact was stressed over and over at the Congo Jubilee Conference Kan-shasa that we must have an increasingly better prepared and trained native ministry, and thus be able to

put more and more responsibility on the natives themselves.

The entrance requirements are being raised, especially as to a knowledge of French, and while the school is still in the formulative stage, the lines are being laid for an even better standard of work. In the entire life of the school, including the manual work, stress is laid on the value of thoroughness and on being useful and reliable. Stewardship of the whole life is urged. The pupils are keen and eager.

The boarding pupils assist in the day school of 50 pupils and in the schools in adjacent villages. Translation work is being carried on in two or three languages, under the supervision of Mr. Everett.

Two of the residences at the station have been roofed with iron instead of grass this year, and a motor road was built from the main Sandoa-Kamina road to the Mission this last dry season. All of the missionaries came to the Conference in motor cars this year for the first time.

Sandoa

The main motor road from Kamina to Luao, the present head of the Benguella Railroad, passes the Sandoa Mission station, which is only 74 miles from Luao, 143 miles from Kanene and 80 miles to Kamina. The nearing of the railroad has caused a commercial stir in this section, raising rapidly the cost of living for the natives and the scale of wages.

When the Brinton family departed for an overdue furlough a year ago, Mr. Brastrup was left alone with a very heavy burden of station and circuit work. But, in addition to all his other tasks, he burned bricks and erected a large church with eight extra rooms on the sides for school purposes. When he dedicated the church in July, there were some 400 natives present from all over the circuit.

Mr. Brastrup carries on a boarding school of forty or more pupils, many of whom are being trained to become evangelists and teachers.

Kapanga

One hundred miles north of Sandoa is Kapanga. Until four years ago, it took five or six days to make the trip. Now there is a good motor road, though

a new one is being built which will have one or two bridges instead of the 85 on the present route.

This station, beautifully situated with a distant outlook, covered with fruit and ornamental trees, its wide streets lined with large mango trees which are loaded for months with luscious fruit, is a joy to the eye and refreshing to the inner man. The missionaries have splendid gardens, raise their own coffee, have quantities of grapefruit, lemons and oranges. They have their own cattle and there is an abundance of milk and butter most of the year. Cattle thrive well at Sandao, too.

The large church on the Mission grounds and the quite large chapel at Mwata Yamvo's town, a mile away, are well filled every Sunday. This congregation supports with its gifts, eight native teachers on out-stations.

Doctor Piper is in the middle of the third term. The large fruition of his labors of earlier years under pioneering conditions, is seen in the esteem in which he is held and the confidence he, together with his nurses, Miss Jensen and Miss Everett, who have worked with him, has inspired the Aluunda people.

The clinics are large. Throughout the colony there has been a resurgence of sleeping sickness and there are many cases of hookworm and leprosy, and the medical staff in the Katanga is totally inadequate to cope with it. Unfortunately, while on a journey in January, 1928, Dr. Piper himself became inoculated with this dread disease while driving through a tsetse fly belt. He went down to death's door and they thought he actually was dead for a short period and the conviction is, that his life was saved through the prayers of Chimbu and the native congregation which prayed all night for him.

The Doctor continued to recover and after Conference went to confer with Doctor Kellersberger, of the Presbyterian Board, who is said to be the best authority on sleeping sickness in the Congo, and he pronounced him to be quite cured. However, on his return to his station, he had a relapse, though this attack was not quite so severe. He hopes to get a complete cure from a period of rest and change in South Africa.

Doctor Piper has an able assistant in the person of Clement Ngoi, who was sent by Doctor Piper to the Government School for Medical Assistants at Elisabethville. Clement carries on a great deal of clinical work, especially the microscopic examinations, and Miss Everett gives most of her time to the hospital work. While Miss Jensen was home on furlough, Miss Everett had charge of the girls' school, though when Doctor Piper was so ill she could do nothing else but help in the care of him. On her return, Miss Jensen once more took over the girls' school, which she had built up from its start. She has a very practical program of studies, garden and field work, domestic arts and evangelistic itinerating in connection with the school.

Conclusion

At the last Conference session, an even hundred native pastor-teachers and evangelists were appointed for the coming year. Besides these, there are many others who are helpers of various sorts. But for these increasingly effective native workers, the growing work here could not be carried on. Practically everywhere on every main and out-station, there has been a constant ingathering of new believers and the revival spirit has been manifested in various places. The promise of the coming year is bright.

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by H. E. Taylor

General

Comity relations were early entered into by all societies doing mission work in Southern Rhodesia, excepting the Roman Catholics, Church of England, and the Seventh Day Adventists. The

societies not agreeing are, therefore, scattered through most parts of the Territory. New regulations on the part of the Government, we are happy to note, do not permit new work to be started nearer than two miles from es-

tablished work. We are fortunate here in this respect, particularly when considered with the fact that the government shows such a favorable attitude, as it does not impose restrictions, but actually gives grants-in-aid to educational work.

There is great need for increase of missionaries to undertake the station visitation, for this burden added to the already heavy load of the present personnel, makes it impossible to do justice to the work.

Mission Press

It is interesting and gratifying to note how successfully Mr. Murphree has taken on the added, as well as new, duties of managing our Press. To do justice in reporting this one feature of our work would require more space than can reasonably be given to this whole report. Nevertheless, in spite of the extent to which it has been necessary to cramp this work, through lack of a missionary specially trained and assigned for the Press, this plan is meeting a part of our need, for the Sunday School Lessons, the native periodical, "Umbowo," the Chimanyika Primers, the Conference Report, general mission printing, and other work.

According to the last report the collections had not come up to expectations. Perhaps the contagion has by some means spread from America. Government aid will be somewhat higher than formerly, so that our general finances may not be affected; but, of course, this does not satisfy us, and we are trying to correct the condition. We hoped that the more frequent visits of missionaries would affect the collections favorably. On the other hand, there seems to be a general quickening of interest in church construction, and better and more substantial materials are being used.

Education

The new native educational department is sympathetic and helpful, so we must be patient during the evolving of new plans and control. However, it does prove a bit trying to observe the assumption of so much control of our schools when we consider how little aid is given in proportion to the total costs.

The academic, industrial and agricul-

tural work has been carried on about as usual, though greatly understaffed. This has necessitated such reassignment of work as to greatly add to the burden of all.

Medical

This department in some respects surpasses all others in its power to secure the confidence of the people. The ignorance and superstition of the people call for continued exercise of patience on the part of those in charge of this work, though these factors are noticeably lessening. It is difficult in many cases to get patients to go through a course of treatment; failure to meet their ideas of what the treatment should be, causes some to insist on leaving before they are cured. Others refuse to do what is necessary to effect the cure. The need of at least one doctor is imperative, due to the withdrawal of the doctor at Nyadiri.

Churches

At the majority of the stations, school and church services are still held in one building. We are glad to report that there are many substantial buildings of brick, Kimberly brick, (sun dried), pise de terre, pole and mud, and stone erected, in process of erection, or projected.

Gradual but sure progress is being made in the number of church members, notwithstanding the fact that frequently we must remove names from the register, or otherwise discipline for various offences, notably adultery. Old customs, certain laws of the land regarding marriage, and the status of women are mostly responsible for this last fact.

We rejoice in the number of consecrated men and women who have dedicated themselves to God's work as preachers, teachers, Sunday school workers, stewards and class leaders, but we need more and better qualified pastor-teachers.

Mtoko

This district has made the largest increase in stations, but in the face of the lack of qualified teachers, this increase has made necessary the hiring of men who, though Christians, are not trained and who will make little

progress in school work, and so require early replacement. Failing replacement, there will be retardation in their stations when the pupils under them shall have availed themselves of all the knowledge these men are able to impart. Mr. Bourgaize, who is to be congratulated on his work, has been loth to go on furlough, because he realizes what a problem it will be for any one who takes over the work.

Mrewa

To maintain Mrewa Center and the outstations of this district has entailed great effort on the part of Mr. and Mrs. James. The return of Miss Mullikin to the duties of school and girls' boarding department, has been a great relief.

The recently installed milling plant is proving a boon to the neighbors, black and white. It not only grinds the station food, but is the source of a large item of income for current expenses.

Nyadiri

The center at Nyadiri and the outstations have made progress. The outstanding achievement of the year is the completion of the new co-educational school building by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. There is need for an additional man at this center. A church building is greatly needed here.

Old Umtali—Hartzell Training School

The long needed school building is in process of construction and will, next year, be added to the growing list of structures which make up the Hartzell Training School, a memorial to Bishop Hartzell. One not familiar with all the details of the problems in connection with the erection of large buildings in this country will marvel at the slowness with which the work is done. Determination of the location, architecture, drainage, collection of material, finding builders, and supplying the money, are only a few of the things to be considered.

The demands of the work at Hartzell Training School, if fairly adequately met as per the present program, call for five married men and a nurse. There are three couples at present.

The men, as well as their wives, have to assume many extra duties. Mr. Roberts is principal and agriculturalist; Mr. Murphree is pastor, district superintendent, with three circuits of over thirty stations, printer, head of theological department, and mission correspondent. Mr. Mauger is mission treasurer, district superintendent and head of industrial department. The fine co-operation of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the wives of our missionaries, has made it possible to carry on at our central station. Miss Benson has had the duties of head (school) mistress, as the English say, of the school during the absence of Rev. R. C. Gates.

Umtali

The man who has charge of the white work in Umtali should give his whole time to it, but the various missionaries appointed there have always had many other mission duties. Mr. Gates has had both St. Andrews and the district of three scattered circuits. Transportation over his territory is a difficult problem. Umtali native school and church are important in that large town.

Mutambara

Mutambara, our second largest center, has had a prosperous year. There has been a considerable increase in attendance at the girls' boarding school, and some increase in the boys' department. The co-operation between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been on the usual satisfactory basis. The grinding plant, after one year's use, has proven itself of even greater benefit than anticipated.

We have had the satisfaction of seeing some stations opened in the Mutambara Reserve for the first time. This area requires another man to visit the widely scattered schools.

Rusapi

This district is composed at present of two circuits, but being far from Old Umtali, is a heavy additional burden to Mr. Mauger, who must go there to hold Quarterly Conferences, and visit the schools four times a year.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA CONFERENCE

Reported by J. A. Persson

General

The general trend of the activities may be gathered from the statistical returns, but they do not give a full and true picture of the work which is carried on in this most interesting field. In spite of smaller missionary forces, and smaller grants from the home church for work purposes, the field is more intensively cultivated and the results are very gratifying. New Christian villages are springing up everywhere, and were it not for government regulations, requiring a distance of three miles between such villages, we would soon find it difficult to give proper supervision.

An Indigenous Church

We rejoice greatly in this increase of villages where the Gospel is being preached and lived, but it does make the work of the pastor in charge very strenuous. The circuit of four points in the home country is not ideal and requires a lot of hard work on the part of the pastor. What shall we say, then, of our circuits with ten to twenty-five out-stations on each? One of our native ministers has two such circuits, with a total of forty-eight villages, to which he must furnish spiritual leadership. In each of these villages, or out-stations, there is organized at least one Methodist class with a leader and steward, also a Sunday school. Thus we have the members of the Quarterly Conference which is organized on each circuit to deal with all matters which concern the local church.

Self-Propagating and Self-Supporting

Because of the comparatively small staff of missionaries on the field, practically all preaching in non-Christian villages is done by native lay preachers. Several of the circuits have selected certain villages where the gospel is preached at least once a week. One evangelist reports that he has led his chief to take the first step in the Christian life; and another that he has won the chief's eldest son and his family to Christianity. Other circuits have ex-

tension classes of their Sunday schools in non-Christian villages, where the International Sunday School Lessons are taught every Sunday to women and children. Many are in this way attracted to the regular services on the stations and led into the better way. A great desire has come upon our people to extend the work into unoccupied areas. An attempt has been made with some success, to open work in the Mozambique territory, just north of the Inhambane District boundary.

New Churches

The district superintendent reports: "It is by far the best year in the erection of substantial church buildings. It has been my great joy to dedicate and help in dedicating a number. Shisiku, for example, has an excellent building which cost \$1,500. The church at Malongeni, which is ready to dedicate, cost \$1,000, and there is another at Dunyeni. At Oogies, in the Transvaal, a new church has been built. There are also several native built chapels. Debts on some of our buildings are being paid, and approximately \$4,500 have been raised for new buildings. This marks a new day in the history of our work."

The Central Training School

The class of evangelists admitted in 1925 have completed their three years' study, and most of them are at work in different parts of the field. Three years of constant contact with the missionaries on farm, in class room, and in church work does not necessarily insure either a clean heart or a ready mind, but it does at least help to develop a comradeship and a sympathy for the needs of the work. It is encouraging to note how former students are trying our new methods of presenting the gospel to the non-Christian: they are now aggressive in their work and consequently their influence is felt in larger circles than is true of the untrained evangelist. The training school sets its impress not only upon the evangelists themselves, but upon their wives and families are greatly benefited by this

stay at Kambini; and possibly as much is won by the influence of the wife of the evangelist among the women of the villages as by the preaching of the husband.

Training in Agriculture

The Rev. J. S. Rea writes: "Regarding agricultural education at Kambini, first I will list some things that school boys do now, which two years ago were being done by paid, and often by non-Christian workmen.

1. They plow their own fields. The students are able to do this not only because they stay here twelve months of the year, but because we keep the plows going almost continually when the moisture and content of soil allows.

2. They work the oxen in the carts, bringing in their own crops and hauling wood and manure.

3. They train the oxen, starting with young stock. The boys themselves put in the nkalo, which corresponds to the nose ring. Often the ox is given the name of the boy who trains him.

4. As a part of the course they make yokes, reins, and even do the blacksmith work required.

5. Several times when there have been repairs to make on wagon tongues or cultivator handles the boys have done it.

6. Each week they take the cattle which they work to the dip tank and free them from ticks.

7. Not all the boys can work with two mules, but those who have learned to cultivate with them, render great service. Planting in rows and cultivating with single row mule cultivators makes possible a system of school gardens that we could not otherwise carry out. The boys have built a small hardwood cultivator of one donkey power, which should be practical and helpful to some of our evangelists, allowing a similar system of farming where mules would be too expensive.

8. The boys cook their own food. A good many thought they would not do this. Many ran away at the start rather than do it, but it is taken for granted now, and each boy gets his turn of a month once a year. Some women are employed to pound beans, winnow, etc., but only because they do it better. We have made a peanut sheller and we hope to make other things to elimi-

nate the old, slow methods. Mr. Keyes is bringing a rice huller that should be a blessing to the whole community.

9. Last year, for the first time, the boys cleared and planted a large piece of land. The same is being done this year, and we are assured of a surplus crop of cassava."

Medical Work

Dr. J. C. Stauffacher reports: "The medical department has been open the year round, Sunday, holidays and every day. The patients come and sometimes we wish they would give us a breathing spell and keep away. Yet, right down in our hearts we are glad they come, for we know they believe in us, and we see results that make our hearts glad. Results of relieving pain and saving lives; of restoring manhood and womanhood, and results that cannot be expressed in words. I could recount victories over many diseases—leprosy, blindness, tuberculosis, dysentery and others. But the biggest victories were not these, for to all of us eternal things come first, and as the years go by we realize more and more that the medical department is a tremendous factor in bringing the gospel to the people."

Out-Station Dispensaries

Besides the hospital at Gikuki and dispensaries at Kambini and Tavane, we have seven out-station dispensaries in the very heart of heathenism and superstition. Once a year we try to bring the nurses to Gikuki for a month's training at the hospital, where we give them the best we have. They are doing a great work for the Kingdom and our prayer is that God's richest blessing may rest upon them, and we would like to see many more like them.

Leper Camp

The growth of facilities at the Leper Camp is cheering. We are deeply indebted to the American Mission to Lepers for the help given us to carry on this work. There are at present a hospital building, a neat new chapel, and four cottages. Two more cottages are being erected, and still others to be erected at the beginning of the year. A total of 50 lepers have received treatment. Four denominations are represented among the patients, in addition to the non-Christian. Some have been

declared cured, while others are on parole. The work is encouraging.

Work Among the Lepers in Transvaal

When our Mission sent a missionary to care for the many hundreds of our members working in the gold and coal mines of the Transvaal, some hoped that it would be merely a temporary arrangement, that the Mozambique province would so develop so as to provide employment for the people near their homes. It is by no means satisfactory to keep thousands of able-bodied men from their wives and families for years. These hopes, however, will not materialize for several years, since a new "Convention" has been arranged between the government of the province of Mozambique and that of the Union of South Africa, which guarantees the sending of 80,000 native men from this province to the Transvaal for work in the mines. Among these are about two thousand members of our church for whom we must provide spiritual leadership. Our work in the Transvaal must be strengthened. New church buildings are greatly needed on all the circuits. Smaller chapels are financed by the offerings of our native people, but there is needed a central building for which help must be secured from America. It should be remembered that work in the Transvaal is entirely self-supporting, apart from the support of the missionaries, which proves that when our people are able to earn wages they are willing to support the church which they have made their own. We trust that when conditions improve at Inhambane we shall be able to shift the financial burdens of the evangelistic work on the local church.

Mission Press and Literature

One of the most encouraging features of our work is the desire for literature. Most any book we publish is assured of a ready sale. Six new books published during 1928, in the vernacular, were the *Life of Paul*, *Life of Livingstone*, *English-Tswa Dictionary*, a volume of *Native Folklore*, a *Church History*, and a *Handbook for Probationers*. There were three books reprinted and eight published for other Missions, and we have had the pleasure of seeing the new translation of the New Testament appear in print, having been published for us by the American Bible Society.

Rev. W. C. Terril writes as follows about our literature: "There are two or three outstanding features concerning our vernacular literature. Other Missions are using our books, even those that are more definitely doctrinal and which deal with our polity. The Roman Catholic Mission is availing itself of our literature. A local administrator—a good friend of our work—provided himself with a copy of the *Sheetswa Scriptures* and then later bought a number of our publications. He gave them to the "padres," and they are preparing literature in the vernacular, based more or less on ours."

The Girls' School,

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has had the best year in its history. The school has a practical curricula of training, and the missionaries are sending out some well-trained young women as leaders in the villages of the province. This school cannot be equalled in Portuguese East Africa. Its fame has spread abroad and many visitors come to see the work that is being done.

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

Reported by F. A. Price

General

Liberia Conference covers the Republic of Liberia with its area of 43,000 square miles. Here are two classes to deal with, namely, Americo-Liberians or descendants of the early colonists and subsequent immigrants from the

United States and the West Indies and the indigenous tribes. The first group speak the English language and constitute the governing class of the country. The latter class may be divided thus: those who are educated and Christianized and now form part

of the body politic; those who have a culture of their own, such as the Mandingo and Vai tribes, who have adopted the Mohammedan faith and dress; and those who are still pagans, living in superstition and ignorance. The majority of the inhabitants belong to the division last mentioned.

This is the oldest Mission field of the Church, and is to celebrate its one hundredth anniversary in 1932. It has not been as productive a field as some others, yet all who know will agree with me when I say that Christian Missions have had a wonderful influence on the thought and life of the people. With many pagans, God is no longer an absentee God who is indifferent to human interests, but rather, one who controls the affairs of men and the world.

One often hears the phrase: "everything be God," "it be God palaver," meaning "God lives, His will must be done." Such simple faith on the part of the heathen puts to shame the fear and distrust of those who are professing Christians. It is evident that the power of the devil-doctor is waning and that the people have lost faith in their old religious system, which made them slaves to custom. Aged parents have little objection these days to their children deciding to do "God way." In fact, many encourage them to do so, saying "Our time finish—(we are old)—but we want our children to learn sense."

Evangelistic

Certain tribes, such as the Grebees and Krus, are very susceptible to the preaching of the gospel. Hundreds of these have been brought into the Church and many others are inquiring the way. It is cheering to hear the Krus sing in their native dialect. Their enthusiasm and earnestness is so contagious. Those who fail to meet the requirements of the Church are denied the sacrament of baptism, but this does not hold them back; they come rushing again to the front, begging to be baptized. To open the door to polygamists would increase our membership a thousandfold. In many instances this seems to be the only barrier.

In the far interior are thousands waiting to hear the good news. This is Methodism's great opportunity. At

present we have but one married couple among half a million people. The Church should meet her responsibility and send us workers.

Self-Support

One of the marks of progress is the spirit of self-help that prevails in all our Missions. The English speaking work has been placed on a self-supporting basis, and the stronger churches have assumed home missionary responsibilities. It must be admitted, however, that local conditions in certain quarters make the question of self-support serious, though proper organization and wise leadership will help to solve the problem.

Some tribes are especially active in the line of self-help. Splendid permanent churches have been built by the people themselves, and some are now in process of erection. Besides, many of these churches support their pastors and contribute liberally to the various benevolent enterprises.

Educational Work

The main drive for some years to come will be educational. We speak of education in its broadest sense, which takes into account the five H's—Health, Hand, Head, Heart, and Home. One word describes our educational policy, that is Centralization. Instead of dotting the country all over with petty missions, the Church deems it best to develop a few strong centers which will be far-reaching in influence and accomplish permanent good. Methodism's chief centers of learning in Liberia are as follows:

College of West Africa—This is the head of our educational system, located in Monrovia, the capital. The school has rendered most valuable service in preparing men for responsible positions in the State as well as the Church. It is destined to render still greater service with the completion and equipment of the new college building now being erected in memory of the first missionary to Africa, Melville B. Cox. The building now used for school purposes is unsafe and President Embree is working hard to get a part of the new building ready for use early this year.

St. Paul River Industrial Institute—This is to become the Tuskegee of Li-

beria, located farther interior and affiliated with the College of West Africa. The new site has been chosen and the Legislature has made a grant of land. The Liberian Government is very much interested in this project and has pledged \$5,000 a year to assist in maintaining the school.

Ganta Mission—This is new work, about 300 miles from the coast, and near the French border. Doctor Harley, our Medical Missionary, summarises his work for 1928 as follows: "Total number of new patients admitted, 2,566; approximate number of old patients, 1,000; treatments: intramuscular injections, 5,927; intravenous injections, 761; special treatments, 144; miscellaneous medicines dispensed, 432; local dressings, 620; operations, 31; professional visits, 7; total treatments, 7,922. Total number of miles traveled on visits, 252; total amount received from patients, \$700.32. This amount has taken care of all recurring expenses of the medical work. A leper colony has been started and ten houses are now occupied by lepers receiving regular treatment. Lumber has been sawed for a new dispensary, totaling 5,218 square feet. This has been sawed by men trained on the spot. All school boys have had instruction in carpentering. Agricultural work has been, so far, limited to our personal gardens, where we grow a large part of our

food. Sixteen new kinds of fruit trees have been introduced recently."

Nana Kru Mission—As a central Mission School with its many out-stations and splendid group of pastor-preachers, this is a model of its kind. The proposed hospital with a doctor in charge, will meet a long-felt need on the Kru coast. We have in hand \$5,000 for this new feature of the work. It is believed that the medical work once begun will in a short time take care of itself.

Garraway Training School — This school and its substations are doing a great work, but is at present understaffed. The old Mission house repaired, a girls' dormitory and the proposed Agnes McAllister and Anna M. March memorial buildings for boys with the necessary equipment, will give us a splendid plant.

Cape Palmas Seminary—Some of the best men of the country have had their training in part or in whole in this institution, which is now subsidized by the Government. A high school and commercial course are to be added to the curriculum this year.

The educational program is full of promise, and, together with other agencies at work for the good of the country, and still others to follow, will make a new day for Liberia. May the future ever find us ready to embrace the opportunities awaiting us.

LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO.—Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Mexico in 1873, by Rev. William Butler, the founder of our work in India; his son, Rev. John W. Butler, was, until his death in March, 1918, the senior missionary of our staff in Mexico.

PANAMA.—Our work in Panama was opened by Rev. J. C. Elkins in 1905. This work was included in the North Andes Mission Conference until 1916, when it was set apart by the General Conference as a separate mission. In 1921, by the authority of the General Conference of 1920, the work in Costa Rica and Panama was united in the Central America Mission Conference.

COSTA RICA.—In 1918, Rev. George A. Miller, superintendent of Panama Mission, visited San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, and placed Rev. Eduardo Zapata as pastor in charge.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Methodist Episcopal Missions in South America are in the republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

ARGENTINA.—Rev. John Dempster arrived in Argentina in December, 1836, and opened work in Buenos Aires. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

BOLIVIA.—In 1901 Bishop McCabe sent Rev. Carlos G. Beutelspacher as pastor to La Paz. The mission work in this republic is included in the Bolivia Mission Conference.

CHILE.—William Taylor began work in Chile in 1877. The work in this republic is included in the Chile Conference.

PERU.—The work in Peru was opened in 1877 when Rev. William Taylor visited the principal cities on the west coast of South America. The work in this republic is included in the North Andes Mission Conference.

URUGUAY.—Work in Montevideo was opened in October, 1839, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

EPISCOPAL AREAS.—Buenos Aires, Bishop G. A. Miller; Central America, Bolivia, North Andes (Peru), Chile, Eastern South America (Argentina and Uruguay): Mexico is a part of the New York City Area.

MEXICO

Reported by J P Hauser

Episcopal Supervision

For four years we had the wise, capable and sympathetic leadership of Bishop George A. Miller, and it was our hope that if the recommendations from the Central Conference could not at once secure a Mexican Bishop, we at least would have Mexico again within the Area presided over by Bishop Miller; but at the last moment the General Conference, knowing the vastness of the territory that would result from the proposed union of the Mexico City and Buenos Aires Areas, decided to give to Bishop Miller all of South America, and Mexico has returned to the care of its staunch and well-tried friend, Bishop Francis J. McConnell.

Central District

Notwithstanding the restrictions which the enforcement of the law concerning religious worship entails, our people have continued to hold meetings. In some places where we had no churches and were worshipping in rented buildings, we have had to give these up, and the minister's work has been limited to pastoral visits. On the other hand many congregations have been stirred up to build their own places of worship in order to comply with the law. As a rule the Government has been friendly, knowing that we will carry out both the letter and the spirit of the new regulations.

Special Services--Revival meetings were held in nearly every church of the Central District with the result that there were 362 conversions and 139 names added to the roll of members. Our goal for all the Conference last year was one thousand conversions and five hundred new members. When the final returns are in, it is expected that the goal will be reached. An exhorter from a small village reports that he has visited five new towns, holding several days of special meetings in each place, with an attendance of from six to twenty persons. As a result of these meetings, fourteen joined the church, and regular services are being conducted in two of the towns. Our visiting missionary, Miss Ayers, says she would like to give up all her other

work and live among these humble people to help them in their material, social and religious redemption.

Goodwill Industries--This new plant has now passed the experimental stage. The shops maintained have been busy; they have given employment to forty needy people and the products have been sold to help sustain this center, which pays all its expenses except the rent. The Sunday school which Mr. Ramirez organized has an enrollment of over 100. Just before Christmas a series of social gatherings brought together many friends and gave the opportunity of presenting the Christmas message.

Puebla District

From the Matamoras circuit, Mr. Martinez writes that in the village of Don Roque feeling ran so high, because of the so-called religious conflict, that the fanatics assassinated in a terrible manner the leading member and founder of our church, Rosario Hernandez, and threats were made to kill the rest of the church members. Nevertheless, the work goes on and the meetings are well attended. In Puebla there were fourteen conversions last year. The new members have remained faithful, notwithstanding the hostility of the local authorities; one brother was threatened with the loss of his land; another was put in jail. The congregation at Tepetlacaltexco inaugurated its church in November. The membership is small but fervent, and missionary; all are tithers.

Texmelucan now has nine congregations. The last to be organized is that of Huejotzingo, a large town whose history goes back to Spanish days. It has taken us many years to get into this town. Brother Bazalua is the heart of the new congregation and superintendent of an enthusiastic Sunday school.

Brother Juan C. Martinez reports that in the town of Tezhuitlan a fanatic severely injured one of our Christians and threatened to destroy the home of another if he continued to hold meetings in the house.

From Arlizco comes the story of

Brother Rangel, whose home was burned because he invited his pastor to hold meetings there, and who immediately began to build a larger house, because he believed his town needed a larger meeting place.

We are happy to report that a fine pipe organ has been installed in our Puebla Church. The organ is the best in the city of Puebla. It will be a great help because Puebla is our strongest student center, one thousand attending our fine schools. The organ was paid for by money raised in the Sunday school, and from members and friends of the church. Brother Velasco, the pastor, is to be congratulated upon the fine organization of the church and the wonderful work being done in the city.

Mexican Methodist Institute

Professor M. D. Smith and family are housed in their new home, which is built on the corner of the campus and harmonizes with the architecture of the other buildings. The gymnasium has continued to be not only a center of health, but has drawn many young men of the town to our school. The swimming tank is the joy of all the boys. The Institute had an enrollment last year of three hundred and twenty-five pupils, half of whom were in the boarding department, and now, with the increased space, we expect to have a much larger enrollment.

Pachuca and Queretaro Schools

Our secondary schools in Pachuca and Queretaro, and our day schools scattered throughout the districts, have all continued their important work of training our children and young people. These schools are feeders for our Puebla Normal School and our seminary, and without them we would not have those who are to become our leaders.

Union Theological Seminary

The Union Theological Seminary of Mexico City, which is supported by seven different denominations, had a record enrollment of 32 students and graduated nine fine young men. A new feature was introduced in the holding of a Bible Institute which brought together pastors from many church enterprises and now with the organization of the new Federation of Evangelical

Churches, it has an even more important place. Plans are being made to begin the new building on our fine property in the Chapultepec Heights Colony.

Union Publishing House

This union enterprise continues to serve the work with a variety of printed matter, though not in the quantity needed, because of the lack of funds. The newest publication is a Journal of Religious Education in Spanish, under the able direction of Dr. Vicente Mendoza. The American Bible Society celebrated in June its fifteenth year in Mexico with a fine program showing what has been achieved. Up to the present time, this society has distributed 1,700,000 Bibles and Testaments in this country.

Distinguished Visitors

We held our third Ministerial Institute in Pachuca, with Dr. W. D. Schermerhorn, of Garrett Biblical Institute, as our chief instructor. The attendance of the pastors of the Conference was practically complete. Doctor Schermerhorn commended the close attention shown, and the intelligent questions asked by this group of men. The two courses given by this leading scholar were deeply appreciated. The other courses of the institute were in charge of our leaders.

Dr. Wade Crawford Barclay's visit to Mexico had, as an immediate result, the organization of the local committee of the Regional Conference of Religious Education. This means that Mexico will cooperate with all the other lands of Latin America in definite plans for the best possible development of Religious Education. The seminar committee with an attendance of representatives from many churches was of vital importance to all of our work. Later in the year Dr. Robert M. Hopkins of the World's Sunday School Association, Dr. M. Stevenson of the Christian Board of Publication, and Dr. J. K. Craig of the Pittsburgh City Sunday School Association, came to Mexico to confer with our Committee on Cooperation, and the Council of Evangelical Churches, with the result that definite plans were made for the employment of a General Secretary of Religious Education for all the Republic.

Summer Schools

The summer schools held in connection with the National University of Mexico brought to us a number of Methodist friends, and we were pleased to note the interest they had in our work.

Women's Societies

Our women's societies now completely organized, are paying a good share of the salary of our trained nurse, Miss Romero, in San Jose, Costa Rica. This is the second missionary deaconess that our church supports in that Republic. Giving to another country stimulates generosity along all lines, and our Home Missionary Society has raised funds pledged a year ago, and our Mexican churches are contributing generously to both Home and Foreign Missions.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association in the City of Mexico reached the high water mark in its membership last September, with 3,941 members. This association has a wide influence in all ranks of society. Its school for secretaries is well established and we are glad to note that all the incoming pupils this term are Methodists. We feel this to be one of the by-products of our missionary work.

A Big Step Forward

One of the biggest steps forward that our last General Conference took was that of giving new powers to the Central Conferences. We hope in the near future to hold the Central Conference

of Mexico which will unite our Church and the Methodist Church South into a Federated Church. We are exchanging fraternal delegates and trust that we may have, before many years, a Mexican Bishop elected by the two Methodisms working in this Republic.

Institute of Religious Education

Our Seventh Institute of Religious Education was held in January, in the Boys' School in Puebla, with an attendance of 166 of the finest young people. The Cuautla delegation of twelve young men and women, with their pastor, walked sixty miles over mountains in order to attend, and their example so inspired the other delegates, that we never have had as deeply interested a group as we had this year. Many life decisions were made. The ministerial forum helped us in the discussion and understanding of many of our problems. These institutes are a vital part of our work and do for our young people what the ministerial institute endeavors to do for our pastors.

Progress

The year 1928 will go down in the history of the Mexico Annual Conference as a year of progress along all all lines of work, and especially toward the goals that we have before us of complete self-support, self-direction and self-propagation. There has been no crisis in passing from the earlier stage of a mission directed by the missionaries to a conference in which the Mexican brethren have the larger part and carry most of the responsibility.

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Panama and Costa Rica

Reported by R. E. Marshall, Superintendent

Another year has passed and we are again attempting to sum up the activities and accomplishments of the months which have passed into history. As we view the affairs which have occupied our time, we are impressed with the fact that we have not witnessed any great strides toward success, and yet there are outstanding features of our work which encourage our hearts.

Personnel

Beginning with last Conference, we

witnessed some changes in the appointments, when the Rev. and Mrs. L. D. Rounds, who had just returned from a year's furlough in the States, were assigned to Alajuela, Costa Rica. Rev. James O. Swain and family came to Panama for a few months before leaving on furlough and served in Seawall Church. The Rev. and Mrs. Erik W. Allstrom, with their two children, had recently arrived from the States as "special workers" and were appointed to David, Panama. This work is supported by the Union Churches of the

Canal Zone, and these workers are considered as the missionaries of the Zone Churches at work in Chiriqui Province, the center of a large agricultural region. These experienced workers were a valuable addition to the depleted Mission force. The Rev. and Mrs. Louis Fiske continued their never-ceasing activities in the church and school at San Jose, Costa Rica. Miss Soledad Romero arrived from Mexico as a missionary to Costa Rica and supported by the Women's Society of our church in Mexico. Rev. Arturo Andrade was again appointed as pastor of the Central Church at San Jose and some months later came to Panama and carried away as a bride one of our finest young women of the city. Brother Adan Soto as director of the school and assistant pastor of the church at Alajuela continued his valuable service.

One of our most promising pastors, Alberto Delgado, was sent to Mexico for a year's study in the Union Theological Seminary, and has returned better prepared and far more enthusiastic for the work of the pastorate which offers unlimited opportunities for consecrated service. Rev. Pedro Barbero has faithfully carried on the services of Seawall Church and the Guachapali Circuit, assisted by Senor Americo Valero, an ex-priest, who has been teaching in our Pan-American Institute and editing our paper, "The Defense of the Truth." Mr. and Mrs. Walter Oliver have carried a big load in our rapidly developing Pan-American Institute in this city, and have been ably assisted by Miss Elsie Keyser and Miss Clara List. Our Bible women, Senoras Mendieta and Crespo, have likewise continued their work of visiting the homes of the people. The writer of this report still maintains his double relationship as superintendent of the Mission and pastor of the Balboa Union Church, seeking to carry on to the best of his ability the responsibilities which have been his.

The Central Conference

The first outstanding event of supreme importance to this and all other Latin-American missionary fields, was the Central Mission Conference, held in Panama City last April. Delegates arrived from all countries where Methodism is at work, from Mexico to Chile,

and under the inspiring leadership of Bishops William F. Oldham and George A. Miller, we had a most profitable Conference. The problems of this great field, its supervision, and the tremendous task of its evangelization were thoroughly discussed and recommendations of far-reaching importance adopted. The last General Conference adopted legislation which will completely change the whole aspect of our work, and give to the people of these countries a far greater responsibility than they have ever had.

Schools

The four schools which we maintain in Central America have a combined attendance of 405, with 12 foreign and 23 national teachers. It is impossible to estimate the influence which these schools have on the lives of our young people.

The Panama School has closed a most successful year under the leadership of Mr. Oliver, who will be absent during the year on a well-earned furlough. In the last five years, this school has gradually grown in numbers and in reputation with the parents, and also with commercial houses of the city, where a number of our graduates are successfully filling responsible positions. The commercial department, which was organized only a few years ago, has an enrollment of 75, which is equal to the total number five years ago. During the year, 225 students have been pursuing courses and about 50 had to be turned away for lack of space and equipment. This cosmopolitan school in which so many different races and religions are represented, is an institution of definite influence for good in the lives of these young people and, like all the other schools, is seeking to build characters which will stand the test of temptation and time.

Churches

The Finance Committee at the last Conference definitely acted on the matter of building a new church at Alajuela, Costa Rica, and Mr. Rounds, as missionary-in-charge, was given the responsibility of carrying forward this project. Unfortunately, Mr. Rounds broke down in health and had to leave the field in the midst of operations.

Rev. L. M. Fiske was appointed to direct the work, and was ably assisted

by Rev. A. Andrade and Adán Soto. These three had to carry, in addition to their already full schedule, the various duties which Mr. Rounds was compelled to lay aside.

The building was finally completed, and the writer went to Costa Rica for the dedication service. We have a fine property, located in the center of this provincial capital, and our church is a beautiful concrete edifice, and will stand for many years as the center of preaching and inspiration for many people.

The dedication service was attended by prominent persons, including the Governor of the Province; and more than four hundred other people. This indicates that prejudice has been broken down and a friendly interest created in what we are attempting to do as missionaries in a country where Romanism still has a strong grip on the people.

Sunday Schools

We have ten Sunday schools, with a

combined membership of 853. Compared with 1924, there is some progress when we note that at that time the enrollment was only 593. Our church membership is still small in numbers, for we have a total of only 500 persons in our Christian communities.

Damage Repaired

During the latter part of the year a cyclone struck our Mission building in Panama City and ripped off the roof, and the rains flooded the place for four days. Repairs cost us about a thousand dollars, part of which has been provided for by the members of the Seawall Church. The roof was carried three blocks and fell in front of a Catholic Church. And "So will the members of the Protestant Church come our way very soon," said the priests. However, a new roof and a loyal response on the part of the people indicate clearly that our members will stick by the Mission and carry on in spite of disturbing elements.

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by M. A. Rader, Superintendent

PERU

The Field

Peru extends along the western coast of a little over one-fourth of the length of South America. The North Andes Mission Conference is supposed to cover all of Peru and Ecuador, but as a matter of fact, because of agreements with other missions and lack of funds and adequate national leadership, its activities are limited to a strip three hundred miles wide, extending across Central Peru. Lima is counted common ground by all of the missions that desire to occupy it. We are supposed to be free from competition and aggressive opposition in the Central Sierras, but such is not the case, due to the fact that rules of comity are not taken seriously where they run counter to personal desires.

In this territory, however, the Methodist Episcopal Church is the leading religious force of the evangelicals. Here we have 16 charges with 37 preaching places, 11 schools with 15 missionaries and 58 national teachers; one seminary and a great hospital.

Some Outstanding Events

The work of the past year began under favorable auspices. Our Conference was an unusual one. An institute at Huancayo, under the direction of Rev. C. W. Brewster, had been held for ten days previously which put all of the leaders in such a frame of mind that they were ready to enter into the spirit of the Conference with devotion and purpose. Bishop Miller came in time to help with the institute. His fine cordiality, clear addresses, illuminating sermons, and his at-homeness in the use of Spanish, all combined to lift us to a high level.

The coming to Peru of Rev. Moises Torregrosa and Miss Maria Aguiere on their way from the Central Conference at Panama did us much good. For ten days they held meetings in our churches with large congregations.

Dr. E. Stanley Jones addressed over 100 persons at a luncheon given for him as he passed through here. For weeks afterward people were talking of his message. Would that he might be able to carry out an evangelistic campaign among the nationals of this land. He

certainly would receive a large hearing.

The Institutes

Three successful institutes have been held during the year. The first was at Huancaayo, with Mr. Brewster as director. The next one was at the Victoria Church, under the leadership of Miss Gertrude Hanks, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The attendance was nearly a hundred. The last one was at our Central Church, with Miss Hanks as director. There was a large attendance and deep interest.

The Spirit of Nationalism

We believe in nationalism, but until its supremacy can get along without the help of the missionary and foreign support, it should endeavor to adhere to a program that will enable us all to work in harmony. Without the missionary, it is doubtful if any of our work in Peru would survive many years. This is also the opinion of most of the nationals. The Bishop gave them a chance to cast a secret ballot on whether they preferred to carry on the work with the help of the missionaries or to do it without the missionaries. They voted unanimously in favor of retaining the missionaries.

Nevertheless, the spirit of nationalism is quite strong and should always be taken into account in the administration of this field. There has been restlessness among our hill preachers. There is an anti-American propaganda being carried on all over South America. Nothing succeeds like success in arousing jealousy, envy and opposition. There is no doubt, as President Liguia says, that the nations of Europe are doing all they can to undermine the influence of North America in South America. This indirectly affects the work of the missionary. It makes people afraid that we are agents of the Government of the north, and that we are working for the economic and political subjugation of Latin America.

Vast sections of South America are largely undeveloped. In recent years great sums of money have been borrowed by the several governments for improvements, and mostly from the United States. At the same time the same country has forged ahead of European countries in commercial ways, which, of course, is not pleasing to

those who have been superceded. These, and many other things, make it difficult for the cause we represent.

Among the Churches

It is encouraging to note progress at most points of our work during the past year. Central Church reports 40 additions, Victoria 22, Oroya 17, Ica, 23. Local support has dropped in places due to financial conditions and lack of approved service on the part of the pastor. But it is astonishing how the people out of their poverty give to the work.

Callao School

Our first school was established in Callao many years ago by William Taylor, afterwards Bishop Taylor of Africa. It had to be in English as the dominant church feared the influence of education in Spanish by teachers from a foreign country. In those days the student body was composed of the children of English parentage. But not until missionaries were sent by the Board of Foreign Missions did the schools begin to prosper.

We now have a large school in Callao with three departments—kindergarten, primary, and high school. The attendance is around 600. The past year Rev. F. M. Kinch has been director of all three, thus unifying the work. He has been ably assisted by Mrs. Kinch, Rev. and Mrs. Martin and 22 other teachers. Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Snell will shortly return from furlough and will relieve Mr. Kinch, who goes on furlough.

Victoria Anglo-American School

The greatest growth in our schools is noted at the Anglo-American school at Victoria. Two years ago there was an attendance of 160. Then a new building was erected, which was more roomy. This last year we have had an enrollment of 341. The principal is of English extraction, but born in Peru, and uses English and Spanish equally well. This school is entirely self-supporting as is almost true of Callao.

It is always a question of just how much religious teaching may be given to the pupils. Most of them are not of our faith. Therefore, we try to avoid all religious controversial subjects, but we do manage to give vital teachings from the Old and New Testaments, as well as the truth conveyed in many of our songs and hymns.

Lima High School for Girls

This school has had another splendid year. Its influence among the young womanhood of Peru is wholly good. Some of its graduates are rapidly advancing to positions of influence in the city as well as in the country at large. Graduates, with few exceptions, from our schools in Lima, and Callao who are conversant with English are sought after. Indeed, they are in such demand that it gives us little chance to retain them for leadership in the church and school. The economic question here is acute. When graduates from our schools can get so much better salaries in business lines than in Christian activities in an age of materialism, it makes it difficult for us to get our pupils to see that success is not always measured by the amount of money one receives. We realize the necessity of a deeper spiritual vision, and a consecration to the finer things of life, but how we are to realize them in our schools is always a problem. It is clearly known that the great need of our work is national leadership, able, educated, devoted. To be conscious of our need is a step on the way toward the solution of the difficulty.

Huancayo School

The school at Huancayo has had a successful, but hard year. There was an increase of about 100 pupils which required additional teachers. Some of the latter were fanatically opposed to evangelical principles and made it hard for Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, whose hands were already filled with the administration, they being the only Americans in the school. However, steps are already being taken to relieve the situation, and it is hoped that the coming

school year will find a new atmosphere prevailing in the school.

British American Hospital

The success of this hospital continues to be a marvel. The Doctors E. A. and D. M. McCornack, brothers, their wives and all of the American nurses are missionaries of the Board. Yet their services are not costing the Board a cent. One wonders at the courage and faith that dominates their lives, enabling them to face great responsibilities and big tasks, unafraid and successfully. It costs about \$150,000 a year to maintain the hospital, but every cent of it is met by the receipts from the institution. These able surgeons put all of the fees into the support of the work. They have almost reconstructed the buildings during the past few years also, and at the same time have given their services free and freely to all of the missionaries as well as to a large number of the needy poor. They have built up an institution that ranks the highest in the country.

Unfinished Tasks

We were hoping a year ago that we would soon have completed two enterprises that were in prospect, and that were much needed; but neither has yet materialized. For one, the Thomas B. Wood Memorial Church at Callao, funds seem to be slowly accumulating. We expect any day to receive word that all of the funds are in hand and to proceed with the work.

The F. F. Wolfe Memorial Seminary Building is still in prospect. Mr. Brewster, the president of that institution, is now on furlough, and hopes to return shortly with plans and the balance of money needed for this great project.

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

General

Bishop Miller has written the following paragraph concerning our work in Bolivia:

"Heroic is the band of missionaries that have carried on under the difficult conditions attendant upon the altitude of two and one-half miles above sea level. We have two great schools and a promising beginning among the Ayrama Indians and hope to open a

medical evangelistic work within a year. At present there is a radical movement among the student classes of the government schools that promises to loosen the hold of fanaticism upon the minds of the people and open the doors for the gospel everywhere."

The Schools

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Republic of Bolivia centers in two cities, Cochabamba and La

Paz. The school in Cochabamba reports a total enrollment for the year of 354, with 13 national teachers and five others. Our school in La Paz reports a total enrollment of 537, with 30 national teachers and 13 others. There are three smaller schools for primary children in La Paz. One of the teachers in the La Paz school reports that some of the teachers have over 40 children in rooms where 30 would be crowded, and similar conditions prevail in the commercial department.

Graduates of both our schools, the one in La Paz and the one in Cochabamba are taking an enlarged place in the teaching staff and in the activities of the school. They are also teaching in our schools in Buenos Aires and in Iquique, Chile. Bishop Oldham has made distinct mention of the development of national leadership from among the graduates of these schools.

Indian Work

Interesting work is being done by two national preachers. Pastor Penaranda in La Paz, at the time of the Annual Conference, presented a most encouraging report. He told of an Indian who came to night school for about five nights. He studied hard and learned to read four or five lessons in the reader. Then suddenly he disappeared. He returned about five weeks later and said he had taught those lessons to his people and now wanted to learn five more so that he

could go back and teach them also. He had traveled many miles to attend this school. It is not unusual for a man to walk ten miles to Sunday school and some walk further distances to attend, illustrating the eagerness on the part of the Indian for an education. Pastor Zellaya is in charge of the work in Corocoro. This is a copper mining town with all the difficulties and discouragements of such a settlement. He has a small group of loyal and devoted people.

Dr. F. S. Beck, who is in charge of the medical work, reports that the Indian work has started off satisfactorily and that he has opened a day clinic in Los Andes, which is the Indian section; he also has another clinic near the school. He has plenty to do at both places, though the medical work is an entirely new feature.

There is no greater need or more encouraging work than that among the Indians. It is estimated that in Bolivia nearly one-half of the total population of 2,000,000, are Indians. They are unable to read or write and do not speak the language of the country. They speak the language of the land at the time of the Spanish Conquest. The need of these people is very great and our work among them is encouraging. They show an earnestness and sincerity which is inspiring to those who have visited our Indian church in the suburbs of La Paz.

CHILE CONFERENCE

Field and Workers

This Conference includes the Republic of Chile, and covers an area of 270,206 square miles. It is divided into five districts—Central, Northern, Southern, Concepcion and Magellan. The Methodist Episcopal Church has 49 missionaries and more than 100 National workers in the Conference.

Institutions

The Conference has thirty-eight charges, with fifty-six named preaching places and about forty other places of worship; one farm; four colleges; one agricultural institute; 5 dispensaries; three parochial schools; two homes for women university students; one social center with its training school for National Christian women, Mrs. Laura

Hauser in charge; one book depository (in union with Presbyterians); one theological seminary (union with Presbyterians).

The property of the Conference is held in the name of the Andean Corporation, a local body made up of missionaries of the Board together with native pastors. There are 51 pieces of property, with an aggregate value of 4,800,000 pesos, or \$686,000.

One of the most encouraging features of the work in Chile is that of the National Missionary Society, an excellent institution of five years standing. This is made up of nationals, who are justly proud of their excellent showing. They set their financial goal at 14,000 pesos and nearly 18,000 were pledged. New

work is being opened by this live institution.

Sunday Schools

The Rev. Hugh C. Stuntz, the Sunday school secretary, has greatly stimulated the growth of the Sunday schools. There are more than seventy-five of these schools, with over 4,000 scholars, and nearly 400 teachers.

Co-operative Work

Our church is co-operating with the Presbyterian Church in division of territory as well as in union work. The three union enterprises are the Evangelical Book Depository (El Sembrador); the church paper (El Heraldo Christiano); and the Bible Seminary. Our representatives in the seminary are the Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell and Rev. A. F. Wesley.

The Anglo-Chilean Homes

Under the direction of Miss Olive Hull and Miss Blanche Miller is a home for university young women in Santiago. All of the rooms of the institution are occupied, there being 80 boarders. Mrs. Laura Hartzell has charge of a similar institution in Concepcion with 40 boarders.

The Bunster Agricultural School

Under the direction of Mr. E. E. Reed, Mr. D. S. Bullock, and their wives, this enterprise, established in 1919, aims to cultivate the disfavored class of Chileans and to teach practical work and production at the same time. The school made the best showing at the produce exhibition at Concepcion during 1924. The number of boys is limited to 25. Many applicants cannot be accommodated because of lack of room. The farm does a prosperous business. There is a flourishing church, and a day school for the workmen's children.

Dispensaries

"El Buen Samaritano" is the dispensary which has been running successfully in Santiago for about five years. It affords an opportunity for poor people to have medical consultation and prescriptions at a very low price. The Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell is president. Dr. Morales is in charge, and undergraduate doctors from the university give their services free. Most of the

cost of maintaining the institution is provided by subscriptions raised locally.

Four years ago a dispensary was opened in Concepcion to care for babies and to instruct mothers in sanitation and child care. An adequate building was constructed by funds raised by the local missionary club. Another dispensary has been opened in Los Angeles. Our church in Iquique maintains a hall in which a most successful dispensary work is done. The student girls assist in the work and supplies are provided by personal contributions.

Epworth League Institute

Five annual sessions of the Epworth League have been held in the grove of the Bunster Farm, where for five days each year the Chile young people and the missionaries enjoyed God's out-of-doors and came to know profoundly God's spirit. The Rev. S. P. Hauser, the efficient secretary of this work, now on furlough, gave full time to the League work in Argentine and Chile.

Teachers' Association

This association of all English-speaking evangelical teachers in Chile was organized in 1918. During the past three years a bi-monthly News Letter has been sent out which gives exchange of ideas and inspiration. There are about seventy-five members. Annual meetings are held during the summer at the grove. Mr. D. S. Bullock is president.

Bible Seminary

At Santiago, under the direction of the Rev. A. F. Wesley, excellent work is being done in the splendid new building of this institution.

The Four Schools

The most flourishing part of Methodism's work in Chile is to be found in the following four schools which now have a history of 50 years. They were started by Bishop William Taylor and have been a most potent liberalizing power in the country.

Santiago College

Mrs. Mary F. Swaney, principal of the college, writes that the year has been a good one, though filled with many responsibilities. The enrollment was 365, the largest in the history of

the school. Half of the students are Chilean, but it is interesting to note that there are twenty-six different nationalities represented in the college.

She says, "This year we have among our pupils, children whose fathers are connected with the various embassies, legations and consulates—North American, English, Swedish, Norwegian, Japanese, Mexican, Chinese, Brazilian, and Bolivian. Many of our former graduates are sending their daughters to us, and this year, in the lower grades, are three children whose mothers and grandmothers graduated from our college. This year, the college departed from the long established custom of having a man to look after the financial affairs of the school, and Miss Elva M. Becker, has proved that a woman can buy and balance successfully.

Last February the municipal authorities expropriated one-fourth of the property occupied by the college for the past forty-five years. The avenue west of us is to be widened. The problem of "carrying on" until the new building is ready has been a very great one. A new kitchen, pantry, servants' rooms, and laundry have been erected as cheaply as possible upon what was the girls' playground. And the art room has been transformed into a library. We have been fortunate in being able to rent the new Union Seminary building for an annex. This is located in Providencia, a district neighboring Los Leones (where we are to have a new plant). We hope to have the new buildings for Santiago College ready in October, 1930, at which time we are to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college.

Every girl and teacher seized every opportunity to hear Dr. Stanley Jones during his visit to this part of Chile, and the formation of an "Ever Serving Jesus Club" is one of the tangible results of the quickened interest in things spiritual."

Iquique English College.—This institution is under the direction of the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Pflaum, assisted by Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Smith, Mr. W. A. Shelly and Mrs. Shelly, Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Callahan, Miss Helen F. Cutting, the Misses A. M. Skinner and Florence Depew, and 11 other teachers. The enrollment in the boys' and girls' departments is about 400. The work of the

Northern District centers about this institution.

Concepcion College.—This school is under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Ireland, Mr. S. R. Graves, and Miss Ruth D. Beyer, directora, assisted by Mrs. Laura Hartzell, the Misses Eleanor Dukehart, Mary Shelley, and Fannie Farrand, as missionaries, and 15 other teachers and instructors. The school enrollment is 351. The religious element is prominent and the art and music departments are strong.

Colegio Americano.—Mr. Neal Ireland, director, and Mrs. W. D. Carhart, directora, are in charge, assisted by the Rev. W. D. Carhart, Rev. C. F. Hartzell, Mr. Paul E. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Gibson, and Miss Elizabeth Francis, as missionaries, and 8 other instructors, 6 of whom are products of the institution. Special attention is given to the training of religious leaders.

Of his part in the work of our college, the Rev. C. F. Hartzell writes: "I am in charge of religious education in our three institutions in Concepcion, the Colegio Americano, Concepcion College, and the Home for University Girls, besides teaching some courses in history, and having supervision over all of the boys.

At the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of our Colegio Americano and Concepcion College, we had as special guests the American Ambassador to Chile, the Honorable William S. Culbertson; His Excellency, Senor Victor Figueroa, Governor of Chile; Senor Angel Castro, State Superintendent of Schools; and other dignitaries, including the Mayor of Concepcion.

The governor paid high tribute to our schools, assuring us of the government's approval and appreciation of them. The two daily papers gave us whole pages (several times the front page) of favorable comments, and various photographs illustrating the various programs and festivities."

Earthquakes

Writing of the earthquakes as affecting Concepcion, Rev. C. F. Hartzell says: "Without warning, there came a crushing sound as walls rocked about us and we felt the earth moving. Almost instantly the inner court was filled with white-robed barefooted girls,

screaming and crying. Wave-like vibrations rocked the earth, trees bowed with each shock, and a breathless stillness filled the air. This was only the beginning, for in two days we had seventeen earthquakes.

There was panic, people sleeping in parks, mounted police keeping order, and wild rumors adding to the excitement. The center of the disturbance was one hundred and fifty miles north of us. Two cities and several villages were destroyed, and hundreds of people killed and injured. We are glad to report no lives lost in Concepcion. As soon as we could we made up bags of clothing for the relief ship that sailed with doctors and medicine."

Evangelistic

Mr. Hartzell writes of his evangelistic work: "In addition to school work I have done considerable evangelistic work, besides visiting two district Conferences, preaching and taking active part in the three days' programs. Incidentally, at one of these Conferences, I acted as chauffeur for the owner of a Ford car—the man had not yet learned to operate it. I took a load of preachers, several of whom had never before ridden in an automobile, on a sight-seeing trip.

At Valvidia Conference crowds gath-

ered long before the service, and filling the chapel as soon as the door was opened. And every night large numbers were turned away because there was no room for them.

I also visited our work in Temuco, three hundred miles south, and had the pleasure of preaching in the new chapel at Pueblo Nuevo to a congregation I organized six years ago. From here I went to our mission farm—Bunster farm—and preached to a large congregation. Most of these people I knew eight years ago, when they were living in superstition, drunkenness and misery. They are now a transformed people, better fed and clothed, and happy.

At Curaniahue, in the coal mining region, I organized work six years ago. This year when I visited the place three hundred attended the first service, and on Sunday there were four hundred. These people have no culture and practically no education, but they are nearly all Christians, and before the preaching service we had one of the liveliest and most vivid testimony meetings I have ever experienced."

Nationalism

"Our mission work here is in a period of transition. At present we are turning over to the Nationals all of the direct evangelistic work."

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

Reported by G. P. Howard

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY

Our Field

This Conference embraces two of the most progressive republics in South America—Argentina and Uruguay. The first has an area equal to England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. These European countries have 140 million of inhabitants, while the Argentine barely has ten millions. In the next two decades the streams of immigration will flow toward this great southern land of promise.

Uruguay has half the area of Japan, and if it were as thickly populated as the island empire, it would have 35 millions instead of the scanty million and a half.

In Montevideo

Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, boasts of a new 20 million dollar legislative palace; and a large office and apartment building recently erected claims to be the highest building in South America, and the highest concrete building in the world. It is well that in this lovely capital city of Uruguay, and the most popular summer resort in South America, Methodism be well represented.

Educationally, Crandon Institute, of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, stands out as one of the unique educational institutions of the continent. Central Church, with its large Spanish-speaking congregation, model quarters for its model Sunday school, broadcasting outfit for sending its well-

trained native pastor's sermons on the air, is a plant that fills one with joy and hope. Emanuel Church for English speaking services is a hundred thousand dollar building in a most strategic location—immediately opposite the National University.

In the Cerro district, or stockyards section of Montevideo, we have a live social work with day schools, five Sunday schools, classes for mothers, girls and boys and kindergarten for the little tots. The latest addition to the varied program of the Pan-American Institute is a Good Will Industries. We have owned no property up to this year and all these activities have been carried on in rented premises, but we now have a splendid property and soon this "House of Friendship" will cradle within its walls one of the finest practical exponents of Christianity. This property is costing \$9,500.

It may be interesting to know where this money came from. In the first year of the Centenary, \$25,000 was invested in a plot of ground for the extension of our North American Academy for boys. This was a wise and safe investment. It has been necessary, however, to close our boys' school, and so the land was put up for sale. As an indication of the rapid development of these modern South American cities and the rapid increase in property values, it is interesting to know that five years after the original purchase, the land was sold at public auction for \$52,000, United States currency. Part of this sum will remain in Uruguay for investment in the Cerro, and the remainder will go toward the extension and enlargement of the American College in Buenos Aires.

Visit of Dr. E. Stanley Jones

The outstanding event of the year for both these republics was the visit of Dr. E. Stanley Jones, during the month of July. He spent a week in Montevideo and two weeks in Buenos Aires. The eloquent and gentle author of "The Christ of the Indian Road" captivated the hearts of all who heard him. His messages were deeply spiritual and modern, and were presented in an intellectual framework that appealed to the more educated classes. His visit and the success he attained have greatly heartened our people and pastors, and

there is a firm determination to break out into the streams of life that flow around our churches, but never through them or into them. A more aggressive evangelistic spirit will characterize our pastors in the future.

In Buenos Aires

In this queen city of the south, with its two million inhabitants, we have 16 congregations, of which 11 have their own church property. The others worship in rented premises. We also have a self-supporting Methodist press, which undertakes the publication of five or six church periodicals, besides considerable commercial work. The Union Book Store is established on one of the most prominent thoroughfares of Buenos Aires, and in this way a good supply of Christian literature is kept within easy reach of the hurrying crowds that throng the downtown streets. Educationally, Methodism is represented in this city by the Colegio Americano, the Union Seminary and the Training Institute for Women. Fifty miles out from the city is our orphanage and model farm, where a fine group of boys are enjoying the blessings of a Christian home.

Cooperation and Union

We are proud to say that Methodism in these republics is strenuously avoiding a sectarian spirit. In four institutions we are associated with the Disciples of Christ: Colegio Americano, the Union Seminary, the Training School, and the Union Book Store. In the latter, four or five different religious bodies cooperate, contributing to the formation of the capital and management of the business.

Colegio Americano

With a total enrollment of over 400, and 50 in the boarding department, this school is a fine exponent of the Christian ideal in education and of the best in American life. It is recognized by the National Board of Education and its diplomas are on a par with the government diplomas. A recent government decree provided for the exemption from final examinations of all students in private institutions that are recognized by the national educational authorities, on condition that their grades and absences met the official re-

quirements. The directors of these schools report the names of prospective graduates, with the number of absences to the Board of Education. The Colegio Americano, always reporting truthfully, has won a reputation that is unique in these countries so steeped in the theory that the end justifies the means. Testimonies of integrity and fair dealing certainly constitute an important way of preaching the gospel.

The Union Seminary

Five splendid young men of college grade, are getting their theological training in this institution where Disciples and Methodists are cooperating. The Waldensian Church, with important centers in Uruguay and Argentina, is considering joining with us. Already two of their young men have come to us for their theological training and one of their leading pastors was loaned to the institution for a course of lectures. A new item on the Seminary program this year was a night course for lay workers. This course covered a period of twelve weeks, and 20 laymen enrolled.

Training Institute

The school for the training of women workers is under the direction of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Disciples' Mission. Each year

the school is filled with eager young women who are training to be more useful in the home churches. Our Methodist Church has already secured two splendid deaconesses, who are giving full time to the work, one in Central Church at Montevideo, and the other in the Cerro settlement work. Besides these two full time workers, a number of girls have been trained for voluntary work in their home churches. Each summer a fine group of girls comes in to the city from all over the country, to take the summer course, which lasts six weeks. In its short existence of five years, this school has more than justified the faith of those who founded it.

Our New Bishop

Bishop and Mrs. George A. Miller came to us soon after General Conference. Bishop Miller comes well prepared for the huge task of administering the work on this continent of vast distances and undreamed of possibilities. He is perfectly at home with the Spanish language, and pastors and people are delighted to hear their supreme pastor talk to them in their own tongue. Bishop Miller is a missionary at heart, progressive and prophetic in spirit and full of courage and hope. He is still young and South America is girding itself to follow him "anywhere, so it be forward."

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe is grouped into three Episcopal Areas as follows:

STOCKHOLM AREA—BISHOP WADE

Denmark Conference, in which work was begun in 1857 by Rev. C. Willerup; Baltic and Slavic Mission Conference, established as the Baltic Mission by the General Conference of 1920 and organized in its present form in 1924, includes our work in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; Finland Conference, where work was opened in 1883 by local preachers from Sweden; Finland Swedish Mission Conference, organized in 1924 for the work among Swedes in Finland; Norway Conference, in which O. D. Peterson began work in 1853; Sweden Conference, where Rev. J. P. Larsson opened work in 1853; Russia Mission Conference, in which work was begun by Rev. G. A. Simons, under appointment by Bishop Burt.

PARIS AREA—BISHOP SHEPARD

France Mission Conference, where work was begun in 1907 by preachers appointed by Bishop Burt from Switzerland, Rev. E. W. Bysshe, Superintendent, assuming charge in 1908; Italy Conference, in which Rev. L. M. Vernon began work in 1872; Bulgaria Mission Conference, in which we began work in 1857; Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, established by the General Conference of 1920; Madeira Mission, in which we began work in 1898; Spain Mission, established by the General Conference of 1920 and in which we opened work in 1919, taking over two schools, one in Alicante, the other in Seville; North Africa Mission Conference, in which work was begun by Bishop Hartzell in 1908 in Algeria and Tunisia. Liberia (See Africa) was added to this Area in 1928.

ZURICH AREA—BISHOP NUELSEN

Austria Mission Conference, established by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference in 1908; Central, Northeast, Northwest, South and Southwest Germany Conferences, the outgrowth of work begun by Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in November, 1849, as a result of a visit by Rev. William Nast in 1844, who under authorization of the Missionary Society inspected conditions in Germany, in response to a call from Germans who had been touched by the evangelical message in the United States; Hungary Mission Conference, established as a Mission by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference of 1908; Switzerland Conference, where work was opened in 1856 by two preachers from the Germany Conference.

BALTIC AND SLAVIC MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by Hans Soete

Lithuania

Lithuania is almost entirely Catholic. At every place our pastors have to deal with great opposition from the Roman Catholic clergy. The number of converts for Christ increases very slowly. The total number of conversions during the year amounted to 32 souls, according to the pastors' reports. Thirty-nine were received on probation, making the total membership 359. There are 421 scholars in the Sunday school; 126 Senior and 29 Junior members in the Epworth League; 9 local preachers and 5 pastoral charges.

A new field has been opened to us in the so-called "Small Lithuania" (Klien Litauen) with the Memelland, where many hundred people are waiting for us, but we are unable to supply this very promising field because of lack of money. Our Lithuanian pastors say this field is to be the most promising one and that in one year, more can be achieved there than in all the other parts of that country since the beginning of our work in Lithuania.

Our greatest need for our work in Lithuania is for preachers who can preach the gospel to the people in their native tongue. We have been able to send two young men, natives of Lithuania, to attend our Seminary in Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, to be trained for the ministry in Lithuania.

The financial difficulties in our churches in Lithuania are very great, but the Lord has helped us so that our Mother-Church in Kowno, the capital

of Lithuanian Republic, is self-supporting, paying the pastor \$480 a year.

Latvia

In the Latvian District, the conditions of the work are quite different from those in Lithuania. Latvia is a Protestant country, and our work here is more promising and prosperous.

According to the pastors' reports, 243 people were converted; 109 were received on probation; the total membership being 641. There are 576 Sunday school scholars; 247 Senior and 98 Junior Epworth League members; 26 local preachers, and 12 pastoral charges. All our Latvian churches are like the Lithuanian, striving for self-support.

Riga

In our Elizabeth Street Church at Riga we have our Theological Training Institute (Seminary) with its regular course of studies, which includes Church Discipline, History of Methodism, Church History, Philosophy, German, English, etc. The faculty consisted of Dr. George A. Simons, Hans Soete, Rev. A. V. Seck and Rev. A. Roehrich. Eight students have been enrolled, as follows: 2 Latvians, 2 Lithuanians, 1 Russian, 2 Germans and 1 Estonian. The students showed a fine Christian spirit and a great interest in their studies. Because of lack of money we were obliged to close the Seminary for some indeterminate time, sending three of our students to the Theological Seminary at Frankfurt-on-Main.

DENMARK CONFERENCE

General Conditions

In spite of serious disturbances during the last few years, the work has gone forward. In some places there have been great revivals, with a good increase in membership, and a large majority of the membership has proved faithful to the Church. According to their means they have made up for the serious reduction in appropriations from the Board, but they have not been able to cover the entire "cut." The pastors have had a very serious time,

but in this they feel that they are united with their brethren in the whole missionary world.

Young People's Work

There has been a decrease in Sunday school work in all of the churches in Denmark. One of the reasons for this is, that as the laboring classes prosper they take their children with them on Sunday to the gardens and the country places. Nevertheless, the number of Sunday school children is still larger

than that of the Church membership, and the Epworth League and the churches still draw most of their members from the Sunday school. During the years when a Sunday school missionary was appointed and his salary paid by the Board of Sunday Schools, the work grew rapidly, but it has been difficult to maintain it since the missionary left.

The Epworth League has 32 chapters. The membership has decreased somewhat from the previous year. Nevertheless, the members are active in supporting all of the work of the Church. In spite of the decreases in membership, the Leagues have taken on the support of a missionary in Africa. A young preacher has been appointed as missionary, especially to the youth, and his salary is partly paid by collections and subscriptions from the Epworth League.

Social Work

The deaconess work is prospering in

Denmark as it is in other parts of Scandinavia. The workers are all trained and are in great demand. There are four homes where the aged and infirm people who can pay board and nursing, are given excellent care for the remainder of their lives. These homes have an excellent reputation and every room is filled. There are six children's homes in Denmark in addition to a day nursery that receive aid from the State and communities, but most of the expenses come from the Spring Flower-Day collections. One of these splendid homes is for young mothers.

The home for the old people at Rígensgade 21, Copenhagen, is supported by the Central Mission of the city. Every bed is occupied and there is a waiting list.

While the Central Mission at Copenhagen has suffered severely during these last years, many friends have been faithful to its work and have made great sacrifices to keep it going.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Reported by J. W. Haggman

Membership

There are now 2,519 church members; 14 Epworth League chapters, with 743 members; 6 Junior Leagues, with 291 members; and 2 Brotherhood chapters, with 90 members. There are 22 pastoral charges in the Conference, of which two are without a pastor, and without a meeting place. These are taken care of from other charges.

Church Property

We have now 14 churches with 9 parsonages. One new church has been dedicated during the year at Malmi, seating 200 persons. In the building there is one parsonage and 8 other small tenements for rent. The other new church, our grand Central Building at Helsinki, will be dedicated the first or beginning of the second month of the year 1929. The auditorium and galleries will seat 800 persons, and the Seminary has three large lecture rooms, library, teachers' room, directors' room, and a gymnasium hall. There are also 28 apartments and six single rooms in the building.

Social Work

There are two orphanages with 35 children. During the winter the churches at Viipuri gave dinners to several hundred day-school children. At Viipuri, also, we have our first Deaconess Home, whose head sister is educating sister deaconesses, and is nursing suffering people in the home.

Publishing and Tract Work

We have continued to print our two papers, "Rauhan Sanomia" and "Lasten and Ystävä," the Year Book and some other smaller pamphlets. A large work has been done in this direction. We have printed a new enlarged edition of our Hymn Book with 720 hymns, and have taken 10,000 copies.

Sailors' Mission at Kotka

This Mission has been continued by Rev. H. Salmi, who speaks five different languages, and has visited hundreds of vessels, seen sailors in the reading hall of the church, and has collected a large amount for the Mission.

Workers

There are 19 local preachers in the Conference, and three women evangelists. Most of them work within local churches. Two District Conferences have been held with great success and

enlarged influence. More could have been done if there had been sufficient financial help; but God be praised for the many people saved and for the enlarged influence for good of our Church!

FINLAND-SWEDISH CONFERENCE

Reported by Karl Hurtig

General Conditions

Although the Swedish-speaking people of Finland are scattered over widely separated districts and exposed to not a few difficulties, they remain united and firm in their decision to defend the language and civilization which they have inherited from their ancestors. The abundant talk that the Swedish element would be dying out has been shown, by the elections for the Diet, to be unjustified. The purpose is evidently to take away courage from the minority. They are, however, stronger today than ten years ago.

But the times, with their political and social struggles, which again seem to be full of bitterness and irritation, and the struggle for daily necessities, do not encourage evangelistic work. The people seem to be seeking pleasure and not religion.

New Buildings

This year, as formerly, new buildings have been erected. The Sideby chapel was completed in the winter of 1927, and dedicated on the 30th day of January, with a large number of people present. Rev. Paul Nyquist has carried on there, not only the evangelical work, but as a practical workman, he has taken care of the wood and stone work. Hango has solved the problem relating to the estate of the children's home, with particular success. The old home has been sold to the town government and a smaller villa has been purchased, which provides children with the home they are in need of. This home is in a flourishing condition, as there are no debts on it, and there is a large relief fund.

The most noteworthy building event has been in Helsingfors, where the congregation proceeded with the erection of a new church. By this building enterprise, plans which were begun in the year 1910 are being realized. In 1916, we asked the city for a site for the church, and also obtained the one which was suggested for the purpose, although it was divided into two parts, one of which we received as a gift. In 1921 the second part was bought. The building, which has now been completed, will accommodate the church and an assembly hall, seating about 500 persons, with a gallery having seats for about 100 persons. The building will also include a hospital of 25 beds, a home for the aged people, and a home for boys and girls who are employed in the city. There will also be apartments for rent. It is expected that the enterprise can be financed in this way, so that the church will not need to suffer from any burdensome debt.

Social Work

The social work goes hand in hand with the purely evangelical work and has met with success. There are children's homes in Hango, Helsingfors and Jakobstad, in which about 100 children have found shelter and receive education. The children's home at Grankulla has first place, with 70 children. Gifts amounting to 250,000 Finnmarks have been received for this work. There is a home in Abo for aged people which provides them with a quiet refuge in the evening of life. Every congregation collects thousands of marks in order to feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Growth

During these years the membership has increased to nearly 8,000, with 54 centers of preaching. Much of the work inside of the cities is done on foot by the preachers, as there are no railroads in most of the sparsely settled regions where the work is carried on. One pastor looks after 13 preaching places and walks to all of them, covering in some weeks over 60 miles. The preachers, as a rule, are welcomed in friendly fashion and their work has been greatly blessed. Many of the services are held in private homes. One of these preachers reports his experiences as follows: "We passed the mountain during a furious snow storm and reached Saugsta and Marvold, where we had two meetings in private homes. Next morning we passed the mountains for Unstad, where 28 families live. It was a strong walk and very rough. Wet all through and tired as we were, we had to try seven homes before we found shelter. They thought we were Russelites. In this settlement we had seven religious meetings in two and a half days and many souls gave themselves to God. The schoolhouse, which consisted of one large room, was filled. The Lord be praised for such experiences."

Sunday School and Epworth League

The young people's work is prospering. There are more than 14,000 children in the Sunday schools receiving religious education. One of the strongest men in the Conference, Rev. N. Bolt, gives his whole time to the Sunday school work. The Epworth League has 4,738 members in 54 chapters and the Junior League has 3,680 in 45 chapters. At Oslo, the capital, the League has its own home, which is used as a boarding house for the young Methodists who live in the capital. The young people

are active in all of the work of the Church. The members of the League led more than 1,000 meetings last year for religious and educational work. They have contributed generously to all the work of the Church.

Deaconess Work

This work is developing rapidly, while the work in Bergen has been especially prosperous. Besides the hospital in that city, the deaconesses manage a clinic hospital for women only. In the Bergen division there are 40 deaconesses and 6 probationers. At Oslo the Bethany Society local board has bought property for the improvement of its work. When the repairs have been made, there will be a hospital of 35 beds, with opportunity for further extension. There are 85 deaconesses and 15 probationers connected with the Oslo division.

Children's Homes

The Norway Methodists were the first in Scandinavia to plan for a home for orphans. Thirty-six years ago the Rev. Martin Hansen, American missionary to Norway, pastor of the First Church in Oslo, began to collect money for such a home. The work in Oslo was the first result of the new interest. There is another children's home just outside the city. The work is carried forward successfully in both places. A third children's home is in north Norway and is especially for the children of tubercular parents. This home receives aid from the state and from some northern towns, but the greater part of the expenses comes from collections. These homes, of course, are conducted in a purely Christian spirit and atmosphere. For the aged people there is a home at Vadso. A deaconess has the management of this home and the work is conducted with efficiency.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Industrial Depression

The industrial situation in the northern part of Sweden has been a great hindrance to our Methodist work in places where it was formerly successful. In Porjus, for example, where formerly the Church had made good progress, 400

families, in the last year, left this settlement for lack of employment and no others arrived to take their places. In several other places this same condition has prevailed. This has resulted in the northern part of our Conference becoming a mission field to be supported

by other parts of Sweden. The Church, as a whole, has about held its own, for the reason that revivals in many places have offset the losses. The number of self-supporting churches has increased each year, and the Home Missionary Society is doing good work in looking after neglected parts of the country. A church building fund helped in the erection of ten churches last year. In addition, the pastors of the larger churches are contributing of their salary to the underpaid ministers. This adjustment has proved a great blessing to the work.

New Church Organization

In several places where preaching has been carried on for many years without any definite result, there has been a revival, and churches have been organized. Among the places where this is true are, Klagshamn, Emmaboda, Hultfred, Svarta and Molndal. The new church organizations in these places start off with a fine spirit and much encouragement. Some of them are even planning to soon build chapels.

New Church Buildings

In the following places, new church buildings have been erected during the year: Hudiksvall, Lindome, Sala, Gefle, Ludvika, Svalide and Lurbro. Many churches have been repaired.

Young People's Work

The Epworth League has been active during the year, and has assisted in the erection of some of the church buildings. There are 148 senior chapters and 139 junior chapters, with 5,545 seniors and 5,050 juniors. The Conference and district organizations are active and two institutes were held during the year. The League aids definitely in all church work and its organizations.

Deaconess Work

The Royal Medical Board of Sweden gave official approval last year to the

Bethany Society's nursing training work. This means that the deaconesses, trained in Methodist institutions, are authorized to nurse in any Swedish hospital. The work is organized on a self-supporting basis. There are 35 ordained deaconesses and 18 probationers. Deaconesses have charge of the different children's homes and other work for children, as well as the homes in Gothenburg and Stocksund. A new fund has been created, under the name of the Crown Princess Margaretha's Memorial Fund, the interest of which is to be used for free beds in the Methodist Home at Stocksund.

Other Social Work

There are six homes for orphan children within the bounds of the Conference; three of them are managed by "The Society for Taking Care of Destitute Children"; two others are Conference institutions. The work for these children includes the serving of meals, the provision of day-nurseries, where parents who work may leave their children for the day, and summer colonies for poor children during the holidays.

Work for Sailors

A generous donation has been received for the Sailors' Home, by which it has been possible to acquire a well adapted property in Visby. The Home is well managed and has met with the approval of leaders of the shipping interests.

Central Missions

The work in the Stockholm and the Orgrya Central Missions has been carried forward during the year with much success, food and shelter being provided for many poor people. At Harnosand, a night-shelter was opened for homeless men, about 2,000 lodgings being provided during the winter, while about 40 sick men were taken care of for a longer time.

RUSSIA

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The following statements are taken from a letter by Deaconess Anna Eklund, President of the Central Church Soviet of the Methodist Episcopal

Church in Russia, written to Bishop Nuelsen and by him presented to the Board of Foreign Missions at its Annual Meeting in 1927;

Our Methodist work at present, besides the ecclesiastical part of it, consists of 6 items, i. e., relief work, deaconess work, a home for the aged, a children's home, musical instruction (choir and band) and a sewing circle.

Regarding the ecclesiastical work in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, we have the following figures: Church Membership: Preparatory members, 356; Full members now on roll, 1,734, a total of 2,090; Local Preachers in charge, 14; Pastoral charges, 20; Church buildings, 4; Epworth League members, 689.

The deaconess work goes on, notwithstanding all the difficulties, and we owe our success to it.

Our relief work at present concerns in chief the homeless children, whom

we have of late furnished with tools and materials for their workshops.

The home for the aged at present has five inmates; more cannot be taken, for the want of funds.

There are 12 children in our children's home, though 25 could be attended to, if it were possible.

We have a choir that helps us in our church services and we sometimes have special musical services to raise funds for our relief work.

Professor O. Boehme is training a musical band consisting of 15 young men, who take part in our church work, together with the choir.

The girls are taught in the sewing circle and they work for the children's home, the home for the aged and for themselves.

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by Bishop Edgar Blake

Religious Conditions

France has a population of 40,000,000 people. In intelligence, culture and thrift they are not surpassed by any other nation in Europe. For generations France was the dutiful "daughter of the Church" and the French were faithful subjects of Rome. But that period is past. They have lost their confidence in the Church of their fathers and have surrendered their ancient faith and loyalty. Ten million practicing Catholics in France is the maximum claim made by the Church authorities, and this estimate is reduced to 5,000,000 by many.

The highest claim for the Protestants is 800,000, and this is scaled down to 500,000 by some. On the basis of the maximum claims of Catholics and Protestants, 29,000,000 of the French people, 70 per cent of the total, have broken with their former faiths and are not now identified with any form of organized religion. It is doubtful if any other great nation offers so large or so fertile a field for a vital religious effort as France.

The French are not an irreligious people, void of spiritual aspiration and insight. It is doubtful if there is a nation anywhere more appreciative of the deeper spiritual realities of life than the French. They have lost their

interest in the Church, not in religion. The former has lost its sacred character as the servant of Christ, and the French have broken with it. This attitude is well expressed in the words of a French workingman, "We are done with an imposed religion. But if one will preach unto us a gospel of reality, we will listen to him, and gladly."

The French are suspicious of religious institutions, but they are ready to welcome any movement that has in it the generous spirit of Christ. A French savant said, "You could have ten million Methodist followers in France in ten years, if you would make Methodism known to the French people." "Methodism is the religion of the future," said a noted French abbé.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is comparatively new in France. It did not begin its work there until 1907. After only seven years of effort the World War came, and the work was disorganized, as was everything in France during the period of strife. For five years' advance was impossible. What had been gained was largely shattered. Since the war, new and large foundations have been laid. Under the impulse of the Centenary, a program commensurate with our opportunity was undertaken. Then came the continued decline in income, and with it the dras-

tic curtailment of our work. And once more, we are starting to build on a new foundation.

Institutions

Charvieu—At this place is a home and school for dependent boys. It was started originally as an institution for war orphans, but it is now open to any dependent boy of good character and capacity. At present there are 60 boys at Charvieu for whom we are providing a home, a school and trade training. They are all high-grade boys.

The school courses cover what, in America, would be the equivalent of the elementary and grammar grades and the first and second years of high school. The trades include gardening, carpentry, and automobile mechanics. As soon as our resources will permit, chicken farming will also be added to the course. Each boy is required to take chemistry, gardening and carpentry. When he is mature enough, he chooses one of the trades and devotes his entire time to it, except two hours a day, which he gives to classroom work. The aim is to teach each boy a useful and gainful occupation, so that when he leaves Charvieu, he may be fitted to make his way in life as a useful citizen.

As in American schools, Charvieu emphasizes recreation and sports as a means of promoting the physical and moral development of the boys. Although the school is comparatively new as yet, it is fast making a name for itself as an institution where boys are taught to work, to play, and to live as Christian men should.

Champfleury—This is an institution for girls similar to that for boys at Charvieu. Originally started as a home for war orphans, it is now open to any worthy dependent girl. In addition to the regular school course, which carries the second year of high school, the girls are taught homemaking in all its aspects, including cooking, sewing, dress-making and millinery. In addition, they are taught embroidery, lace making, and the useful crafts. All the work of the home, except laundering, in which the girls assist, is done by the girls themselves, under the direction of competent instructors. Champfleury provides a helpful and wholesome Christian atmosphere for the girls and trains

them in the useful crafts for helpful and gainful living. Champfleury is a fine old French chateau of the 17th century. It was begun in 1620, the year the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. It is still in a fine state of preservation. It is surrounded by 64 acres of park and farm land of the Seine, near Poissy. It is only 16 miles from the gates of Paris, and can be reached by train or automobile in 45 minutes. We urge our American friends to visit Champfleury, not only to see the work that is being done, but to see the beauty of an old French estate that still maintains its ancient simplicity and charm. It is exceedingly attractive.

Grenoble—This is a home and school for girls, similar to Champfleury, but under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It is enough to say that Grenoble measures up in every way to the high standard of excellence universally maintained by the women of the church.

It can be truthfully asserted that our Methodist institutions, Charvieu, Champfleury and Grenoble, are among the best of their kind in France. They command the respect and confidence of the French people. They preach the gospel of reality, and perform a ministry of work that all can understand and admire. They are a credit not only to our denomination but to the Christian Church.

Social Centers

Denfert Rochereau—The Methodist Memorial in Paris is without doubt the best known community center in France. The Parisian press devoted more than twenty-four columns of their space to its actions in a period of six months. Its plant and equipment consists of a Gothic chapel, a social building, a gymnasium, and an apartment house for its workers. Almost every form of religious, social and recreational ministry is carried on at the memorial. Its doors are open from morning until night, seven days a week. Its activities and ministries are constant and continuous. Fully a thousand people pass under its portals every week during the fall, winter and spring seasons. Its social activities include classes in languages, music, vocal and instrumental, literature, and art. A reading room and library are main-

tained. As the center of the intellectual and social life of a large constituency, it ministers both to mind and spirit. Its work is directive and constructive. Its gymnasium has become a center of indoor recreation and sports. It is already the leading basketball court of Paris. Its director is also the director of the baseball league of the city. The memorial has made a large and distinct place for itself in the recreational life of the French capital. Standing in the midst of a great city, it is interpreting the mission and ministry of the Church of Christ unto the people.

Chateau-Thierry—When the war ended, the Methodists bought the old Elephant Hotel in Chateau-Thierry, and converted it into a center of social ministry, as a memorial to our American boys who fell in the memorable fight that turned the tide of battle and gave victory to the Allies. For nine years the Methodist Memorial has carried on its work of unselfish service in a community that was devastated by the war. It has been a center of light, leading and healing, without any distinction of creed, race or sect. Babies are cared for in the crèche, while the working mothers go out to earn their daily bread. Reading rooms and social rooms are open from morning until night. Books, magazines and periodicals are available for all who care to use them. Lectures, musicales, dramatics, assemblies, in fact everything that makes life richer and better, is a part of the program. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts make their home at the Memorial. Little children and older ones, young people and adults make it their home. It is the outstanding institution of Chateau-Thierry. More than 13,000 visitors, most Americans, visit the Memorial each year and inspect its work. It is probably the most widely known activity of Methodism outside of the United States. When our friends are in Chateau-Thierry they should visit the Memorial and see for themselves the work that is being done. It is known and loved by all. Le Croix de la Legion d'Honneur has been awarded to the director, Dr. J. S. Wadsworth, by the French Government.

Toulon—This French naval base in the Mediterranean is the center of a notable work for girls, young women and working mothers. It maintains a

hostel with dormitory privileges for working girls. Reading room and social rooms are open to all. Classes and clubs of every kind minister to the needs of young women, and provide them with wholesome social surroundings where they may escape the temptations of the street. An American cafeteria is also a part of the plant. Here girls may come and find wholesome food at cost and with it recreation rooms, where they are urged to rest, study or play as they choose. It is a genuine home of refuge for young women of modest means who wish to surround themselves with influences that make for clean and wholesome living.

In addition to the work for young women, Toulon has a crèche for working mothers, where they can bring their babies and have them cared for, while the mothers go out to earn their daily bread. A trained nurse and assistant are in constant attendance in the crèche, not only to care for the babies but to protect their health. A mothers' class is conducted, and mothers are taught how to care for the little ones. The crèche is one of those gentler ministries of which Jesus said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Le Croix Rousse, Lyons—What was a large cinema hall has been transformed into a chapel, a gymnasium, and a social center. It is located in one of the most thickly populated sections of Lyons. A varied program, adapted to the needs of the community, social, recreational and religious, is carried on by the pastors and volunteer workers. In addition, Le Croix Rousse has become the center of Christian life for a large immigrant population of Lyons. These activities so commended themselves to the Mayor of Lyons, a former Premier of France, that he endorsed the work with his presence and support.

Churches

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is not limited to institutions and social centers, though these bulk large in its program. And it may be said of them that nothing is doing more to commend the Methodist Church to the favorable attitude of the French than the social ministries. If we

are wise and patient we shall reap the evangelistic harvest of our social sowing. It will be a plentiful reaping and will abundantly repay the sowing.

We already have 17 regular stations with organized churches, and settled pastors as follows: Paris, Strasbourg, Colmar, Haguenau, Grenoble, Grezy, Albertville, Bourgneuf, Saint Alban, Lyons, Place Vendome, Le Croix Rousse, Charvieu, Toulon, La Sayne, Grasse, Ollioules and Cannes. In addition to these we have nine other out-appoint-

ments that are cared for from Haguenau, Albertville, Saint Alban, Lyons, and Toulon.

The number of our churches is not large and the membership is small as yet. But the opportunity for Methodism is great, just as soon as we have the leadership and the resources for expansion. In many respects, France is one of the most hopeful fields in Europe for Methodism. It will take time and money, strength and faith. But "in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

SPAIN MISSION

Reported by Bishop Edgar Blake

Our Methodist Episcopal Church has two centers of work in Spain, Alicante and Seville.

Alicante

This is a city of 60,000 population, located on the southeastern shore of Spain. It has excellent public buildings, but there is not a public school-house in the city. Nearly 30 years ago, Francisco Albricias opened a school for children in a tent on a vacant lot. He had no money and no resources, but his indomitable will and his faith in God. To-day he has two school buildings as fine, complete and adequate as any school buildings in Spain. He has a day school of nearly 600 pupils, of elementary and grammar grades, and a secondary school, which is unusual in Spain, of 40 students. Señor Albricias' "Model School" is probably one of the most successful and outstanding pieces of educational work of Methodism in Europe. It is a pity that our Methodist friends cannot visit Alicante, and see for themselves what can be accomplished under the most difficult condi-

tions by a man of intelligence and zeal when supported by a great Church.

In addition to the day school, we have an active church in Alicante and a Sunday school with an attendance of more than 700.

Seville

Here we have an active church, a Sunday school of 140 members, and a day school of more than 250 pupils. The day school could be made much larger; in fact, it was much larger. Four years ago it was nearly twice its present size, numerically. But our quarters were too small to accommodate so many children, and we had to dismiss nearly 200 pupils because we could not properly provide for them. Seville's need is an adequate school building. With such a building the only limit to the work would be the capacity of the plant.

So great is the interest of the Spanish masses in education, and so meager are the provisions of the state, that any Church that will, can have the children of Spain for the taking.

ITALY CONFERENCE

Reported by C. M. Ferreri.

This is how the work that we are accomplishing in Italy can be summed up:

Most Important Characteristics

These will be found—

In a slow and progressive work on the basis of a new program of con-

centration. In the reduction to a smaller number of our centers of evangelization in proportion to the means at our disposal. We have expanded our work too much and too quickly without having in advance assured the necessary means.

In a larger emphasis on the work of

personal character and on the work in the families.

In a revaluation of certain characteristics that are peculiar to Methodism as class meetings.

In an increased dignity and uniformity of the services in all the churches—including also the rural churches.

In a more energetic re-education of our brotherhood, and in a greater sense of responsibility for maintaining the entire expenses of the work by self-support.

In a progressive organization of the feminine forces in almost all the churches with evident financial and spiritual results.

Most Encouraging Results

These have come—

From an awakening noted among our congregation which feel a greater responsibility in the present hour of intense aggression on the part of those opposed to us.

From new possibilities for evangelization, offered by some churches, particularly among laborers. Special revival meetings have given, in some places, inspiring results.

Most Serious Difficulties

These have arisen—

From the atmosphere of suspicion created about us by the continual campaigns of anti-Protestants, and from fear because of which many friends have been taken away from the classes for professionalists and especially from the classes for public employees. And all this has happened particularly in the smaller centers.

From lack of means just in the moment of the greatest need. In fact, we had to reduce to half the number of pages of our weekly paper for adults, suppress all aid for travel expenses in the circuits, and stop all publications for propaganda which proved to be extremely useful to our work.

Greatest Encouragements

These have been offered us

Through the faithfulness shown by all our congregations in this critical hour.

Through the possibilities in some centers where there exists an inspiring vitality.

Through the responsiveness of the

women members to our appeals for increased activity and for greater sacrifices for the Church.

Through the financial contributions of our congregations. In spite of the economic crisis, through which the families suffer, they have increased their contributions to various collections. No circuit, in fact, has been suppressed after the latest cut in the appropriations, because the expenses that could no longer be taken care of by the Treasury, have been cared for by the churches themselves, with no easy sacrifice.

Through the sympathy that was shown toward us by many who look upon Protestantism in Italy as upon a divine leaven that can aspire great things in the religious life of the land. It is of small importance if all these classes of people do not attend our services and do not enroll themselves in the membership. They are, nevertheless, the centers from which new energy will be released, a power to transform the Italian Catholic world and to bring inspiration to the indifferent ones.

If Italian Methodism had a good press that could diffuse itself largely in the whole country, our influence could be enormous. But even with our reduced paper for adults and with our children's paper we are trying to penetrate into the families and into every place where it is hard to reach with words. About 3,000 copies monthly of the children's paper, and about 1,500 copies for the adults are accomplishing their silent work for evangelistic propaganda.

But who would want to judge Italian Methodism by simple and dry statistics? Who would dare to value Italian Protestantism by mere numbers? Only those who do not know the problems of this nation, which has been the cradle of a millenary civilization and which to-day still is at the head of every civil progress. It is the currents of thought that count, those that determine new orientations, new ways of life. It is from Italy that might go forth into Europe and from it to the whole world the word of peace and the constructive word of the most perfect form of social living, as well as might ring out from there another word: the tragical cry of retrogression and destruction. The greatest importance for all of Europe and for the entire world may lie in a

Christian evangelism, or in an unreligious and superstitious Italy. This is why Italy ought to be understood and helped more.

Venice Institute

This institution has suffered and is suffering because of the reduction in the appropriation; nevertheless, it is trying to conquer present difficulties and get ready for a better to-morrow.

The General Conference, held in Kansas City, as also other General Conferences, had an opportunity to admire, in the work done on the table and chair for the presiding officer (which are to-day in the American University) some fruits of the efficiency of the boys in wood carving. The printing, book-binding and shoemaking departments are developing nicely, and the work in horticulture has also been started. The band of the Collegio is considered good, and is used for public ceremonies; the works of the drawing department have been awarded a prize at a recent exposition. This is a very needy institution. If it could be placed on a more solid basis financially, it could produce still more important fruits. The main factor for success is there; let us hope that the other factor (money) will also come.

Casa Materna—Portici—Naples

This institution is also very well known in Italy as well as in America. Many are the friends who are interested in, and pray for, this work. This is our best school for boarding students of the elementary grade (both boys and girls), and also for day pupils. This year this work has been under an intense fire on the part of our opposers. From the pulpits of Catholic churches one hears preaching against the school, and a special indulgence has been promised to every good Catholic who would succeed in snatching away four girls from the Institute and School.

In the chapel where the director holds religious services each Sunday, the persecution is also felt. Processions pass in front of the door, where they halt in order to sing some special songs. When they find the door open, the more fervent ones enter and scatter anti-Protestant leaflets. In spite of all this, the public authorities acknowledge the philanthropic results of this insti-

tution and some of them frequently write words of praise about the school and participate in the festivals organized for special occasions.

American tourists passing nearby on their way to Pompeii are urged to stop and visit this institution.

Crandon Hall (International Institute for Girls)—(W. F. M. S.)

This is one of the gems of Italian Methodism. It is widely known among the best people of the capital city and all over Italy. Year by year it gathers the girls of eminent Italian families, and from the families of the foreign colonies. It is known and appreciated for its broadening school life, and for the music instruction, to which latter teachers of artistic reputation are consecrated. The religious character of the education is felt not only in the program of the school, but it is carefully followed up in order to help form Christian character of the highest type, thus making the women a helpful influence wherever they may go. The accommodations for the school have become really too small.

American Church on Via Firenze

Dr. John W. Maynard, the pastor, has made the American church a center for English-speaking sojourners in Rome. In its services on Sunday mornings it serves a two-fold purpose. For such as are looking for a service in English, it furnishes a much appreciated opportunity for worship. The congregation, whether larger or smaller, brings together people from all over the world. At one service there were represented 9 nationalities, 14 States of the Union, and 12 denominations. The other purpose is that of a medium of communication between our work and the traveling public. The multitudes who inquire about some feature of our work evince a widespread interest in what the Methodist Episcopal Church is doing in Italy. Dr. Maynard is constantly accompanying or directing people to Crandon Hall, our school for girls; or to the Collegio on Monte Mario.

On Sunday afternoons, and at other times during the week, Dr. and Mrs. Maynard entertain many visitors in their apartment in the Methodist headquarters, and not infrequently at such receptions, lectures and talks are given

concerning conditions in Italy and the work of the Church in Rome and the nation. Dr. Maynard has made a study of the topography and antiquities of Rome, and as time and opportunity permit, he is glad to share this knowledge with those who come with their inquiries.

COLLEGIO MONTE MARIO

Reported by S. W. Irwin, President

A Year of Growth

1928 was as good a year for the Collegio Monte Mario as the school has experienced since the beginning of the work on the hill in 1921. The school attendance crowded the buildings to the full. Scholarship standards were maintained at their usual high level, and students who took the required State examinations in the summer (as all students in private schools in certain promotion classes now do) were ranked among the first.

Building Character

The lectures on physical culture and health questions given as a personal contribution to the work by a city doctor, were greatly appreciated by the student body. A course in moral and spiritual inspiration was given during the fall term by Dr. Alfredo Tagliatale of the Theological Seminary.

Varied Programs

The closing exercises of the summer were attended by a great gathering of interested parents and friends. An address on "Balanced Personality" was made by the president of the school. After a few words in English addressed to the American friends present, Dr. Irwin spoke throughout in the Italian language. Among items of the program were selections by the school band; two acts of the "Merchant of Venice" were given by boys chosen from the high school and junior college departments. An American Vice-Consul who was present said: "As the program has appealed to the friends gathered to hear it, so the work of the school in general is appreciated in a constantly widening circle. Monte Mario has a distinct appeal."

Through the school term the boys of the Collegio took part in several events of national significance and within the

school borders observed flag salute, tree planting, the battle for grain, rice day, and other special programs. The Christmas festival was a marked success. A school periodical is being maintained.

Directed Athletics

The play hours have received some added care at the school. Elliott J. Taylor, a graduate of the College of the Pacific, during the fall term gave special instruction in athletic games. The basketball and football teams have met several other institutions in successful competition. Besides this close and helpful touch with the boys, Mr. Taylor was in charge of the American Church and filled its pulpit for a period of more than four months during the absence of Dr. Irwin, who had assumed the work while the regular pastor, Dr. J. W. Maynard, was in America. For a period of nine months the work of the American Church was under the direction of the Collegio, and the boys took much active part.

Extended Helpfulness

Besides the regular school work extending from elementary to junior college, inclusive, six young men registered in courses in the University of Rome, lived at the Collegio, doing some work as monitors, thus making their own study possible.

New Building

During the year full work on the new Collegio building was begun and with the close of 1928 the structure was well along. It will be finished with the summer ahead and will afford class room for 250 boys. This new building is situated somewhat lower on the slope of the hill than the present group. The site on the summit of the hill alone did not afford sufficient space for development. The lower point will be readily approachable by students from the city without the use of the autobus. The structure is of reinforced concrete with walls of brick and tufa stone. A fine portico looks out on the great and growing city below. The former school building will be used as a dormitory.

Competent Direction

Through the months of the fall, during the absence of the president in America, the Italian Director, Professor Giovanni Terzano, carried on the school

with the fine group of teachers. Professor Terzano was prepared for his work largely in America. He is in a very special way adapted to the Italian Collegio task.

The School's Ideal

The Collegio still holds to its central faith, that its ideal should be to produce manly Christian character for the Kingdom's sake.

JUGO SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by John Jacob, Superintendent

Important Events

The outstanding event of this year has been the beginning of the Deaconess work. There are now five probationers under instruction, this being a special department of our Training School at Novi Sad.

The increase in membership is encouraging. The statistics show a total increase of 81, so that there are now 2,199 Methodists.

Invitations are urgent to go into new places. It is impossible to accept these openings on account of lack of money. The abandoned Western District appeals once more to our love and self-sacrifice and is looking for a servant of God who is ready to proclaim the message of salvation. The entire western part of this country is Roman Catholic and only a few Protestants are found in a small number of towns.

The Young Women's Societies deserve mention. They are of great assistance in raising money to carry on the work. In many places they do some sort of

needle-work which they sell, and with the proceeds help pay the support of the pastor.

The young people held their conventions again this year: one for the Backa and the other for the Banat. In the south, political conditions prevent the holding of any kind of Conferences. These conventions always serve as a stimulus to our young people in their church work.

This is the eighth year of our school at Novi Sad in which we have a commercial course and language courses in English, Serbian, French and German. Music is particularly emphasized.

There are twelve children in the small Home for Orphans in Srbobran. Great interest in this type of work is shown among our own people, and it is recognized by the public authorities.

We are publishing monthly, 500 copies of the Serbian "Put zivota"—"The Way of Life." This is the only Protestant paper in Serbian published in this country.

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by E. E. Count, Superintendent

Died September 23, 1928

Geography—History

Recent experience justifies a short lesson in European geography. The southeastern section of the continent of Europe ends in a peninsula, formed by the waters of five seas and two straits. These seas have figured more prominently in the world's history than any others on the earth's surface. A similar thing can be said of the straits. They conjointly describe the Balkan peninsula. Within this section of the world, not quite the size of the combined territory of Texas, Oklahoma and New Jersey, there are crowded three kingdoms, two republics, and all that is left of Turkey in Europe. The most

central of these political powers is Bulgaria. The Balkan mountains which give the name to the peninsula and these "states," run through Bulgaria directly east and west, dividing this kingdom into two nearly equal divisions, making North and South Bulgaria.

If a catalogue of names made interesting reading, I would cite the names of the seas and straits and the political powers, for I am convinced, that even among the intelligence of Americans there is not one in 50 that is acquainted with these historic and geographic facts; nor does the average Methodist know that in every part of northern

Bulgaria there are Methodist churches, constituting virtually the only evangelical force preaching the gospel in that part of Bulgaria. Neither does he know that we have Methodist churches in Macedonia—a name that got caught in the warp and woof of Biblical literature in St. Paul's day and has not lost its geographic hold since. The echoes of what St. Paul heard are still reverberating there.

A delegate, addressing the last General Conference, in trying to show the need of more aggressive work for the Kingdom of God in the Balkan territory, because of its strategic position in relation to the peace of the world, said: "More wars have originated in that peninsula than in any other part of the world." This is not the place to give the numerous and striking reasons for this historic situation. Suffice it to say that students of history and of the present world situation hold it to be true. No one living in the Balkans and observant of the maneuvering of the political interests can fail to be impressed with the gravity of the situation.

Four Trying Years

In the center of a situation like this, stands a group of evangelicals trying to do one thing. They are possessed with the idea that the building up of the Kingdom of God in this territory would be a strong factor in preserving the peace of the world. The Methodists have been trying to meet their share of the responsibility. But the last four years have been the most depressing for many years. Four years ago, the group of workers of the Bulgaria Mission looked forward with the expectation of an era of blessing and success such as had not visited the Mission for years. Then came the announcement that 50 per cent of the help usually given for the work must be cut off. It was a forced "cut" because of the failure of the Church to respond to the needs of the work. It was simply tragic. We were inadequately manned. Our equipment was inadequate. Humanly speaking it seemed like a death blow to the Mission. Plans begun were paralyzed. Workers and preachers were dismissed. It was a dark hour. We felt it more than words can describe.

This little bit of history with its discouraging outlook at the beginning of the quadrennium just closing, is cited as a background for the work as it is. There has not been an hour during these four years when the hampering effect of the blighting "cut" has not been felt.

An Unfinished Building

In the province of Rustchuk there is a group of 10 villages varying from four to eight miles apart. In many of them there is not even an Orthodox or, as the name would be better understood, a Greek Catholic Church. In the center of this group, or easily accessible to the other villages, is a village called Hotanza. The Methodists have a church or place of worship there and have long since outgrown the building. It has been in such bad condition, because of age, that constant repairing hardly makes it safe for worship. But no other building was available. The members of the church at last got together, and in the winter time these farmer peasants dragged the stones for building from a quarry many miles distant and purchasing the right from the village. In the early autumn and late spring they dug the cellar, made the bricks and began the construction of the building. They spent their own financial contribution and gave more labor. The walls were halfway up. Building materials are expensive in that country. They had hopes of outside aid. The "cut" prevented their fruition. There the incomplete walls stand, a monument to blasted hopes.

Another Building Waiting

We have another case like this among a settlement of Czechs who migrated to Bulgaria 30 years ago. They came without pastor or priest. They were godless in life and conduct. A Methodist pastor went into their midst. Revival services were held. Virtually a whole community was converted. It was a miracle of transformation. With only a little help from the Mission, they built a small chapel for themselves, with mud walls, mud floor and straw roof. Having completely outgrown that, they decided to build a larger and more substantial building. By quarrying stone from a distant hill and hauling it miles to the village, and by giving

their own labor under the direction of a skilled mechanic, they thought they would be able to erect a building suitable for the needs of the community. After giving all that they could, \$1,000 was needed to complete the work, with the expectation that the property would then be passed over to the Board of Foreign Missions free of debt. The Board granted the use of the gain in exchange which had accrued during the war. Then came the "cut." And this money had to be used for other purposes. In the corner of the large lot, granted to this people by the government, in the center of which is the little mud chapel that will not accommodate the people that desire to hear the gospel, are piles of stone, awaiting a little money from some outside source, to be used in completing the building.

Lovetch School (W. F. M. S.)

In Lovetch is the school of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It is a gymnasium (high school) for girls. In June 1927, it was officially recognized by the government. This marks a new epoch in the history of the school. It now has the same official standing as other government gymnasiums of the country. It is unique in this, namely, that it is the only evangelical school in northern Bulgaria. It is likewise the only Mission school in all Bulgaria. A year ago two new and commodious buildings were added to the equipment of the school: the one a dormitory and the other for class rooms and administration. Two hundred and twenty girls are now boarders within its walls. So carefully guarded are the students from the evil influences that sometimes surround the youth of the country, that the village priests of the Orthodox Church in three of the villages besought the school to take their daughters into the institution. There are, therefore, in the school to-day three daughters of the priests of the Orthodox Church.

Church Adjustments

This success of the school has rendered the church building of Lovetch far too small to accommodate the audience. Probably nine-tenths of the students are members of the Orthodox Church. They greatly enjoy, however, the evangelical service. The Methodist

pastor has been trained in the best institutions of America, and hence is as well prepared as pastors in this country. The girls do not wish to miss the sermons, but only half of the students can be accommodated. Standing room only is a weekly occurrence. On the occasion of the preaching of the baccalaureate sermon, the missionary announced as his text: "Behold I have set before thee an open door." Then the door was virtually slammed in the face of 60 of their schoolmates. There was no room for them. This is a weekly occurrence. Ninety per cent of the students are "Orthodox." They are privileged to attend the services of the Greek Catholic persuasion if they choose. It is a rare thing when one of them so chooses. They consider it an affliction when they are not permitted to attend the Sunday services of our church. But this not all of them are able to do, at any one service, for lack of room.

The missionaries on the field have felt keenly this embarrassment of success. Success will go on. The embarrassment must be relieved. Having sought and obtained the cooperation of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Board of Foreign Missions, relief seems to be in sight. The Woman's Society is cramped for lack of room. The church property of the Board adjoins that of the other. An equitable transfer has been arranged, whereby the Woman's Society has taken over the property of the Board, and with the proceeds the Board has secured the property in the center of the town, where it is hoped to build a church large enough to accommodate the demands of the flourishing school. At the same time there will be opportunity for the townspeople to worship.

National Leadership

I have now been connected with the Bulgaria Mission Conference for more than 20 years. During that time we have never come up to the end of a quadrennium, when the future was so bright with indications of success. The personnel of the workers is rapidly changing. The young men who have felt the call of God to enter the ministry of our Church in Bulgaria this last four years, are as promising as the young men that annually knock at

the doors of the Conferences in America. After finishing the national gymnasium—a very stiff course in mental discipline—they are sent up into Europe to prepare for the ministry in one of our theological schools, mostly under Methodist auspices. They are chosen because of their ability and consecration. Some of them have attained high places in religious leadership among the evangelical forces. With

such a leadership the evangelical cause has a bright future. The three largest churches have become self-supporting. Others will no doubt soon follow. Two features we are constantly keeping prominently in the minds of our pastors. They are evangelism and self-support. The pastors report increased attendance, increase of membership and increase of interest in all departments of the work.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by E. F. Frease, Superintendent

EUROPEAN WORK

Algiers

Central Church—The work here continues rather slowly, under unfavorable conditions, leading to individual additions to membership, few in number, but choice in quality. The worship services are appreciated and followed with interest. The evangelical spirit of Methodism is welcomed with sympathy and extends its radiating influence by means of preaching and by the circulation of our paper, "Evangel and Progress." We are still without the use of the basement under the church. In this way one-half of our activity is broken.

The Annex at La Redoute—"The Open Air Villa," with its evangelistic meetings, crèche, Thursday school and Boy Scout groups, forms an interesting center of work.

Evangelistic Work Among European Women and Girls—Miss Anderson writes: "The past year has been one of 'consolidation' rather than 'extension.' The meetings for women, especially, have been more regularly attended than of late years, and are marked by a deeper interest in spiritual things and a spirit of fellowship which are most encouraging.

Evening meetings have been held from time to time, with the help of our French pastors, the women and girls preparing a little musical program and inviting their men folk, thus bringing them under the sound of the gospel message.

"We are succeeding gradually in the effort to draw the attention of our people toward the church as a center. The girls of both sections (Rovigo and

Belcourt) now meet in the vestry of the church once a fortnight and remain, after their own Bible class, to the evangelistic service held by the pastor.

"The organization of a small group of 'Scouts' and 'Wolf Clubs' is apparently helping to solve the problem of what to do with our boys.' The timely assistance of a French friend is doing much to consolidate the work among children and to meet the ever urgent need of more and more house to house visiting, our conviction deepening with passing years that it is 'one by one' that souls are reached."

French University Student Work—The Misses Van Dyne write: "The demand for a student home grows more insistent with each year, and we are compelled to rent two rooms of a neighbor in an adjoining apartment for four more students whom we could not refuse. This gives us a student family representing all the departments of the University: medicine, pharmacy, law and letters. As yet there is no hostel or home for young women coming from Morocco, Tunisia and the interior of Algeria to study in the University here, the only Government University for all this great territory.

"We feel there is an opportunity here for a great student movement, and we have been linking up the students with the French branch of the World Student Christian Federation to that end. The Christmas and Passion Week Camps, with Morning Watch, Bible Study and the Evening Meditation Hour, in which students are participating more and more, have been gradually preparing the way for the coming of a Federation leader from France. What a wonderful privilege to be able

to 'go apart' with this group of picked girls to think thoughts together, for a whole week, the two greatest themes in Christianity—the Cradle and the Cross! A professor who was brought into touch with the students in the spiritual atmosphere of Easter Camp had a new vision of the larger opportunity of service that could be hers, and she has since opened her home and her heart to the students, receiving the Federation Bible Study group regularly in her apartment.

"A further impetus has come to the Algiers Federation group through the participation, for the first time, of two delegates from Algiers in a recent Congress held in Liverpool, England, where 2,000 students from 38 different countries met together to study God's plan for the world. We feel that the Master is occupying himself with the student work here, and preparing a great movement for which we covet your prayers."

Bab-el-Oued Church—Mr. Delpy reports: "We note indeed evident progress in all the branches of our work. The services for worship on Sunday morning are regularly followed. One Communion Service gathered 27 communicants, all laity. The evangelistic meetings have been blessed. Souls have arrived at the knowledge of salvation. The young people, well organized, meet twice a month. We have had as many as 25 young men and young women.

"**Boy Scouts**—Our church group is very prosperous. Our influence reaches 30 children from 12 to 16 years, and 38 younger children. The Thursday and Sunday Schools feel the effect of the success of the Scout movement.

"Besides a meeting for young men on Wednesdays which aims at sanctification, the musicians meet on Fridays for choir practice in view of the Sunday services. The church members and adherents meet on Saturday evening for prayer. On Mondays we gather ten prospective and new members 'on trial' to study the Membership Manual.

"**Christian Giving**—Outside of the sum apportioned to us to raise, we have collected more than a thousand francs with a view to embellishing our hall. The Church is in a period of constant growth."

Constantine

European Church—Mr. Bardet re-

ports: "The services for worship and the gospel meetings have been well attended. We hope soon to receive some new members on trial. Miss Webb and Miss Narbeth have offered us their house, Rue Perrigaux, for meetings. We have accepted and have several times preached to appreciative audiences.

"**Young People**—The different branches, the Thursday and Sunday schools, Young Women's Christian Association, develop visibly. Mr. René Morin, having finished his military service, leads our group of Boy Scouts, which has passed through a critical period from loss of leaders. This group, as now organized, numbers fifteen scouts.

"**Visits**—This indispensable part of the work continues to give us much encouragement. We have by this means reached several new persons and created a current of sympathy in favor of the work. My wife is warmly welcomed in certain Jewish families, where she reads the Word of God and prays. Several children of two of these families are in our Thursday and Sunday schools.

"**Sale**—Our annual sale brought in 3,000 francs after deduction of expenses, which were 2,500 francs.

"**Christmas Fete**—Our large social hall was packed to capacity. More than 400 people were present."

Oran

Church and Work—Mr. Girardin writes: "The Sunday services, morning and afternoon, and week night services, have been well attended both at Oran and at St. Eugene. All our parishioners earnestly desire the building so long expected. We have received ten members on trial. One a Spaniard, who speaks frequently at our annex of St. Eugene. Two of the members received, a Jewess and her niece, were also baptized. At one service five converted Israelites took the Communion. Recently we had ten Jews at one of our meetings. Their presence is significant, especially for those working among this people.

"**Epworth League**—Several of the young people decided for Christ this year. Besides, the spiritual, the social, missionary and recreational sides have their place.

"**Temperance**—During the recent elec-

tion anti-alcoholic posters were exhibited throughout the city. Letters expounding the principles of our League were sent to the candidates and the papers.

"Tuberculosis—Recently, Mlle. Girardin, diploma nurse, gave a lecture on the fight against tuberculosis. A collection of 151 francs was taken up on behalf of the anti-tuberculosis dispensary.

"Vacation School—Mlle. Place has maintained for four successive years a vacation school from the 15th of June to the 15th of September. This is truly a seed plot for our Sunday and Thursday schools, and a valuable aid to our evangelistic work. Last year the work had to be limited to 80 children for want of personnel and place. The general subject was 'The Children of the Bible.'

"Sunday School—It is difficult to obtain the children on Sunday mornings. It is the general cleaning day for the poor, and the time of music lessons for others. Twenty children gather at the central hall and fifteen at St. Eugene.

"Thursday School—Forty or fifty boys and girls come on Thursday afternoons. Mr. Bloch takes the boys, Mlle. Place the girls. Bible lessons and expression work interest the children.

"There are 25 regular pupils at St. Eugene. The anti-Protestant feeling is strong in this suburb.

"Daily Class—At the close of the school each day Mlle. Place gathers 15 to 20 children, supervising their home lessons. They also learn new hymns and prepare for the fetes.

"Scouts and Girl Guides—By this means we succeed in maintaining the contact with the former pupils of our Thursday schools. Three of the Girl Guides are members on trial and others would join us if permitted by their parents to do so.

"Visits are made to the parents, and tracts are distributed. The sick are also visited by Mlle. Place. The amount raised last year by the Church was 5,071 francs."

Sousse

European Church and Work—Mr. Chappius reports: "The meetings have been less well attended this year, but a deeper spiritual work has been accomplished.

"Services for Worship and Gospel Meetings—We have to note this year two interesting conversions among the soldiers.

"One was a German soldier of the Foreign Legion, a victim to drink. After many struggles and many falls this soldier came to the Cross, seeking aid and humbling himself.

"The other, a legionary of English origin, had studied to become an engineer. He was an unbeliever, but had been seeking the Truth for a long time. He attended some of the meetings, and I had some private conversations with him. Wounded by the kick of a horse, he was taken to the hospital, and there he found his Saviour. His moral sufferings had made him wish for death. One night, unable to sleep, he read in a book I had loaned him, this verse, 'I am the Light.' These words were a revelation to him. Ashamed of his unbelief, he sought pardon, the Light entered into his soul. The next day, full of joy, he repeated to all who visited him, 'I believe.'

"For a year now I have visited the Protestant legionaries at Sidi-el-Hani, 40 kilometers from Sousse. Once a month I hold a meeting there for a score of soldiers. Our Christmas fete there was quite successful. Twenty-six legionaries came to the Lord's table.

"The prayer meeting at Sousse is regularly held with an average attendance of 17.

"Young People's League—Our Young People's League maintains its vigor. Several members have given very interesting talks during the year."

Tunis

European Church and Work—Mr. Benezet writes: "At the end of this year devoted entirely to the preaching of the gospel at Tunis, we thank God for his manifest protection and blessings. We feel how very necessary and urgent is this work of salvation and spiritual renewal which we have undertaken.

"We will not repeat what is already known on the subject of the necessity for our work in such a center as this to have an adequate equipment. If we have no guns, said a peasant of Vendee, we will use our scythes. The scythes become notched, sometimes striking against the hard envelop of the enemies

of our work, but the divine Whether never fails us. 'My grace is sufficient, my force is made perfect in weakness.' This we have experienced right through this year. We have had to change tactics sometimes, for in this crossroad center of Tunis it is necessary to use much tact and never forget the lessons of the experiences we have made to our hurt. Our work has had its successes and its reverses, but our activity, unhindered in spite of sickness, ends in a net gain in the attendance at the meetings, as well as by the number of our adherents and earnest sympathizers with our work and the spiritual influence gained, which influence no statistics can express.

"Our hall is not remarkable for its appearance, and some persons who now follow our meetings were hindered from coming before because they had been told that we did not preach Jesus Christ. As Nathaniel, who despised Nazareth, they came and saw, and, without doubt, because there was no guile in them, they believed.

"The new Sewing Guild, with which Mlle. Guidici is occupied, follows its normal course. The fetes at the end of the year have shown the progress made by the girls.

"We have formed a Young Women's Christian Association, which fills the spiritual needs of the European young women. Young girls of all denominations belong to it. This helps to make us known and is an efficient aid for the work of God in general and for our work in particular."

ARAB AND KABYLE WORK

Algiers

Native Town Church and Work—Mr. Villon states: "Meetings, classes and worship. It is interesting to notice the spirit of emulation among our children to arrive first with the highest number of points. The older children take an even greater share of responsibility and help both to maintain order and to ensure the proper working of the classes. The progress among the native children is remarkable this year. Four girls and two boys were able to obtain the number of points fixed to allow them to be present at the Christmas fete.

"An elderly lady, speaking to me recently about her daughter, who had

given her much cause for anxiety, said: 'My daughter is now kind and good. She bought a Bible and, instead of going out, she reads it and explains it to us every evening there is no meeting.'

"Hostel for Young Men—Our 'Home,' for young men continues to rejoice our hearts. Those who leave us do not forget the Rue Marengo, and send us news of themselves, or come to see us when in the town. The two groups—students and working lads—get along very well together, and we have never to intervene to make peace.

"Deceased—Death has come and knocked at our door, taking from us our dear brother El Hadi, baptized last year. He was an attendant in the Civilian Hospital, and was carried off by tuberculosis, contracted in caring for the sick. Up to his last moments he rendered a marvelous testimony of Christian faith and love. Very sick himself, he never hesitated to get up in answer to the call of those who were suffering. As one of the daily papers said of him, he had made of his profession a veritable priesthood. He knew he was going to his heavenly Father, and half an hour before his departure, seizing the hand of an attendant, he said, 'I am a Christian, I am a Christian.' We were able, after fulfilling certain formalities with the authorities, to bury him as a Christian.

"Circulation of Literature—This year several hundreds of gospels have been sold and several thousands of tracts also. Periodicals, such as "The Rainbow," and other publications, have been distributed in letter boxes. Some have been given at the request of people interested."

Constantine

Arab Church Work—Mr. Robb writes: "We are seeking to get into vital touch with both Arab and Jew in this important city of Constantine. Every Sunday afternoon the Arab Church meets at 3 o'clock. A few men and women come, besides the boys and girls at the Homes. A boys' class on Thursday morning gives us encouragement.

"The Bible Depot gives us a real foothold in the Arab town and is a center of influence. Passersby enter and most encouraging conversations ensue. The afternoons see us in the Arab town, going from shop to shop with our books.

Often we get into an Arab café where from ten to thirty men will be gathered. This gives us a fine opportunity to read with them and explain our message, then sell our books. We have had many interesting conversations with men in their shops. Sometimes they would ask us to sit down while they brought coffee.

"Once a week we go to the surrounding villages. We have been very much encouraged on these occasions. Here is an example. Hamma is a village some six miles from Constantine. At its Arab café we find about a dozen men. We take our seat beside them in the nice sunshine and order our two coffees. This gives us the right to the seats on which we sit. They inquire about our books, so we read to them the story of the Good Samaritan and interpret the Master's message in the light of this beautiful parable. All listen with deepest interest and the only man who can read hastens to buy the gospel in which the story is to be found. Immediately he gets into a corner to read it again for himself. In many cases books and portions are sold and carried to other towns and villages. There is much to be done by the spread of the Scriptures and good books."

Evangelistic Work—Miss Webb reports: "The progress of the evangelistic work has been much the same as in other years—classes, visiting in the houses, care of children and medical help. In the early part of the year I was called to Il Maten, and during my absence of two months, some of the classes were continued and carried on by one of the exhorters, Madame Djezzar, assisted by two of the elder girls from the Home.

"In the late summer Miss Loveless and I went into some of the country settlements and were able to bring relief to several very sick people. A great welcome always awaits us on these visits, and we look forward to the possibility of regular itineration.

"The town work responded in October and we had a good rally of children to the various classes.

"We were heartened at this time by the return of Miss Narbeth from her furlough, and her coming to the evangelistic work was most opportune. During her stay in the States, Miss Narbeth had the joy of securing a gift

which enabled us to buy the premises in which we are working at present, and which we are developing into a neighborhood house. Since the purchase, the necessary cleaning, repairs, alterations and further cleaning have had to be done, and much time and strength have been consecrated to that work. In addition to the Arab work, the house is also a useful factor in the French work, providing as it does a center for evening meetings.

"A small house was offered us in the village of Sidi Mabrouk, and as we had been desirous of opening work there to follow up our visiting, we were glad to accept the offer. A splendid group of boys and girls await our weekly visits, and we are beset with requests to give elementary teaching to the boys."

Fort National and Region

Mr. Blackmore writes: "At the last Conference our work in the Kabylas for the year was included in one district. Our personnel, even more skeleton-like, has all it can do just to keep things going. This means great waste in obtaining and conserving results. To obtain converts, though hard, is not our hardest task. To build up Christian character is harder work and takes up much more time. For that we must have more European personnel, well grounded in Christian life and doctrine, until we have more advanced Kabyle workers.

"In the last month of the year we had our first district meeting at Sidi Aich. During the sessions we had an inauguration service for the newly built hall in which the meeting was held.

"In Grande Kabylie, at Fort National, we are just carrying on. The lack of a second missionary in this part is a great handicap. Doors are wide open, Kabyles and Europeans are well disposed toward us, but it is impossible for one man to cover all the ground satisfactorily, with the result that trying to do a little all round, nothing gets properly done. At Agouni Bourar the classes are doing well, and our position in that fanatical center is constantly improving.

"At Fort National we are beginning a new form of social help for the women, trying out and operating an improved kind of handloom by which we hope to enable the native women to earn three

times as much as at present, turning out more tissues, and thus furnishing a whole circle of women with work in preparing the wool. Mrs. Blackmore is giving much time to this new effort.

"In the Ouadhias tribe our work has been sorely tried during the year. Last April, Jules Zeddarn, our preacher (blind) in the Ouadhias, accidentally shot his eldest sister. Fear as to the result appears to have led him to yield to entreaties to hide the affair. But it leaked out, and Zeddarn was put in prison under a charge of murder, and after eight months is still there, the case not having yet been tried. Certain aspects of the Zeddarn case are very informing for us missionaries. But in view of the incidents leading up to this fatal shooting, the Kabyle villagers take their own view of the case, and see God's hand in it, so that in their eyes the Mission does not appear to have lost in prestige. On the contrary, they seem to think that God is watching over our interests.

"Mesdemoiselles Rambaud and Girard have had to come through many difficulties. The latter kept on her girls' school and did well. She, unfortunately, has left us now, as she was much needed at home. Mlle. Rambaud is maintaining her magnificent spirit of sacrificial labor in many ways, medical, classes, practical manual work, etc.

"For the future, seeing the importance and peculiar difficulties of that post, I would urge our Mission to put there a capable French missionary couple. Especially in view of the further development there by the construction of the dispensary down at the Ouadhias market center, the fruit of Miss Georgiana Such's constant effort, and which should be in operation by next spring."

II Maten

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society workers report: "That the girls' day school was going well, with 30 pupils in attendance. The teaching program is divided between ordinary lessons and the learning of manual arts. A native woman teaches the latter. The girls are becoming easier to manage. Mlle. Chevrin is encouraged.

"The medical work there has been reopened, and the Doctor visits again as formerly. Mlle. Annen says that an average of forty sick persons come on

medicine days. She reports that two Kabyle women are ready for baptism.

"Said Abouadaou reports on the work among the men and boys. The classes for the latter are kept up regularly three times a week, but our brother laments the fact that they do not obtain conversions. Rabbiah, his co-worker, and he visits some villages each week, and are well received. The religious services held among the sick who come for medicines are encouraging."

Sidi Aich

Mr. and Mrs. Rochedieu were compelled to leave the field for health reasons. (See report of Sidi Aich Industrial School under Institutions).

Sousse

Arab Work—Mr. Lochhead writes: "I find it extremely difficult to write a report for 1928. For the first four months of the year we were in charge of the Arab Boys' Home in Constantine. Then in May we removed to the apartment which Mr. Smith vacated when he returned to Algiers, and I became responsible for the Arab Church and evangelistic work, Mr. Douglas taking over the direction of the Boys' Home.

"After our summer holiday we came to Sousse in September to direct the Arab work. We have been much hindered through the serious illness of our daughter Rhoda. We were all looking forward to an extension of the work in Sousse and neighborhood. The opportunities for work are boundless, and if ever it was true of a mission field, it is of this one, that the harvest is great and the laborers are few. Our faithful native brother, Sidi Abdelwahad, has been assiduous in his attendance at our Bible Depot, where he has daily opportunities for preaching to the twos and threes who come to speak with him and ask questions. We had hoped to open two out-stations where we intended beginning medical work and preaching, but owing to my daughter, Dr. Rhoda's illness, this has had to be delayed in the meantime."

Arab Medical and Evangelistic Work—Miss Marjorie Lochhead reports for herself and her sister, Dr. Lochhead, who is ill: "The number of patients at the dispensary has steadily increased.

We have been having from 20 to 30 each morning. Sometimes as many as 50, and with our limited accommodation it is difficult to cope with so many at a time. Thus, needing more assistance, we asked Madame Boukhechem to come and help us in the mornings. The women generally come in groups from the villages or nomad tents away out in the country, and wait until each member of the group they belong to is ready to come away. Madame Roukhechem and I speak to the different groups in the dispensary or in the waiting room.

"We have had many interesting cases, among them that of a woman whom we mentioned in our report last year as showing much interest in the gospel, the eldest of a rich man's three wives. She fell ill last spring and wished to come to stay with us, as she refused to go into any hospital here. Her husband expostulated with her over her desire to come to us and said to her, 'What will our friends say if you accept these people's religion?' She said to him, 'You may do as you like, but I wish to go to them.' Having no hospital, it was impossible for us to take her in, but the Rev. and Madame Boukhechem very kindly did so, although it meant a lot of work, which they cheerfully did, and we are sure they were a blessing to the woman, who was with them for six weeks.

"One morning a girl arrived on a donkey with her sister. The girl was very ill with pneumonia, and if we had had a hospital we could have taken her in. She came from a little group of huts about three kilometers from Sousse, and we had to send her back, with instructions to the sister as to how to nurse her. We visited this girl two or three times, but it was a long hot walk, and we wished so much that we could have seen her lying in a clean hospital bed, instead of on the hard floor, almost devoured by flies. She has recovered, and both she and her sister have shown a very grateful spirit for the little we did for them.

"Almost all the summer we were able to continue our little Arabic meeting on Sunday afternoons, and had with us Mr. and Mrs. Long, from Kairouan, who were a few months in Sousse, and occasionally two or three Arab women they had with them."

Tunis

Arab Church and Evangelistic Work—Mr. Kiser reports: "The work in Tunis has suffered this year from lack of personnel. We have had too many things on hand, and have not been able to give the necessary time to this branch of the work. There is a good spirit in the Sunday morning services which have been conducted regularly. The Union Sunday school with the French Church is an important branch of the work. The Sunday afternoon evangelistic meetings have been very interesting. We always have from twelve to fifteen men at these meetings, sometimes more. They generally listen very well, and we have a good opportunity to present the gospel.

"We have organized the young Arabs who have made a profession of being Christians, into a league, which meets every Thursday evening for study and discussion of biblical and other subjects. Special speakers have addressed us at other times. We have twenty members who pay their dues, a number of whom are baptized. The League is planning to emphasize colportage as one line of its activity. Sidi Beddai and Sidi Ben Taib take an active part in these different activities. Sidi Beddai is at the Bible Depot regularly, where he has many opportunities of speaking with men.

"At our Christmas program a collection was taken for the work of a missionary among the Armenians. This missionary is of the society represented by Misses Macusson, Nyberg and Karen." The collection amounted to 1,112 francs.

Arab Evangelism (Women and Girls)—Miss Marcussen writes: "The past year has marked some progress in the work among Moslem women and children. The Arab House occupied by the Mission serves as a center for our work among women. Madame Kallel's devoted work among the girls and the women, as well as her Christian life, gives much hope for the future. The classes for manual work are held every day, except Friday, the number of little girls increases as well as in the Sunday school. In visiting the women in their homes we have found certain young women pupils or teachers in schools for Moslem girls whom we have received in our Home.

"At Bizerte the Christian friends welcome us at our monthly visits.

"The question of the emancipation of the Moslem woman seems to be much to the front in Tunis. In the past, certain Arab women had meetings among themselves to discuss the question of liberty of the Moslem woman, but quite recently a Madame M. made with uncovered face at the 'Palace of French Societies' an intelligent and courageous plea in favor of the suppression of the veil, the elementary step in the emancipation of the Moslem woman, before an audience of over a thousand persons, among whom were sixty to eighty veiled Moslem women sprinkled about among the audience. What can we do to show them that in the Gospel of Christ is found true liberty?"

HOMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Algiers

Mr. Smith reports the number of boys in the Home is the same as last year—40. They are the same boys as last year.

Church Relationship—Ten are members of the Church in full relation, eight are members on trial. All these have been baptized.

Religious Instruction—There is a spirit of reverent attention in the meetings for worship and religious instruction. Most of the boys seem susceptible to religious and moral teaching. They are divided into two Sunday School departments with a total of six classes.

School Work—All, except four who are at work, go to the Government schools. Two are at the Lyceé, or High School, two in the Complementary Course, five in the Certificate Class. During the year only one presented himself for the Primary School Certificate. He passed. This year, five are preparing for it.

Manual Work—All have a certain portion of manual work each day, and especially on Thursdays, the weekly holiday. They have a certain amount of home lessons to do each evening, so that the time for manual training is limited. During the summer the older boys worked hard in the garden and generally with a good spirit.

Special needs—One long felt need is that of a sports leader who could also

organize the lads into Boy Scout groups. They are in sufficient number to be organized independently of outside groups, and during the summer could camp in the Home grounds. Organized play and team discipline has a great role to play in moral education.

General Remarks—From my experience in this and the Constantine Home, I believe that it is of the utmost importance to carry on an intensive evangelistic work in the regions from which we draw our boys. This will ensure a better selection from among those who are already influenced by Christianity, and the work of the Homes will contribute together with the evangelistic work to build up a Christian community. This can be seen already to some extent in the close relation which exists between the Algiers Boys' Home and three stations, especially in Kabylia: Les Ouadhias, in the Fort National Region, has furnished 18 of our boys in the Home at present; five are from the Il Maten and Sidi Aich region, nine from Djemaa Sahridj, a station worked by another Mission.

Algiers Girls Home and Il Maten Work—Miss Smith and Miss Welch report: "The report for 1928 calls for thanksgiving. God's mercy has been over us all the year through.

"Three girls, two of them Kabyles, have been training as hospital nurses in France.

"The care of the work at Il Maten has fallen heavily on us during Miss Robinson's 15 months' absence, but all goes well. The Girls' Day School is full. During the cold months the children have a mid-day meal, the funds being found by the members of the Home Missionary Society, founded this year at 'Les Aiglons' by Miss Wysner. Mlle. Chevrin is selling 'raffia' and knitting done by her pupils. Mlle. Anen's village work and classes at the station have kept up. The money needed comes in from unexpected quarters, and we are preparing to welcome back Miss Robinson in March.

"The Field Treasurer and Secretary's work grows heavier, but there too rests God's blessing. The needs of the ever-growing work are supplied, often in strange ways, for extra funds are often necessary for unlooked-for emergencies. The earnest leaders in America keep in touch with all the various activities,

their never-failing sympathy is the bond of union between us.

"Miss Wysner has had three months in Paris for French. This finishes her two years of study; she has already started Kabyle. During our holiday in England she and Miss Anderson were in charge of the Girls' Home."

Constantine

Boys' Home—Mr. Douglas writes: "In our home there are twenty boys, ranging in age from 5 to 17 years. Half of them have entered during the past year and are, we believe, making progress both in school work and development of character. Our oldest boy enlisted in the Army in July. He remains faithful to the Church, sincere in his Christian faith, and is a means of bringing others to see the light as he has discovered it. Another of the older boys has gone from the Home to work in the city. He too remains faithful. There is no doubt as to the influence of the Home in the past years on the lives of these young men. Although my own experience in this work is limited, I have come to look upon it as an opportunity open before us to form Christian character and to produce lives that are really uplifting humanity."

Girls' Home—Miss Loveless writes: "What a joy it is to be reunited again, no one absent on furlough, but all working with concerted effort to lift high the Cross in the Moslem city. While Miss Ostrom is giving the major part of her time to language study, she is able to take some needlework classes, and her presence, influence and prayers are strengthening forces."

"Our desire is not yet realized for the Arab Girls' Home building. It surely is a 'long, long trail,' but some day we hope we may 'reach this land of dreams' in seeing the Home properly housed and the different departments of work cared for, that each may be developed in a better fashion."

"Notwithstanding our somewhat crowded circumstances, the work has been going on, and we have much cause for praise in seeing the struggle for victory in the lives of some of our girls. On Sunday afternoons we pass a happy hour in fellowship and song with our older girls, who love to come home and gather round us. They have had their education in the Home, and are now

earning their own living in various ways in the town, no longer at the expense of the Mission, but turning to us as Home when they have any free time. What a joy to realize that these girls, having Christ, have the strength which enables them to take their stand with the French girls of the city, to open the way from the veil of Islam to a future of freedom and dignity for the other women of their race who would follow in the way of the Cross. Three of our girls have entered into full membership in the church during the year, and one, having signified her desire to be a Bible woman, is now training at the evangelistic center."

"Our Junior Epworth League has been a means of widening the interest of the girls, and this interest has taken the practical form of sending a contribution to America for World Service, and another to the evangelistic work among their own people. The money was earned by selling their hand work. School reports have been satisfactory, and the health record excellent throughout the year."

Tunis

Boys' Home—Mr. Kiser reports: "There is no change in the number of boys in the Home this year. We are no longer faced with the problem of getting boys for the Home nor of keeping them here. From the number offered, we are able to choose to the best of our ability the most promising ones to fill any vacancies which occur. It would seem that the time has come when a certain payment should be asked when possible for the boys. We now have four for whom a small regular monthly payment is made. This will be a help in creating a spirit of recognition of the benefits offered. The boys for the most part are making continued progress in school, both those in the elementary school and those in the secondary school—Colege Alaoui."

"There are the ups and downs, but generally there is a good spirit in the Home, and the boys really wish to develop. More and more we are driven to emphasize the need of a real spiritual work because for man alone real results in character building are impossible, but with God all things are possible. It is that certainty which gives confidence for the future."

Girls' Home—Miss Nyberg writes: "Our little fir tree lives and grows in spite of the north winds and the Siroccos which pass over it continually. We have at this time 14 girls, of whom six are aged from 13 to 17. One of them will be married in the spring. Another goes to the Domestic Science School. The other larger girls, one of whom makes an excellent helper with the girls, do all the work of the house. Everything is going on nicely with the help of Mlle. Pommier. A good sisterly spirit reigns among our girls."

Algiers

Bible Institute—Mr. Lindsay writes: "A most natural question and the question most frequently asked by visitors at the Bible Institute is: 'How many students have you?' During 1928-29 we have maintained a total enrollment of two students. The number two has been called the miraculous number. Does it not say in the book of Deuteronomy, 32-30, that 'One shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight.' It is with such measuring of our possibilities, it is with such high hopes that we are carrying on. From the little acorns grow the mighty oaks. If it were not for such a philosophy of life, and the expectation of finding the humanly impossible done for us at any turn of the road or the next corner we could not carry on. But as 'faith is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen' we propose to be men of faith and thus to possess this land one day in that spirit."

Kabyle District

Sidi Aich Industrial and Agricultural School—Mr. Palpant writes: "It was with regret we saw Mr. and Mrs. Rochedieu leave us. We had worked together during these first years of our work at Sidi Aich in full fellowship of spirit. We ask God to send missionaries to replace them."

"Fire"—In March last, fire destroyed part of our buildings in which were the dormitories of the pupils, obliging us to improvise dormitories and to reduce the number of our boys. We have rebuilt and have now a building much better adapted to our needs, with much more room, and a fine hall for worship. Thus real progress has been made. This

year has been particularly heavy, but two young helpers have taken a large part in the common effort, and all have given the best of themselves.

"Farm"—The development of the farm has been continued so as to make it serve in the best way to form and guide our young men. This year, thanks to the *noria*, work by a motor, from the well sunk last year, the water flows in abundance. We have been able to plant trees. Our plain is going to flourish.

"The activity of our young men in the carpentry school has continued its upward progression in a notable manner, the output being 50 per cent more than in 1927.

"In the region itself by building operations, and by making simple furniture for the indigenous population of the mountains, we have brought our contribution to an interesting evolution, toward an amelioration of the native type of dwelling, and of the home where the family is developed.

"Our field of action has extended to the building of a church for the Reformed Evangelical Church of Bougie, of a dispensary for our Mission at the Marche des Ouadhias, a missionary residence at Djemaa Sehridj, and we have helped our friends the Lambs at Iril Zekri, in the building of another missionary dispensary. There have been also all the improvements made in our stations at Sidi Aich and Il Maten."

Literature and Publications

Mr. Smith reports: "Nearly all the time I can spare from the demands of the Home is taken up with the preparation of the New Testament in North African Arabic. The plan is to produce the whole New Testament in about 600 pages. The printing will be done so as to permit of dividing the whole into portions for wider distribution. The demand for the New Testament will be chiefly in those districts where regular evangelistic and church work in Arabic is carried on. This is being done in cooperation with the British and Foreign Bible Society. It would be gratifying if the whole New Testament could be printed for use during the Centenary celebrations in commemoration of the establishing of French rule in North Africa in 1830.

"The first of a new series of tracts for Moslems in French, giving the story of

outstanding men converted from Islam, has been recently published, entitled, 'The Testimony of Maulvi Sultan Mohamed Boulos.' It is to be followed shortly by other testimonials.

"The first part of Old Testament stories in popular Arabic verse is ready for publication as soon as my scribe can get free to do the engraving. The title will be 'Stories of the Prophets and Chronicles of the Men of Old.' This series will be printed in the same form as the 'Story of Jesus' in popular rhyme.

Review of the Year's Reports

"From the perspective of a nine months' absence, these reports come with an unusual focus and force.

"For Europeans at Algiers a work of salvation and uplift among the needy populations of Belcourt and at the Redoute; the remarkable piece of spiritual work among the young women, University and Lyceé students; the strong young church at Bab el Oued, evangelistic, spiritually alive and growing, a real church of the people in formation.

"At Constantine, though not clearly revealed by the modest report of the pastor, a church and a pastor united in a palpitating spiritual life, eagerly seeking to save and upbuild. At Oran, in spite of utterly inadequate quarters, a bewildering variety of activities, alive and coordinated for spiritual victories, where among others, numbers of the race of our Lord are finding their way back to him. At Tunis, alert leadership ever faces new tasks with new methods and wins souls in spite of all. At Sousse, where again even 'the soldier of the Legion' is finding consolation and salvation and witnessing triumphant conversion.

"Among Moslems the task is necessarily more difficult. But here too, at Algiers, as in early Methodism, the Moslem convert 'dies well,' dies triumphantly, testifying for Jesus. In the Kabylia, through great tests, ground is held, and now young men and women are yielding allegiance to Jesus as Saviour and Lord. In Tunis, hard Tunis, other young men are professing the same Faith, and uniting in fellowship and service to others. At Sousse, loyal, self-sacrificing giving of self has yielded blessed fruit for the Master.

"The day schools for girls are demonstrating their need and helpfulness.

"The Hostel for young men students at Rue Marengo, Algiers, always full and awaiting the vacation of more of the building to become increasingly useful.

"And the Homes! The note from every one is of progress, of victory.

"What a marvelous summary of results as Les Aiglons, what a triumph of character in the young women from Constantine—Girls' Home—what a note of quiet triumph from the Tunis Home. A new missionary, Mr. Douglas, sees the transformation of character in the boys under him; in both the Algiers and the Tunis Boys' Homes, there is a forward look. In all, more children are offered than can be taken in.

"I do not hesitate to say that the Industrial and Farm School at Sidi Aich is one of the finest bits of work of its kind in any mission field. Technically and spiritually it is thrilling to find the faithful persistence in spite of all hindrances, in the effort to meet our tremendous need for Christian Literature."

AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by Heinrich Bargmann.

Service of Christian Love

Before the Great War broke out, it was well known to the authorities and physicians of Vienna, that the Methodist Episcopal Church had a good deaconess work. For many years our deaconesses had enjoyed the reputation of being first class nurses. The people were less informed about the other social service work of our Church. That,

however, was changed entirely after the war, when at the time of the great famine, the Methodist Episcopal Church was the first of all the Churches of the country that began relief work, and in the end made more sacrifices than any of the other Churches. This work could not be hid.

The relief work was turned into a special children's welfare work, which

is now more necessary than ever. The intention of the reigning party in the towns is to bring up the youth entirely without any religion. Therefore, Christian institutions are a pressing necessity.

Children's Home at Türrnitz

This is our principal institution. It is in its seventh year of activity, and has cared for the education of 731 children, as well as the recreation of 184 adults. That means valuable help for bodily welfare and a good Christian influence over the children and their parents. The selection of the children is made partly by the Methodist Episcopal Church and partly in connection with the municipal office for social service.

A Great Congregation

At the time that the Palace of Justice, in Vienna, was set on fire by the mob, our Children's Home was in great danger. By some unknown cause, our large farm office, which was filled with the rich harvest of the summer, was burned to the ground. We thank God that neither men or beasts were injured, although more than 300 persons were sleeping in the nearby houses, and 50 horses and other animals were sheltered in the farm when the fire broke out. Through the insurance and the great help of friends, we were soon able to restore the building.

"Religion That I Need"

One evening a man came to the Home very much excited, to take his children away. He was a member of the Communistic Party, and his comrades at Vienna had told him that the Children's Home in Türrnitz was a Catholic institution. He came so late in the evening to take his children away, that the Director told him in a friendly way that there would be no train that evening that he could take, and invited him to stay over night in the Home and attend the Sunday school on the following morning, and then if he should find that the children were harmed in any way, he would be free to take them home with him. When Sunday school was over, the friend came to the Director with tears in his eyes, and said: "That is the religion I need for my children. They shall remain here as long as possible."

Children and Young People

The two day nurseries at Vienna and St. Poelten, and the two holiday colonies, in Stegersbach and Türrnitz, lodged and boarded 442 children and young people. The entire number of children and young people who have found recreation and education in the Methodist institutions since the great famine, amounts to 5,607. We thank the Lord and the Church that we have been able to do this blessed work!

Sunday School Work

Besides the work in our institutions, we try to get as many children as possible into our Sunday schools. This branch of Christian work has been really unknown to the greater part of the Austrian people. The first State Church did not approve of this work, and tried all possible means to keep the children from attending the Sunday school. This is the reason why our Sunday schools, nowadays, are not so well attended as they were at the time of the famine. Notwithstanding, the Sunday school work in general has made great progress in Austria during the last years, which is due largely to the influence of the Methodist work.

New Deaconess Home

For more than 30 years the Methodist deaconesses have been doing a devoted work in Vienna, and in many other places. This work has been greatly appreciated. The sisters formerly had but a modest home on the fourth floor of the small Methodist House in the Trautsohnsgasse, where the rooms were unsuited to their work. Before the war a project for a suitable home was about realized, but the war and the inflation of the currency devoured all ready money. Now, however, a suitable home with twenty apartments and a great garden with lovely surroundings has been purchased. The garden is large enough to be used as a site for a hospital.

New Church at Vienna

The First Methodist Church in Vienna, Mother-church of all Methodism in Austria, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary, dedicated a new church building last summer. The building is called Gospel Hall, as it was the desire of the congregation to have it as free from deco-

ration as possible. It is thought that it will be several years before the projected building is entirely completed and ready for use. Although the Viennese people are accustomed to monumental churches, they showed great interest in the dedication of this simple Methodist Church. Reports in all the daily Vienna papers were particularly friendly. The new church was not large enough to accommodate all the people who wished to attend the service. The congregation, as well as the minister, is happy to have a church large enough to accommodate the people for worship and to offer to the Sunday school and Epworth League comfortable rooms. They have not sufficient funds to build a parsonage, which is a disappointment to the members and friends who wish to confer with the minister, and much time is lost in seeking his home.

Czechoslovakian Work in Vienna

Methodism has four German-speaking and one Czechoslovakian congregation in Vienna. The latter has a most important task, as the town has more than 300,000 Czechoslovaks. According to

the lodging laws, they are not allowed to hold services in a private house. They meet, therefore, in a hired hall, where the Sunday school is also held. The hall was formerly a cinema house. The church held successful revival services and many people were saved.

Financial Condition

The work of Methodism in Austria is greatly hindered by lack of money. The larger congregations have been striving for financial self-support and have been quite successful, in view of the small income of the church members and the continued lack of employment. All congregations are forced to avoid any mission work involving great expense. Therefore, the Methodist Church of Austria cannot attain her aim, to spread the Gospel of Christ throughout all Austria as quickly as she expected to do some years ago. But the aim rests unchangeable. We can see, daily, to what desolation it leads, when a great part of the nation lives without a God and the growing generation receives an education devoid of Christ. The incidents of every day illustrate how necessary our service among the people is.

CENTRAL GERMANY CONFERENCE

Reported by K. Albert Wenzel

General

This Conference has had a year of success and natural development. This we owe to God, but it is to be highly valued in face of the fact that other European Conferences have had to struggle seriously in order to keep up the standard of the last year. Financial self-support has been loyally maintained, while spiritual life is pulsing through the congregations, causing them to do their utmost in keeping the forward movement alive, faithful to the principles of the Methodist Church.

Statistics

The statistics show that the membership has increased by 221, making a total of 14,447; 4,437 members on trial and 10,010 in full connection. The number of those who have been received on trial is very gratifying, being not less than 1,055. If we include in the total membership the 50 preachers and four preachers-on-trial, also

2,847 church-children, we have 17,348 Methodists.

Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues

There has been a decrease of 374 Sunday school children, as compared with the numbers of last year. This can be traced back to the special conditions caused by the Great War. There has to be taken into account also the fact, that strenuous efforts have been made by the former State Church to regain influence upon the population neglected during former years. It is needless to say that the number of unbelieving is steadily increasing by ruthless agitation of the Communists and Socialists, who build their own organizations with the outspoken aim to impede the progress of religious people. But the Conference has cause to believe that this condition will be only temporary; already conditions are more favorable to our schools. At present we

have 142 Sunday schools, with 854 teachers and 8,772 scholars.

More success has been reported with regard to the Epworth Leagues. There are 103 units with 3,484 enrolled members, and five Junior Leagues, with 97 members, an increase of 145. It is a pleasure to look upon the young people's movement. A new generation is coming up, having its great problems and yet giving rise to the greatest hope. The Church has this movement well in hand and will without doubt soon reap the benefits from it. The Conference is happy to have for this special work the aid of a Sunday school and Young People's Secretary, Doctor Wunderlich, whose office is greatly adding to the success of this department.

Evangelistic and Mission Work

No opportunity is missed to reach the people by special efforts. Space does not permit to report particular circumstances. But it must be stated that the Church within the Conference is fully aware of its great opportunities and responsibilities. There are mighty enemies to be fought, materialistic forces which oppose the spreading of the kingdom. Step by step ground has to be gained and, thank God, is gained. Our young ministers are getting the best possible training in our seminary at Frankfurt-on-Main; 28 lay preachers and 189 exhorters render their valuable aid to the work done on 46 circuits. The gospel is preached in 69 churches and 192 preaching places, also in numerous public halls and, during summer time, in open air services.

Mission Tents

The Mission Tents deserve special mention. Rev. H. Meyer is having no easy task in supervising this valuable work. Very successful meetings have been held within the boundaries of our Conferences at Raschau, Chemnitz, Annaberg, Neudorf, Plauen, Zwickau, and

Planitz; these added greatly to the progress of the work. In connection with the evangelistic efforts, a few words of appreciation should be said of the services which have been rendered by 139 church choirs and 88 orchestral choirs, in which 5,260 members are serving.

Foreign Mission Work

This work is not neglected, though at present it is rather impossible to gather big sums for the foreign fields while the Conference has to struggle in order to maintain self-support. The interest is kept alive not only by numerous meetings, but by prayer and humble gifts. Nearly \$500 has been collected. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society consisting of 61 societies, with 1,451 members, raised about \$308 for the benefit of the Society.

Financial Results

When one considers the fact that most of the members are poor laborers and struggling to maintain their households, that they have given loyally to the Church, we appreciate the splendid offerings and the good spirit in which they have been made. The total amount raised was about \$163,695; this means that every member gave about \$11.50.

Other Matters

There are different problems to be solved in the near future. One of the most urgent problems is to build churches for the congregations, which have grown to such a size that the present churches are inadequate to hold the number attending. The estimates for the most humble buildings are, however, very high and the congregations do not see their way clear to raise the necessary money. We trust, however, that the way will be found so that the necessary churches may be built. The present value of our church property is about \$659,416, while the debt amounts to about \$247,166.

NORTHEAST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Reported by A. A. Hammer

A Wide, White Field of Work

The Northeast Germany Conference extends over a territory of 500 miles in length from east to west, and 250 miles in breadth from north to south.

Along the one railroad from Magdeburg via Berlin and Königsberg to Instenberg, we find twenty larger and smaller towns and only in seven of them are we represented. From Stral-

sund in the north up to Sorau in the south we can count about sixteen towns of different size, but in only five of them is the gospel preached in Methodist churches. There are thousands of villages of this district in which a Methodist sermon has never been heard. There is hardly a Conference in Germany which has so many opportunities for work as the Northeast Germany. "What could we do if we had more money to appoint men to set up places of worship, to enter open doors," writes one of the superintendents.

There are three districts especially, in which the doors stand wide open at present. The district west of Scholochau (Grenzmark) where the towns of Hammerstein, Friedland and Neustettin urgently need our gospel; the region south of Königsberg in East Prussia, especially the towns of Gerdauen and Prussian Eylau; and third, the town of Frankfurt (Oder), where a hall for service has already been offered to us. To take up work here would mean the closing of a large gap between the eastern and western parts of our Conference.

Lack of Chapels and Halls

In most of the places open to us, there is a lack of suitable halls. In Gerdauen, our minister at Insterburg has been searching for a hall for a few years, and has not been able to find one. On account of the lack of accommodations our work cannot be carried on as it ought to be, even where it is already started. In Berlin, no less than four congregations have to use halls which are absolutely inadequate and for some of which, in spite of this fact, they have to pay an exorbitant rent. In Ebling, Marienwerder and Köslin our accommodations are also quite unfit. This need of chapels is a need of means. In the eastern part of our Conference, the economic conditions are such that the congregations are glad if they are able to pay the running expenses; it is quite impossible to collect a fund for building. And where there might be such a possibility, as for instance in Berlin, building is so expensive that none of the congregations, not even with

the aid of the whole Conference, can afford to build a place of worship for themselves.

Finances

The members do what they can in this respect. The Berlin District raised the sum of 102,309 Marks during the last Conference year, 14,985, more than the previous year. The Stettin-Königsberg District reports a total income of 112,618 Marks. To appreciate these figures in their full value, one must know that, for instance, in Elbing a married man with a number of children only earns about \$6.00 a week, and that farmers in Pommern sell the butter they themselves produce and eat margarine, because otherwise they would be unable to pay their rates and taxes.

Outward Success

If, in spite of these difficulties, 406 friends of our Church have become members, we must mark this as a great success. It would most certainly be greater if we were not obliged to bear so heavily on our members in this financial respect. In the State Church of Germany the members have only to pay a small perennial tax, an insignificant percentage of the sums which our members give of their own free will. We therefore hope, with certainty, that for the present a further cut of our appropriation will not take place, for our success in the next years depends on this aid.

Social Work

This consists of the Deaconess work in Berlin-Steglitz, Magdeburg and Stettin. Our clinical hospital in the former place is always fully occupied. We ought to be able to enlarge it.

In Blankenburg (Harz) and Powayen (East Prussia) there are Homes of the Methodist Children's Aid.

What we need is a home for our young people, in the center of our Conference, not too far from Berlin, so that we can give our growing young people the light and air they need so urgently and give them help there for body and soul.

NORTHWEST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Reported by G. W. Meyer

Statistics

The second year after the Conference was organized (it formerly belonged to the North Germany Conference), the statistics show there were 3,417 members in full connection, 718 probationers, and 1,172 church-children, a total of 5,307.

The Ministry

The Conference includes 22 circuits, with 74 preaching places. There are 24 preachers in full connection, three on trial and a helper in the work. Including the superannuated members, the Conference has 34 members. The work of our preachers is very difficult. The preaching places are often very widely separated, without railroad connection. Our preachers, of course, cannot afford autos and so have to travel *per pedes apostolorum*. But in spite of all hindrances they work with great enthusiasm and faith.

Evangelization

A great deal of evangelistic work has been done during the past year. Many souls were won for the Master, and the spiritual life was deepened in the churches. We received 263 persons in full connection, and 288 on probation. The number of converted souls is much larger, as not all those led to Christ in our meetings united with the Church. Among those who made a personal confession of the Saviour, were many children, girls and boys from our Sunday schools. Such gain is of greater im-

portance than can be expressed in statistics.

Religious Education

There are 53 Sunday schools, with 281 teachers, and 2,635 children. The work is chiefly among the children. Many of our former scholars are prominent laymen or preachers.

The societies of our young people have 762 members. They study the Word of God and many branches of knowledge. We own a beautiful cottage, a home for the youth within the borders of our Conference. Here our young people gather for recreation, fellowship and studies. The young people are very active in every kind of church work.

Tent-Mission

There was great opportunity for work for both our tents. The larger one has 2,000 seats, the smaller one about 1,000. We had the tents in the large industrial centers of the Rhineland, in Hamborn, Elberfeld and Gelsenkirchen, where the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is still young. The Tent-Mission tried to bring the gospel to the laborers, and many souls have been won for God and the Church. In spite of the fact that in the month of July a strong tempest damaged the larger tent, and much time was needed for repairing, the Tent-Mission was able to work in eight larger and smaller cities with success, for a better understanding of Methodism, the evangelization of the masses and the building of the Kingdom of God.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Reported by H. Fellmann

Evangelistic Reports

True to our traditions, evangelistic meetings were held in all the charges and principal preaching places of the Conference, to win strangers and lost ones to Christ. These services were, on the whole, well attended in most cases, but the practical results were not as satisfactory as they ought to be. The

cause for any failures is not far to seek. Partly those evangelistic meetings have lost some of their drawing power and decisive character, partly there is much "competition," if may use that word, on the part of the old churches, Free Churches and other religious bodies. They all have their special services and meetings in a real

Methodist fashion. In some places the old State Church is awakening in a wonderful way and shows signs of an encouraging spirituality; so a good many of those who have been led to Christ through the proclamation of the gospel by us, do not join in church fellowship with us, but remain in their denomination. That does not mean that we are getting superfluous!

Work Among the Young People

The number of our Sunday school scholars is also smaller than that of last year. The principal reason for this is that other churches are vigorously taking up Sunday school work and trying to win as many children as they can. Still, we have a good and great work to do among the children; 794 teachers and officials instruct on an average of 6,564 scholars every Sabbath Day, and show their interest in the work by attending teachers' courses and conventions.

Our young men and young women are gathered in Epworth Leagues or Young People's Societies, of which there are 175. Many of them serve the church in choirs and musical bands. Their annual rallies and conventions were well attended and had an inspiring tone. The Epworth League Secretary, Dr. P. Huber, has done good work.

Lay Workers

We are greatly indebted to a goodly number of laymen as our co-workers in various capacities for their help unstintingly given, by conducting services and meetings by giving their assistance in committee meetings and on the different boards as well as carrying an official capacity for the temporal welfare of the Church. Without the co-operation of our local preachers and exhorters it would have been impossible to conduct services and meetings in as many as 420 places and in a number of them twice and three times every Sabbath. Lay District meetings were held which proved very instructive and inspiring for lay-workers.

Temperance and Public Morals

Special efforts have been made during the year by our Conference Committee for Temperance and Public Morals. In a number of centers throughout the Conference, special lectures and ad-

resses were given on this important subject, and some progress has been reported by the corresponding secretary. It is a matter of great gratitude, that so much is being done in the holy war against mighty King Alcohol, and that the fight is not without victories. Light is dawning. Quite a number of other organizations also stand side by side with us and teach the people in a practical manner to make proper use of God's good gifts and to prepare non-alcoholic drinks and beverages. This is one of the most potent phases in the fight for public soberness.

Benevolent Institutions and Philanthropic Work

Our benevolent institutions, homes for the aged and children, the philanthropic and especially the deaconess work in hospitals, other social institutions and the churches, have been a source of blessing to thousands of the less fortunate and stricken members of the human family, young and old. Year by year the deaconess work is prospering in a remarkable manner and with its practical demonstration of Christianity, is a source of great strength to our Church. Indeed, we cannot think of her being without it.

Church Buildings and Properties

Quite a number of churches, chapels and houses have been erected or purchased and opened during the year, and one is in course of construction and will soon be dedicated. Some of our charges are badly hampered in their work by the lack of proper houses of worship and Sunday school rooms. However, our people find it impossible, under the distressing financial conditions of the country, to find the money for the erections or purchase of suitable buildings.

Finances

In view of the crippled industrial conditions of the country, our people have done well. They had to raise their contributions and their gifts again and again, and their sense of responsibility as well as their willingness to sacrifice are very encouraging. Many, poor in this world's goods, have with their mite like the widow, watched by Jesus, given more than could be ex-

pected—their “all.” The sum of 76,000 marks more than last year has been raised.

Here we must also mention our Church Savings Bank, an institution founded a little over a year ago. It is to remind the people of the principle of the venerable founder of our Church. “Save as much as you can” and to give them at the same time an opportunity to make their savings help the building of the Kingdom of God. Much assistance has already been given by this

institution to financially weak charges for building purposes.

Spiritual Life

While in some directions there is room for improvement in the tone of the spiritual life, in others there is abundant proof of its presence. Quarterly meetings and Love Feasts show often some of the old warmth and glow of Methodism and an earnest striving for the “holier and better things of life.”

SOUTHWEST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Reported by J. W. E. Sommer

A Frontier Conference

The Southwest Germany Conference is situated on the Franco-German frontier and includes the whole of the territory still occupied by the allied troops, and though many of the restrictions that have seriously hampered the activities of the Church have been removed, nevertheless the presence of foreign troops and the military jurisdiction are still felt as a hindrance to the free development of the work. In another sense also this Conference is on the frontier line, for it contains the largest number of great industrial centers, particularly of the coal-mining and iron industries, with immense and rapidly increasing masses of workmen alienated from the Church and, for the greater part, definitely anti-Christian in their mental attitude.

An Aggressive Conference

We believe that the Methodist Church in Germany has a special message for these “brethren for whom Christ died” and whom the national Church, on account of its political connection with the old regime, will never be able to reach, as one of the best known professors belonging to this Church confessed in public a short time ago. This problem is occupying our thoughts incessantly, and many methods are being tried. In Hamborn, Gelsenkirchen and Elberfeld, the Methodist tent has done excellent work, in which our young people joined with enthusiastic zeal. We have used open-air meetings with the aid of choirs and brass bands, lectures followed by dis-

cussions that have sometimes concluded in rather a stormy way, house-to-house visitation, and other methods.

Urgent Needs

We are greatly in need of more preachers for these regions. Our pastor in Cologne, for instance, is the only Methodist minister for a population of 2,000,000. We could find the men if we had the money. We are also very much in need of buildings. We have done what we could, and have bought two buildings (Düsseldorf and Friedrichsdorf) and have built three (Velbert, Durlach and Beckerweerth), a total value of about \$60,000, but the financial situation has made it impossible to do so in many other places, where they are most urgently needed. The lack of a suitable building has forced us, temporarily, to cease work in Darmstadt, the capital of the free-state, Hesse.

Persecution

Whereas, immediately after the revolution, the National Churches were inclined to be very friendly, regarding us as allies in the combat against the tremendous onslaught of anti-Christian propaganda, they have now once more consolidated their position and are inclined, at all events locally, to regard us as inconvenient rivals. At Rothenbergen, the pastor of the National Church went to the point of bringing the Methodist minister before a court of law, where he was fined for conducting a funeral service in a community cemetery, the judgment being based on an

obsolete law dating back to 1862. We cannot but feel likewise that the delay in granting us the official recognition in Prussia, for which we applied eight years ago, and to which we have undoubtedly legal claim, in accordance with quite unmistakable stipulations of the constitution, partakes of the nature of persecution, as we are thereby forced to pay hundreds of dollars in taxes for our church property, from which we should otherwise be exempt.

Development of the Work

Our evangelistic work has been very actively carried on and many conversions have taken place in well attended meetings, nevertheless, the number of new church members, 214 out of a total membership of 5,692 for the Conference, is not as large as we could desire. The impression is general, that with the financial difficulties so many people

still have to contend with as a result of the inflation and unemployment, they are afraid of undertaking the financial responsibility of full membership in the present financial situation in our Church. Notwithstanding, it is quite clear that the small decrease in membership this year does not signify a real retrogression, for the sum of money raised for self-support and benevolences has increased by about \$1,900 to a total of \$67,000.

We are also paying increasing attention to our very numerous young people, and one of the most hopeful signs of the times is the number of young people who are taking an active part in the task of preaching the gospel. In holiday camps, institutes and conventions of all kinds we are doing our utmost to prepare them in every way for the great opportunities and responsibilities lying before them.

MARTINS MISSION INSTITUTE FRANKFORT THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Reported by F. H. Otto Melle, President

The Students

Martins Mission Institute is the theological seminary of the Central European Area. Most of the students have worked formerly as helpers of a preacher-in-charge, some of them for two years. In order to be received they must have not only a Quarterly Conference recommendation, but also recommendation of an Annual or Mission Conference. There are 54 students in the Institute at the present time. They come from Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria and the Baltics. There is no doubt that the fellowship and mutual work of students from so many countries and nationalities of Europe is of great significance in the education of the ministers of the future.

The Staff

To the staff of five professors there has been added one name more, that of the Rev. Theophil Mann, son of the late Rev. H. Mann, who has been elected for the "Chair of Deaconess Work and Social Service," founded by the Bethany and Martha Maria Societies, our two deaconess societies in Germany. It

was the wish of the deaconesses, that the students should have opportunity to study the history, the nature and the different branches of social service, in order to become leaders in this most necessary work in our time. Professor Mann is very well fitted for this task. His father was one of the founders of the deaconess work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He, himself, has been general secretary of this deaconess work for several years, and before this he was secretary of the Christian Students' Federation. We consider this chair a great advance.

Securing an Endowment Fund

The great difficulty with the Institute is that it has no endowment. All the necessary means for the whole work, including the salary of the professors and the board for the students, must be made up by collections in the congregations. The annual budget is \$30,000. The appropriation of the Board of Foreign Missions was \$5,000 last year. A beginning has been made to secure an endowment fund, the interest of which shall pay at least the salaries of the professors. The plan is to have several

chairs founded. The first chair will bear the name of William Fairfield Warren, who, before he became president of Boston University, was professor in the Theological Seminary in Germany. The chair will be a lasting memory of the deep impression Doctor Warren made upon the life of Methodism in Germany, of the blessing he brought to Germany and of the bond of love and fellowship between Methodism in Central Europe and the Mother Church in America. Two other chairs are in preparation, and it is to be hoped that others will follow the example of that church in California, which resolved to support such a chair.

Significance of the Work

No other institute of Methodism in Central Europe is of greater importance in the whole work. Many things have changed in Germany. Germany, formerly a monarchy, has become a republic; Church and State are separated; old ideals have vanished. But the German people did not change in their attitude toward education. The Roman Catholic as well as the Protestant national churches require from every pastor an academic education. That means, that after passing through a "gymnasium,"

which usually may be reached at the age of 18 or 19 years, the student has to study at least six semesters, i. e., three years in the university, before he can pass his first theological examination.

I do not mean to say that we should have the same standard in our Annual Conferences. It would be a great mistake. The door must be open for men who, not having had the opportunity of an academic education, are called by the Lord into his service, loyal to the tradition of Methodism. But, on the other hand, we must give our students, especially those who have special gifts, the opportunity of the best education. To take away the most necessary support of our theological schools would mean suicide. To strengthen these schools means to build for the future. I do not know whether Methodism has a more promising future in any other part of the world than in Europe. The task is great. There is a larger opportunity at the present time than 200 years ago. God calls men and women, who are able to use this opportunity, to fulfill this task. All he expects the Church to do is to give these students a good education. Will the Church do it?

HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by Martin Funk, Superintendent

Church Life

All churches in Hungary renewed their activities after the Revolution in 1918 and 1919. We cannot call it a revival in the meaning of the Bible, but the Roman Catholic Church as well as the Reformed (Calvinistic) and the Lutheran Churches began to strengthen their organizations. The Christian student movement, led by Dr. John Mott, found its way into Hungary and shows considerable results. But in general, it is more an awakening of the denominationalism than of a real biblical life. Babies, born in public hospitals, must be baptized before their mothers are allowed to leave the place. School children are forced to visit the services of an established Church. Church taxes, if not paid voluntarily, are collected by the State authorities. The State pays about two million dollars to the State Churches.

Political and Economic Situation

It is a source of great distress for the Hungarians to see millions of Magyars under a foreign regime. The peace treaty is an unbearable burden for the whole country. The feeling of the nation is given in their new national creed:

"I believe in God,
I believe in my country,
I believe in an everlasting justice of God,
I believe in Hungary's resurrection.
Amen."

In all public buildings, in schools and universities, in offices and even in all street cars, you find these posters, it is prayed and sung everywhere.

Poverty is everywhere, also high taxes, which the population cannot bear very long. The police department had to make special arrangements to save

the multitude of suicides, who jump into the blue Danube every day. A stream guard was organized, which goes up and down the river to watch the people. But over all a forward movement is to be seen in all directions. Governments and cities perform a fine relief work for children, recreation homes are built, schools are erected, even in the remotest places, for the farmers.

Attitude of the Government

The attitude of the government toward our Church is very favorable. Nevertheless, our membership in the country is still small. The government is willing to recognize us and we hope before very long we will have more liberty for our Mission.

Our Work

Revival meetings were held in all our congregations and souls were converted everywhere. A great many of them continue their relations to the State Churches. We have had an increase both in membership and in finances. Special courses were held for young people, and we endeavor to educate young men and women for the leadership of our youth. There are Epworth Leagues and choirs, in which our young folk like to serve. They invite people to our meetings and distribute tracts against alcoholism and immorality.

Sunday School Work

The Sunday school work grows more difficult from year to year. The State Churches lay hands upon all the chil-

dren and force them, through priests and teachers, to go to the old churches. Nevertheless, we have Sunday schools in all our churches.

Our Homes

The Homes in Budapest proved themselves a blessing. Young men and young women stand waiting at our doors, but we have not rooms enough to take them in. These Homes of our Church have made Hungarian Methodism known within our country and over its boundaries.

At Budakeszi

This is a well known summer place, two hours away from our capital, where we have our Bible Home, Orphanage, Children's Home and a Home for the Aged. The work for orphans and poor, weak children is done up to the financial limits. The new apartments for our Bible Home are finished and we could not take all the guests during the last summer, who wanted to be with us. We are very thankful to all our friends and especially to our dear Bishop Nuelsen, who helped us to erect such a home. It will be a great help spiritually and financially for our Mission in the future.

Our Book Concern

The Book Concern has made good progress. The business has increased greatly during the past year. This year we were able to publish our own Methodist Hymn Book. We have been unable to do this before, owing to lack of sufficient funds.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

Reported by R. Ernst Grob

Membership

The statistical returns show a membership of 10,915 members in full connection, and 984 on probation, a total decrease of 176. During the year, 736 were received on probation and 535 in full connection. We are having constant losses by death, and emigration, and 226 members were put on the list of the non-resident inactive members and therefore not counted in the return of full membership.

There are 55 circuits, 70 pastors in full connection, 11 on trial, 26 lay

preachers, 112 exhorters, and 269 preaching places.

Epworth League

The Epworth League has 591 chapters, with 15,783 members. During the last year a special training course was held in the Castle of Greng. We also held several camp-meetings for the young people which were well attended and appreciated.

Sunday Schools

There are 266 Sunday schools, with

1,284 teachers and 20,372 children, 291 more than last year. Notwithstanding the activities of the State Church we are glad to announce an increase of almost 300 children, which gives a good testimonial to the faithful labor of our teachers. Several Sunday school conventions were held and special attention is laid upon the training of good teachers.

Temperance

The fight against alcoholism has been proclaimed by the Church and is continued with all possible means. Our societies are doing well, but public opinion in our country is not yet roused enough for the fight against this destroyer of national welfare. There are now 2,209 adults and 1,985 young people in 60 chapters inscribed; 50,000 pamphlets were distributed during the year.

Deaconess Work

This work continues to be of great help to our work. The "Bethany Institution," with the mother-house at Zurich, and branches at Lausanne, Geneva, Berne, Lucerne, Basle and St. Gall, is in a flourishing condition. The hospital in Zurich is not large enough to accommodate all those who make applications, and therefore the Conference has decided to enlarge it by two new buildings.

Church Life

There are large numbers of people religiously indifferent, some not only alien, but even hostile to the Church. Especially Socialists, and groups of the organized laborers see in the Church the enemy of their system, and for that reason they oppose the Church.

In some of the Swiss Cantons, Church and State have been separated. The Churches no longer are under the supervision of the State. The State, however, is paying large amounts to the Churches. By this, the Free Churches face a new situation, and a new task begins for them. Since our Church belongs to the Federation of Swiss Churches, we are not any longer looked upon as intruders, but are recognized for our contribution toward the religious life of our country.

The reports of the churches show earnest efforts on the part of those in charge, and loyalty and fidelity on the

part of the people. Special evangelical efforts in many places have resulted in a goodly number of accessions, though in the statistics these are sometimes offset by removals and other circumstances. New churches have been built at Birsfelden and Wülflingen.

Book Concern

The Book Concern at Zurich shows steady progress in sales. Eleven periodicals for the Church are published, and some others for secular purposes. Rev. E. Lienhard, who for 28 years devoted his time and energy to our publishing house, withdrew at the last Conference, and Rev. L. A. Grob, who for 33 years has been working with our Book Concern, has been elected manager.

General Outlook and Self-Support

More than ever it is our conviction, that, if Methodism is to grow in our country, we must be true to the Gospel. If we are not true witnesses for the Lord, our struggle will be in vain. We need a ministry which is up to date in every respect, and we need members who believe in the special call of Methodism.

Our Conference has to be self-supporting within two years. We are doing our very best to reach that goal. But we would remind the Board of the words Bishop Nuelsen presented to the General Conference in his report when he said: "While I am in thorough accord with a policy aiming at coming into self-support, I feel constrained to utter a word of caution. Self-support is, after all, not the most essential thing to be aimed at. The one thing that matters is doing the work that the Master has called the Methodist Episcopal Church to do, and doing it as efficiently as possible. To unduly press self-support may turn out to be a short-sighted policy. Developments in the Kingdom of God cannot be conducted on a cash counter basis. Business principles are good, and sound business methods must be followed in conducting the temporal affairs of the Church. However, the Kingdom of God has its own spiritual values and its own spiritual laws. Providential openings will occur, compelling challenges will arise, unprecedented opportunities for decisive service in great crises will present themselves.

"The Conferences in Germany and Switzerland may perhaps be made self-supporting within the period specified in the report of the Commission of Ten, but this would mean that they cannot enlarge their churches so as to accommodate the crowds, that they cannot put up the equipment needed for the young

people's work and social enterprises. It would mean that they strain all their efforts to pay the current bills, instead of victoriously advancing and expanding. . . . Give the Methodists in Germany and Switzerland a lift at this time and the results will be nothing short of marvelous."

EASTERN ASIA

China, Japan, Korea

PEKING AREA—*Resident Bishop*: George R. Grose.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: The territory in which our Church is at work covers 68,016 square miles, and is about the size of Missouri, which covers 68,727 square miles. Since the setting off of Shantung Conference, the North China Conference includes the southern part of the Province of Fengtien and a section of the northern part of the Province of Hopei.

Population: 29,114,000, approximately (Methodist territory): Includes three nationalities—Chinese, Mongols and Manchus.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1869, and the Conference was organized in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (Hopei), the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians in Manchuria; and in the Province of Chihli, the following: South Chihli Mission, China Inland Mission, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, National Bible Society of Scotland, United Methodist Church Foreign Missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Plymouth Brethren, Missions to the Chinese Blind and Illiterate, Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Assemblies of God.

CHINGCHAO DISTRICT

The Chingchao District consists of eleven circuits and twenty-five out-stations situated in the country north and south of Peking, in the counties of Changping, Huaijou, Huailai, Ku-an Miyun, Pabsien, Yenching and Yungching. Estimated population, 1,500,000. In the northern part, the Great Wall runs along the middle of the district, and another famous place of interest is the Ming Tombs, where the emperors of the Ming Dynasty are buried. The southern part of the district is very low and is frequently flooded. During 1926, the territory was for months a battlefield, and during 1927 and 1928 was again greatly disturbed by war, military exactions and banditry. However, the last two or three years has seen a great development of motor bus service from Peking to many of the towns on this District.

MENG TE JUNG, Superintendent

C. A. FELT, District Missionary

LANHSIEN DISTRICT

Area: Lanhsien consists of seven circuits and includes twenty-three preaching places, in the three counties of Lanhsien, Laoting and part of Chienan. Population, 1,000,000. This district is crossed from east to west by the Peking-Mukden Railway, and from north to south by the Lan River, which is navigable throughout the whole district. On the north it extends beyond the Great Wall. This region is the scene of the labors of Dr. J. H. Pyke and Rev. Wang Ching Yun and so is sacred ground to Chinese Methodism. During 1928 this District suffered very severely during the war and military occupation.

Institutions: Higher Primary and Industrial School. W. F. M. S.: Holt Boarding School.

TSOU CHIN CHING, Superintendent

H. E. DEWEY, District Missionary.

TSUNHUA DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Location: The southern appointments lie along the old Imperial highway from Peking to Korea. The district contains more than 3,000 villages, 20 important and 30 minor market towns, the three walled cities of Fengjen, Tsunhua and Yutien and parts of the counties of Chihhsien and Chienan. Twenty miles west of

Tsunhua are the Eastern Tombs of the former dynasty. The Great Wall runs along the north boundary of the district. It is the only district in the Conference not actually touched by a railroad. The southern half of the district is included in the great plain of North China and was flooded during the summer of 1924. The southern part of the district has suffered severely from the fighting in 1928. Bandits have been very bad over the whole district. Many of the leading cities and towns on the district may now be reached direct by motor bus from Peiping.

Population: About 2,000,000. Large number of Manchus are at passes of Great Wall and near the tombs. Not inclined to new ideas, due to distance from railroad.

Industry: Mainly agriculture, country very fertile. Quantities of fruit are produced in the southern part of district and shipped to Tientsin. Hills around Eastern Tombs are covered with excellent timber which is being rapidly exploited. Enough money has been spent in building roads to the tombs to have built many railroads.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1873.

Institutions: Junior Middle and Higher Primary School, and Kwangchi Hospital, Tsunhua. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

TANG YUNG, Superintendent

E. E. DIXON, District Missionary, P. O., Peiping.

PEIPING (PEKING CITY) DISTRICT

Location: In the province of Hopei, and for six hundred years the capital of the Chinese empire. The removal of the capital to Nanking by the Nationalist government has been a great blow to the economic life of the city. The city is very ancient, dating back to several hundreds of years before Christ, but the present city was built during the first decade of the fifteenth century, in two sections, each surrounded by its own wall. The Chinese city on the south has an area of ten square miles, while the Tartar city on the north contains sixteen square miles. The palace occupies the center of the northern city, and there are many fine dwellings and gardens of princes and high officials. The residence compound, hospitals and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city, but the main evangelistic effort is in the southern city where we have seven churches. Fourteen thousand students are in Peking in High Schools and Colleges; 2,500 of these are in Christian schools.

Population: 950,000; Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, and Koreans, though the Chinese and Manchus greatly predominate.

Industries: Peking is noted for its fur market. Rugs and cloisonne are manufactured in the city.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Bible Society, Seventh Day Adventists, Chinese Independent Church, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Mr. T. E. Breece and Mrs. Breece, R. M. Backus, M. D. and Mrs. Backus, Rev. W. W. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. C. A. Felt and Mrs. Felt (on furlough), Rev. E. E. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. O. J. Krause and Mrs. Krause, Miss Alice Terrell (on furlough), Rev. M. W. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Rev. J. M. Gibb and Mrs. Gibb, B. W. Jarvis, M.D., and Mrs. Jarvis, D. V. Smith, M.D., and Mrs. Smith, Rev. B. M. Wiant and Mrs. Wiant. W. F. M. S.: Misses Marie Adams (on furlough), Elizabeth Carlisle, Monona L. Cheney, Ruth M. Danner, Dora C. Fearon, Louise Hobart, Emma M. Knox (on furlough), Ortha M. Lane, Camilla Mills, Alice M. Powell, Vena I. Radley, Ruth L. Stahl, Minnie Stryker, M.D., Mary Watrous (on furlough), L. Maude Wheeler, Frances R. Wilson (Tsinanfu).

Institutions: Yenching University (Union), Peking Theological Seminary, Peking Academy, Higher Primary School, Shunchihmen Higher Primary School, Chushihkou Higher Primary School, Peking American School (for American children), Peking Union Language School, Hopkins Memorial Hospital and Nurses' Training School, Chushihkou Institutional Church. W. F. M. S.: Yenching University, Women's College, Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Training School for Nurses, Mary Porter Gamewell School, Union Women's Training School for Bible Women, Women's Bible Training School.

WANG CHIH PING, Superintendent

W. W. DAVIS, District Missionary

SHANHAIKUAN DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes Linyü, Funing, and Changli counties; extends twenty-five miles beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria; intersected by the Peking-Mukden Railway. The district was the scene of severe fighting during August and September, 1928.

Population: 1,000,000. Besides the cities of Shanhaikuan and Changli, there is the walled city of Funing, and many towns and villages with populations of from 5,000 to 20,000.

Industry: Agriculture: soil is fertile; many of the people are traders in Manchuria.

Changli

Location: Prosperous city on the Peking-Mukden Railway, ten miles from the coast, and forty miles west of Shanhaikuan; county seat; Changli has three government schools.

Population: 15,000.

Industry: Fine fruit orchards surround the city.

Organization: When the Mission station at Tsunhua was destroyed by the Boxers, in 1900, it was decided not to rebuild at that point but to move the entire plant to Changli. This was done in 1903.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Pyke (on furlough) and Mrs. Pyke (on furlough), Rev. H. E. Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, Mr. W. J. Simpson, Dr. E. H. Clay and Mrs. Clay, Rev. E. J. Winans and Mrs. Winans. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie B. Bridenbaugh, Clara P. Dyer, Pansy P. Griffin, Irma Highbaugh, Berdice E. Lawrence, Mabel R. Nowlin (on furlough), and Viola Lantz, M.D.

Institutions: Changli General Hospital, Changli Middle School, North China Agricultural Unit. *W. F. M. S.:* Thompson General Memorial Bible Training School, Alderman Memorial and Boarding School.

Shanhaikuan

Location: A thriving city of 75,000 at the point where the Great Wall enters the sea. This is the chief gate into Manchuria and has very important shops for the Peking-Mukden Railway. The city of Shanhaikuan together with the nearby port of Chinwangtao and important coal mines to the north form a growing industrial center that promises to be of great importance.

Institutions: Higher Primary and Commercial School, medical work. *W. F. M. S.:* Primary Boarding School.

HAO TE AN, Superintendent

H. E. Dewey, District Missionary

TIENTSIN DISTRICT

Tientsin

Location: In Hopei Province. The district includes Tientsin, the rapidly expanding industrial center of North China, and the counties of Chiaoh, Chinghsien, Nanpi, Taicheng and Wenan. The center of the region is periodically afflicted with floods or droughts and resulting famines. The region was badly flooded in the summer of 1924.

Population: About 4,000,000.

Missionaries: Rev. E. J. Aeschliman and Mrs. Aeschliman, Mrs. Marguerite Berkey, Mr. W. H. Congdon (on furlough) and Mrs. Congdon (on furlough), Rev. A. B. Coole (on furlough) and Mrs. Coole (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lora I. Battin, R.N., Mary E. Bedell, Ida F. Frantz (on furlough), Eva A. Gregg, R.N., (on furlough), Lillian Halfpenny, Elizabeth Hobart, Myra Jaquet, Frances A. Milnes (contract) (on furlough), Maggie M. Prentice, Vivian L. Proud, Rilla Scherich (on furlough), Edith E. Shufelt (on furlough), Minta Stahl, Joyce E. Walker, Clara B. Whitmore, M.D.

Institutions: Tientsin Hui Wen Academy, Tientsin Institutional Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Sarah L. Keen Memorial School (Anglo-Chinese), Isabella Fisher Memorial Hospital.

LI LIEN YING, Superintendent

E. J. AESCHLIMAN, District Missionary

SHANTUNG CONFERENCE

Area: The area of the Conference is about 12,000 square miles, lying between and including the two largest cities of the Province Tsinanfu, the capital, and Tsining-chou, a great city on the Grand Canal. The area of the whole province is 56,000 square miles.

Population: Our Methodist responsibility is about 4,000,000.

Organization: In accordance with the Enabling Act of the General Conference of 1924, our work in the Shantung Province was set off from the North China Conference in session, September 8, 1925, and organized as the Shantung Annual Conference.

TAIAN DISTRICT

Area: About 5,000 square miles.

Location: In western part of Shantung, including the counties of Taian, Tsinan, and Laiwu. The famous Tai mountain, oldest sacred mountain in the world, rises to an elevation of 5,400 feet just north of the city of Taian. The main trunk line between Tientsin and Nanking passes through the cities of Tsinan and Taian but away from this one railway, transportation of all kinds is by wheelbarrow.

Population: About 2,000,000; Mandarin is spoken.

Industry: Agriculture; generally two crops a year are possible; wheat is harvested in May and then beans, peanuts, millet and other grains for a fall crop.

Taian

Location: At the foot of famous Tai Shan, on the main line of the railway between Tientsin and Nanking.

Organization: Our first Methodist Chinese pastors preached here in 1873; Chinese pastor in residence about 1890; missionaries in residence, 1898; little development until after 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, China Direct, Church of God. The last two have but little work organized and but a small force of workers.

Missionaries: Miss Kathryn Felt, Rev. P. O. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson (on furlough), Rev. E. R. Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard, Rev. W. T. Hobart (on furlough), Mrs. H. S. Leitzel (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Nora M. Dillenbeck (on furlough), Lillian P. Greer, Elsie L. Knapp, Frances S. Meader, Ellen Studley, Effie G. Young (on furlough).

Institutions: Tsui Ying Academy, Po Chi Hospital with several branch dispensaries. *W. F. M. S.:* Maria Brown Davis School, Edna Terry Bible Training School.

Tsinan

Location: Fifty miles north of Taian. Capital of the province and population of more than half a million; important railway center and seat of Shantung Christian University. In 1923, we started a self-supporting church.

Missionaries: Rev. Dwight C. Baker (on furlough) and Mrs. Baker (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Frances J. Heath, M.D. (on furlough), and Julia Morgan, M.D. (on furlough).

Institutions: Shantung Christian University (Union).

WANG CHANG TAI, District Superintendent

TUNGPING DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes the Counties of Tungping, Tunge, and Feicheng, in all of which our work is well organized.

Institutions: Dispensary at Feicheng; schools in the cities.

YANG JUNG LIN, District Superintendent

YENCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes the Counties of Yenchow, Tsining, Chüfü, Tsouhsien, Szsushui, Ningyang, Wenshang, in all of which we have organized work. The old homes of Confucius and Mencius are on this district, making it a location of special interest and value.

Location: Separated from the Taian District by the Wen River; the railway touches four of the seven cities.

Population: 1,000,000; northern Mandarin spoken.

Institutions: Vocational School at Tsining; Dispensaries at Tsining and Tsouhsien; schools in several centers.

FAN TING CHENG, District Superintendent

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: In the largest province (Szechwan) in China—218,480 square miles. Area of our part 15,000 square miles; about 7,500 square miles in this Conference.

Population: More than 30,000,000. People are well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religion, social customs and government, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans and twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest.

Industry: Soil fertile, climate favorable for the production of rice and other grains, sugar cane, drugs and fruit. Tea is cultivated. There are large deep salt wells and the province is rich in coal and iron. Natural gas has been utilized for 1,000 years.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882, and became the West China Annual Conference in 1915. The work was divided in 1924 into two Conferences, Chengtu and Chungking.

CHENG TU DISTRICT

Area: Includes Chengtu city in Szechwan province, two other walled cities, and part of another county.

Location: In Chengtu plain. A river flowing through the plain is divided and subdivided until the entire plain is covered with a net work of irrigating canals.

Population: Very densely populated. Methodist responsibility, 2,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only mission in the district.

Chengtu

Location: Capital of Szechwan province, residence of the governor. An ancient walled Chinese city. Wealthy and historically important.

Population: 750,000.

Organization: In 1892 the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the first property to be owned by foreigners. The Methodist Episcopal College of West China Union University was organized and opened in 1910.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Canadian Methodist Mission, China Inland Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission (English), American Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Friends' Foreign Mission (American).

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph Beech and Mrs. Beech (on furlough), Rev. R. R. Brewer (on furlough) and Mrs. Brewer (on furlough), Rev. H. L. Canright (on furlough) and Mrs. Canright (on furlough), Rev. Earl Cranston (on furlough), Mr. G. R. Larkin (on furlough) and Mrs. Larkin (on furlough), Rev. Spencer Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, S. H. Ljestrang, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Liljestrang (on furlough), Rev. W. E. Manly and Mrs. Manly, R. A. Peterson, M.D. and Mrs. Peterson, Rev. O. G. Starrett and Mrs. Starrett, Miss Helen Barton, W. F. M. S.: Misses Lorraine Bennett (Burma), Margaret Brayton (on furlough), Alice B. Brethorst, Celia M. Cowan (on furlough), Grace F. Ellison, Gladys B. Hargar, Ovidia Hansing (on furlough), Lela Lybarger, Grace E. Manly, Marian E. Manley, M.D.

Institutions: West China Union University (Chengtu College, Normal School, Bible School Missionary Training [Language] School, School of Medicine), Chengtu Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Methodist Girls' High School, Girls' Boarding School, and Union Normal School.

LI TIEN YUEN, Superintendent

W. E. MANLY, District Missionary

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: The Conference is in the largest province in China (Szechwan), which has an area of 218,480 square miles. The area of the Conference is about 7,500 square miles.

Population: About 7,150,000 in the Conference. The people are fairly well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religious and social customs, with

the exception of a large number of Tibetans and twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest part of the province.

Industries: Agriculture predominates. The soil is fertile and climate is favorable for the production of rice and other grains, vegetables, drugs and fruits. The Yangtze and other streams furnish navigable facilities for hosts of people. Steam, gas, and ancient man-pulled boats are used. Filatures, glass works and other modern plants are springing up, particularly in Chungking.

Missions at Work: By mutual arrangement among the Missions, the Methodist Episcopal is the only mission at work in the territory outside the two cities of Chungking and Suining.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1882. The West China Annual Conference was organized in 1915. The work was divided into two Conferences in 1924, namely, the Chengtu West China Conference and the Chungking West China Conference. The latter is divided into four districts.

CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Area: About 1,300 square miles. It includes the city of Chungking and two other walled cities or county seats and 190 market towns.

Population: About 2,600,000.

Chungking

Location: A trading mart on the Yangtze River about 1,400 miles from the coast. It is one of the two largest cities in the province. The city is divided into two sections of different altitude, on a sandstone bluff from 100 to 300 feet above the river. Our Mission property is all in the upper city.

Population: About 800,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland, Friends' Foreign Missionary Association, the United Church of Canada, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: G. C. Basil, M.D., and Mrs. Basil, Miss Olive Dollins, R.N., Max Gentry, M.D. and Mrs. Gentry, Rev. W. A. McCurdy (on furlough) and Mrs. McCurdy (on furlough), Rev. C. B. Rape and Mrs. Rape, W. F. M. S.; Misses Mabel Allen, Clara Caris, Bell Castle (on furlough), Anna M. Flessel (on furlough), Lillian Holmes, R.N., Dorothy Jones (Chengtu), Laura E. Jones, M.D. (on furlough), Anna Lindblad (on furlough), Viola L. Miller, Henrietta Rossiter (Shanghai), Annie M. Wells (on furlough), Doris R. Wencke.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Syracuse-in-China General Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and William Gamble Memorial Hospital.

YANG FAH SAN, Superintendent

HOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: Includes the counties of Hochow and Tingyuen, with county seats having the same names, and 120 market towns.

Population: About 1,170,000.

Hochow

Location: In Hochow county at the junction of the Suining and Bauling Rivers. The Chu empties into the Bauling five miles above the city, placing it at the junction of three rich valleys. The third city in Szechwan province.

Population: 100,000.

Industry: Busy center near coal and limestone regions.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

YANG FAH SAN, Superintendent

JUNGCHANG DISTRICT

Area: About 1,600 square miles; includes three walled towns or county seats, and 71 market towns.

Population: About 1,270,000.

DSEO SAO TSEN, Superintendent

SUINING DISTRICT

Area: Includes three walled cities, a part of a fourth and 165 market towns.

Population: About 2,170,000.

Suining

Location: On a level fertile plain through which runs the River Fow.

Population: About 50,000.

Industry: Largely a distributing trade center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896. A missionary became resident here in 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Friends' Foreign Missionary Association.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Marie Brethorst (on furlough), Helen Desjardins (Tientsin), Ella Manning (Peking), and Charlotte Trotter (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. W. F. M. S.: Stevens Memorial Boarding School (Girls').

FENG REN-CHUEN, Superintendent

TZECROW DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Includes three walled cities.

Location: Along the Big East Road from Chungking to Chengtu. Fertile hill country.

Population: 1,787,786.

Industry: Farming. Large quantities of sugar, some rice, alcohol, linen, and hog-bristles and goat-skins are exported.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1899.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Tzechow

Location: In Szechwan Province on the Lu or Toh River, six days' journey from Chungking; four from Chengtu. A wealthy center, noted for the "scholar class."

Population: Estimated, 60,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only; work was started in 1899.

Missionaries: C. M. Canright, M.D. and Mrs. Canright, Rev. L. F. Havermale and Mrs. Havermale. W. F. M. S.: Pearl B. Fosnot (on furlough), Ethel C. Householder (on furlough), Lena Nelson (on furlough), Rhoda Burdeshaw (on furlough), Gertrude Tyler (on furlough), Orvia Proctor (Shanghai).

Institutions: Tzechow Boys' Middle School, Chadwick Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Fedelia DeWitt Training School, Caldwell School for Girls.

TANG YIN HEO, Superintendent

L. F. HAVERMALE, District Missionary

SHANGHAI AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Lauress J. Birney.

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Location: The Central China Conference, located in the heart of the great plain of the Yangtze, includes 12 hsiens or counties, in the southwest part of Kiangsu province (about one-fifth of the province), and the southern half of Anhwei province, east of a line running north and south through the west wall of Anking City, the provincial capital. The southeast one-third of Anhwei province, with one-half of the sixty hsiens or counties, which make up the province, is thus within the bounds of the Central China Conference. This area embraces some of the most populous cities of China, together with fertile agricultural districts. The country is well provided with means of communication by numerous navigable canals and rivers. The Grand Canal which runs through Kiangsu province is of immense commercial importance. The Shanghai-Nanking railway runs through the eastern part of the Conference and offers frequent and convenient connection with Shanghai. The Tientsin-Pukow railway affords excellent service to Tientsin, Peking and the north, connecting with the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian trunk lines. Other railways are projected which will tap the great resources of southern Anhwei, Kiangsi and Hunan and offer direct connection between Nanking and the trunk lines of South China.

Area: 24,700 square miles.

Population: 12,520,989: Methodist responsibility, 8,250,000 or about two-thirds of the total population.

Industry: Within the bounds of the Central China Conference is produced the finest quality and greatest quantity of silk in all China. Next in importance is the cotton industry which supplies thousands of local mills, hun-

dreds of modern mills in Shanghai, and other river ports, as well as the main supply of cotton to spinning mills in Japan. Rice, tea, oil, bean products, egg products, and fowls are exported in large quantities. A beginning has been made in the mining of coal and iron, both of which are found in great abundance.

Organization: Mission work was begun by missionaries of the Foochow Mission in 1867 and this region was set apart as the Central China Mission in 1869. The first annual meeting was held at Kiukiang in 1875. In accordance with an enabling act, passed by the General Conference in 1904, the Central China Mission Conference was organized in 1907. In 1908 it was organized into an Annual Conference. The western part of the Conference was set off as a separate Mission Conference in 1912, and in 1914 was organized into the Kiangsi Annual Conference. This new Conference was made up of Kiangsi province and that part of Anhwei province which lies west of the city of Anking. The Central China Conference is well adapted for administration as a unit. Communication and transportation are good as compared with other parts of China. Only the work in the southern tip of Anhwei province is difficult of access, and this difficulty it is hoped soon to remedy by the construction of the proposed railway running southwest from Nanking. An auto road is planned also. The people of the whole area are knit together by the bond of common language. Mandarin, with only slight variations, is spoken by the common people as well as the literati in all parts of the Conference, except in the extreme southern part of Anhwei province in and around Hweichow and Tunki where local dialects are spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist South, China Inland Mission, Presbyterian North, and Presbyterian South, Foreign Christian Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Friends Mission, Christian Alliance, Roman Catholic, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Seventh Day Adventist. In the large cities Methodism has equal responsibility with the other denominations for presenting the gospel to the people, while for all the outlying regions of the Conference, Methodism is almost wholly responsible. The Conference has adopted a clear policy in regard to duplicating and overlapping the work of other Missions. It is carefully avoided. If, at the present time, Methodism should acquire every chapel and primary school in the entire region, not one would need to be closed because of duplication or overlapping.

CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Location: In Kiangsu province, south of Yangtze river, consisting of seven hsiens, or counties, about Chinkiang City.

Area: 3,000 square miles.

Population: 3,125,000; Methodist responsibility about 1,500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist South, American Presbyterian South, China Inland Mission, Church of God, Pentecostal Mission and Roman Catholic.

Chinkiang City

Location: On the Yangtze river, at its junction with the Grand Canal, 150 miles from Shanghai, and on the Shanghai-Nanking railway; the provincial capital.

Population: 260,000 (National Christian Council Survey, 1922).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missionaries: Rev. D. F. Dodd and Mrs. Dodd (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Eulalia E. Fox (on furlough), Mary G. Kesler, Grace Z. Lentz (on furlough), Emma E. Robbins, M.D. (on furlough), Florence A. Sayles, Clara B. Smith (on furlough), Mabel Taylor (on furlough), Bernice A. Wheeler (on furlough), Myra McDade, Frances E. Cully (on furlough), Edith Youtsey.

Institutions: Yu-shing-Kai Church and Tsong Teh Middle School, Siao Ma Tou Church. W. F. M. S.: Olivet Memorial Girls' Middle School, with higher primary and normal department; The Lettie Mason Quine Hospital for Women and children.

LI CHUEN FAN, Superintendent

KIANGNING DISTRICT

Location: The Kiangning district is made up of three "hsiens," or counties, in Kiangsu province south of Nanking City and half of one county in Anhwei province. It comprises that part of the former Nanking district which is south of the Yangtze River. It is in one of the most fertile sections of the lower Yangtze valley, dotted with no less than twenty market towns and more than a

hundred villages. The region has only one modern road and transportation is difficult.

Area: 2,700 square miles.

Population: 1,744,000; Methodist responsibility, 1,300,000.

Language: Mandarin.

Industry: Principal crops are rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, peanuts, beans and cotton; the farmers raise two successive crops in rotation; silk is also produced in large quantities.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in this area about 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic only.

LI CHUEN FAN, Superintendent

L. L. HALE, District Missionary

LINGWAN DISTRICT

Nanking City

Nanking is the seat of the national government, and is the capital of China. It was the capital first in 317 A. D., and the last time was in 1912 when Dr. Sun Yat Sen established the Republic with Nanking as the capital.

Location: An open port on the Yangtze River, 200 miles from Shanghai. On the main line from Shanghai to Peking. Its wall is twenty-one miles long, the longest of any city in China. Politically important and great educational center. Government institutions include the Military School, Naval College, Law School, Normal School, high schools and grammar schools.

Population: 400,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Foreign Christian Mission, Friends' Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. L. L. Hale and Mrs. Hale, Rev. Edward James and Mrs. James, Rev. H. F. Rowe and Mrs. Rowe (on furlough), Rev. A. J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Rev. F. W. Dieterich and Mrs. Dieterich, C. S. Trimmer, M.D., and Mrs. Trimmer, Miss Adelaide M. Wixon. W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith M. Crane, Anna L. Golish, Cora D. Reaves, M.D., Ella C. Shaw, Harriet M. Whitmer and Alice Bowen (on furlough). Misses Grace E. Leslie, Etha M. Nagler, Sarah Peters, Bertha L. Riechers, Ruth M. Sewell (contract), Joy L. Smith, Julia H. Wilson, E. Pauline Wisegarver.

Institutions: University of Nanking, University Hospital (Union), Language School of Nanking University (Union), School of Education of Nanking University (Union), Nanking Theological Seminary (Union), Conference Academy, School for Missionaries' Children (Union). W. F. M. S.: Ginling College (Union), Hitt Memorial Training School, Bible Teachers' Training School (Union), Methodist Girls' Boarding School, Memorial (Foreign) Hospital (Union).

North Anhwei

Location: In Anhwei province north of the Yangtze River, extending from the province line westward to a point midway between the cities of Wuhu and Anking, consisting of six "hsiens" or counties.

Area: 2,450 square miles.

Population: 2,057,267; Methodist responsibility, about 1,500,000.

Industry: One of the most fertile sections of the Yangtze River. Abundant crops of rice, cotton, wheat, sweet potatoes, beans and peanuts are produced.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun early in the decade, 1890 to 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Christian Advent Mission.

Hochow City

Location: Hochow is a "hsien" city located on the north side of the Yangtze River midway between Nanking and Wuhu. It is reached by steam launch from either of these port cities.

Population: 30,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work begun in 1895.

HANDEL LEE, Superintendent

L. L. HALE, District Missionary

WUNING DISTRICT

Wuhu

Location: The Wuhu District is made up of 5 hsiens, or counties, on the south side of the Yangtze River, extending from the east boundary of Anhwei province toward the southwest for a distance of about 80 miles. The complete network of small rivers which empty into the Yangtze makes communication and transportation exceedingly good as compared with other parts of China.

Area: 2,500 square miles.

Population: 1,141,500.

Industry: The district is exceedingly fertile; it is for the most part a low well-watered alluvial plain, and is one of the finest rice producing districts in China. There are numerous mountains with rich deposits of coal, iron and copper.

There are no railways within the bounds of the district but a contract has been let and work begun on a line which will connect Wuhu with the southern part of the Conference and with a proposed trunk line from Nanking to Nanchang and the southwest. Unfortunately, work on this line has been suspended for several years on account of the unsettled condition of the country; however, this project is certain to be completed eventually and its importance could hardly be exaggerated. It will tap the great Tea District as well as the coal and iron fields.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1881. The first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church were sent to Wuhu in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, the China Inland Mission, United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples), Advent Christian, Protestant Episcopal. Christian and Missionary Alliance, Faith Mission and Roman Catholic. The work of several of these Missions is confined entirely to the City of Wuhu, but a few put slight emphasis on country work. The field is inadequately occupied and no overlapping or competition between our work and that of any other church exists.

Methodist Responsibility: In Wuhu City responsibility is shared about equally with the other missions. In the country districts, however, our responsibility is much greater, probably not less than 800,000.

Missionaries: Rev. P. G. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes, R. E. Brown, M.D., and Mrs. Brown, Miss Hyla Watters, M.D. (on furlough), Miss Gladys C. Harman, R.N. W. F. M. S.: Misses H. N. Galleher, B. H. Loucks (Japan), Kate L. Ogborn (on furlough), Iva Williamson, Faye H. Robinson.

Institutions: Wuhu General Hospital, ministering to both Chinese and Foreign patients, Second Street Institutional Church. W. F. M. S.: Wuhu Girls' School, Social Evangelistic Center.

Ningkwofu City

Location: Prosperous, walled, inland Chinese City in Anhwei Province, fifty miles from Wuhu with which it is connected by auto, canal and steam launch service. Seat of the Government Normal School. Has telegraph and daily mail service.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Chief exports are rice, wheat, corn, bamboo, dates, tea and fruit.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Institution: Wannan Middle School.

Organization: Work was opened by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1914.

Surrounding Area: 4,000 square miles.

Population: 975,000. Methodist responsibility, 800,000.

LIU WEI-I, Superintendent

WANNAN DISTRICT

South Anhwei

Location: In the province of Anhwei. Accessible by land from Wuhu, on the Yangtze, and by water from Hangchow. A six to twelve days' journey from Nanking. Each of the six counties has its local dialect, but Mandarin is generally understood.

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Population: 1,104,108; people are clever, thrifty, intelligent, conservative and superstitious; Methodist responsibility, 900,000.

Industry: Agriculture; quantities of corn, wheat, rice and fruit are raised for home consumption; exports are tea, lumber, ink, candles and firecrackers.

Organization: Work opened by Methodist Episcopal Church in 1918.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Tunki City

Location: Extreme southern end of Anhwei province, and at the headwaters of navigation for river boats from Hangchow.

Missionaries: Rev. F. C. Gale and Mrs. Ailie Gale, M.D.

Institution: Hospital.

Y. S. SHEN, Superintendent

F. C. GALE, District Missionary

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province—a mountainous section with considerable fir, pine, and bamboo. Through a system of terraces the mountains have been made to produce fine rice crops.

Population: 2,500,000. People are active, independent, and have business ability.

Industry: Paper making, tea cultivation, silk and cloth weaving and agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1847 by Rev. Judson D. Collins and Rev. Moses C. White. First annual meeting was held in 1862. Organized into the Foochow Conference by Bishop I. W. Wiley in 1877.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Y. M. C. A.

BINGTANG DISTRICT

Area: 400 square miles. Consists of Haitan group of Islands.

Location: Off the Lungtien peninsula, ninety miles southeast from Foochow.

Population: 80,000. People are poor, living chiefly on what they take from the sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1870, and was organized into a district in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Tangtau

Location: Port of entry for the district. A flourishing business center forty-five miles from Futsing.

Population: 10,000.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: (Haitang) Misses Harriett Halverstadt and Martha McCutchen.

Institutions: Boys' Junior Middle School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Junior Middle School.

LAU NAI BUOL, Superintendent

H. W. WORLEY, District Missionary

FUTSING DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Centers about the walled city of Futsing.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province, near the coast.

Population: 400,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Futsing

Location: Walled city in Futsing province, twelve miles from the coast. Haikan is port of entry.

Population: 20,000.

Industry: Mercantile and agricultural pursuits.

Missionaries: Rev. E. P. Hayes (on furlough) and Mrs. Hayes (on furlough), Rev. H. V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. H. W. Worley and Mrs. Worley. *W. F. M. S.:* Dr. Li Bi Cu, Misses Carrie M. Bartlett, Jennie D. Jones and Lydia A. Trimble.

Institutions: Ming Ngie School. *W. F. M. S.:* Woman's Hospital, Girls' Junior Middle School, Women's Bible Training School.

CENG UNG GI, Superintendent

H. W. WORLEY, District Missionary

LUNGTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Comprises the Lungtien peninsula.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province.

Population: 450,000—Buddhist and Confucian. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Lungtien

Location: A township city, fifty-five miles south of Foochow.

Institutions: Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, and Lungtien Hospital.

HO CHIONG DIEU, Superintendent

H. W. WORLEY, District Missionary

Yukie

Population: 300,000—Buddhists and Confucianists. Protestants, 3,000; Catholics, 2,000.

Organization: Formerly western part of Futsing. Became a separate district in 1914, and until 1915 was known as West Futsing District.

GUOH SIEN GI, Superintendent

H. W. WORLEY, District Missionary

FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 600 square miles. Foochow city and suburbs and parts of Mingau County.

Population: 1,500,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: 1847. First Methodist church in the district was opened at Foochow in 1856.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Church Missionary Society, Y. M. C. A., Roman Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Foochow

Area: Circumference of seven miles.

Location: Capital of Fukien Province, a seven-gated city midway between Shanghai and Hongkong—two days' journey to either city. Methodist mission is on Nantai, an island opposite the city of Foochow, and connected with the mainland by bridge.

Population: 600,000.

Missionaries: Mr. W. C. Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, R.N. (on furlough), Mr. A. W. Billing and Mrs. Billing, Rev. H. R. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, Rev. T. H. Coole, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Coole (on furlough), Miss Esther Cooper, Rev. John Gowdy and Mrs. Gowdy, Rev. F. C. Havighurst and Mrs. Havighurst, Mr. C. R. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. W. W. Overholt (on furlough) and Mrs. Overholt (on furlough), Rev. C. M. Lacey Sites and Mrs. Sites, Rev. E. M. Stowe and Mrs. Stowe, Mr. P. P. Wiant and Mrs. Wiant. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edith Abel, Marion R. Cole, Grace Davis, Etta Denny (on furlough), Hu King Eng, M.D. (Singapore), Mabel Hammons, M.D. (on furlough), Floy Hurlbut (on furlough), Dorothea L. Keeney (on furlough), Rotha Landis, Ida B. Lewis, Roxy Lefforge, Edith McBee, Mary Mann (on furlough), J. Ellen Nevitt (on furlough), Florence J. Plumb, Elsie Reik (on furlough), Elizabeth H. Richey, Grace Shawhan, Ruby Sia, Alice L. Smith (on furlough), Freida Staubli (on furlough), Annie Vanderburg (on furlough), Lydia F. Wallace, Phebe C. Wells, Alice A. Wilcox, Katherine H. Willis, Emma

W. Wilson, Lois E. Witham, Ruth F. Wolcott, M.D., and Mrs. Lydia A. Wilkinson.

Institutions: Fukien Christian University, Union Normal and Middle School, Anglo-Chinese Middle School, Boys' Junior Middle School, Fukien Construction Bureau, Methodist Book Store. *W. F. M. S.:* Woman's College of South China, Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, Magaw Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Cook Children's Home, Van Kirk Woman's Industrial Home, Union Kindergarten Training School, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery, Memorial Dispensary.

UONG GANG HUO, District Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

KUTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles. Includes the city of Kutien and numerous large towns and villages.

Population: 300,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Industry: Tea cultivation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Kutien

Location: Capital of Kutien civil district, Fukien province, in a mountainous valley, 1,200 feet above the sea, at the junction of two large streams which flow into the Min River. A walled city built about 1492. Ninety miles from Foochow.

Population: 25,000.

Missionaries: Rev. W. S. Bissonnette and Mrs. Bissonnette, J. E. Gossard, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Gossard (on furlough), Miss Serene Loland, R.N.. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura Frazey (on furlough), Eva F. Sprunger, Myrtle Smith (on furlough), Martha Graf (on furlough), and Ruth Jayne.

Institutions: Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley General Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, and Kindergarten.

LI DEUNG MING, Superintendent

W. S. BISSONNETTE, District Missionary

BINGHU DISTRICT

Area: Includes northern part of what, prior to 1919, was the Kutien District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

U CU DE, Superintendent

W. S. BISSONNETTE, District Missionary

MINTSING DISTRICTS

Area: 1,200 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province, 45 miles northwest of Foochow on both sides of the Min River.

Population: 200,000.

Industry: Agriculture—Rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. Mountains contain iron in abundance, some of which is being worked.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864 when Dr. Nathan Sites visited this region. Mintsing was established a presiding elder's district in 1893 by Bishop Foster.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Mintsingsien

Center of North Mintsing District and County Seat

Location: On the Min River, 45 miles northwest of Foochow.

Institutions: Boys' Junior Middle School, Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Lower Primary School.

DING UNG GUANG, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, District Missionary

Lek-du

Center of South Mintsing District

Location: Fifteen miles south of Mintsingsien.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Edna Jones, Rose Mace (on furlough), Ruth Hemenway, M.D. (on furlough), and Ursula J. Tyler (on furlough).

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Junior Middle School, Good Shepherd Hospital (Nathan Sites Memorial), Women's Bible Training School.

SIA SIENG DE, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, District Missionary

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Hinghwa and Sienyu Counties and the portion of Futsing County where the Hinghwa dialect is spoken.

Location: In Fukien Province half way between the port cities of Amoy and Foochow.

Industry: Agriculture with rice, wheat, potatoes, peanuts, sugar cane, tobacco and a great variety of fruits being the chief produce. Commerce and fishing are also engaged in as this territory borders on the coast with suitable harbors. The coastal plain is a large fertile and well irrigated one yielding three main crops per year and numerous crops of vegetables the year round.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865. Mission Conference was organized in 1896, and became an Annual Conference in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A. and one or two independent Chinese organizations.

HANKONG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the market towns of Gangkau and Hankong, the fourth and the first market towns in size and importance in Putien County, the northern section of the coastal plain, the island of Nangchih and a section of the hill country on the northwest.

Location: The northeastern section of the Conference area.

Population: 350,000; Methodist responsibility 250,000. The Hinghwa dialect is spoken.

Industries: Farming, fruit growing, fishing, trade.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

Hankong

Location: Chief center and port city in the Conference area.

Population: 100,000—city and environs.

Institutions: Richmond Methodist Hospital, Higher Primary School.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Althea M. Todd (on furlough) and Jessie A. Marriott.

UA UNGCO, Superintendent

G. W. HOLLISTER, District Adviser.

HEOH BING DISTRICT

Area: The central coastal strip including the peninsulas of Binghai and Po-io and the island of Bi-ciu.

Population: 200,000; Methodist responsibility 150,000. This section contains the poorest people of the area. The islands and some of the villages bordering on the sea are the homes of pirates.

Industries: Farming, fishing and salt evaporation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Roman Catholic.

Kio Sauh

Location: The third largest market town of Putien county; a political center; also the head of the district.

Institutions: Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Converts' Class.

Binghai

Location: On the eastern end of the Binghai peninsula; a political center of minor importance.

Institution: Hai-sing Intermediate School.

LI MEONG DING, Superintendent

C. E. WINTER, District Adviser

HINGHWA CITY DISTRICT

Area: Includes Hinghwa City, Ng Sauh, Hua Deng and surrounding territory.
Population: 750,000; Buddhists, Confucianists and Taoists; Methodist responsibility, 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865 when missionaries from Foochow preached here.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic and Y. M. C. A.

Hinghwa

Location: On the western edge of the coastal plain near the Sienyu River; a walled city, the county seat of Putien and formerly the prefectural city; the largest educational center on the coast between Chinchew and Foochow.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1865, and was first occupied by a Methodist missionary in November, 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic and Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Mrs. W. N. Brewster, Rev. F. S. Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. G. W. Hollister (on furlough) and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough), Rev. F. P. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough), Rev. C. E. Winter. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Sylvia Aldrich (on furlough), E. Blanche Apple, M. Virginia Bachman, Sigrid Bjorklund, Karis E. Brewster, Cora M. Brown (on furlough), Edna H. Muller (on furlough), Mary A. Johnson, Florence P. Mason (on furlough), Gertrude Strawick (on furlough), Ellen H. Suffern, Pauline E. Westcott (on furlough), Minnie E. Wilson (on furlough).

Institutions: Guthrie Memorial High School, Biblical Training School, Hinghwa Mission Press, Institutional Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Hamilton Girls' School, Juliet Turner Training School, Women's Station Class.

Ng Sauh

Location: Commercial center, fifth in importance in the county; six miles south of Hinghwa City; center of the coastal plain.

Population: 10,000.

Missionaries: Mr. Fred J. Rossiter (on furlough) and Mrs. Rossiter (on furlough).

Institutions: Rebecca McCabe Orphanage, Vocational Junior High School, Agriculture Mission.

DE HAU TONG, Superintendent
 F. S. CARSON, District Adviser

SIENYU DISTRICTS, EAST AND WEST

Location: Cover the county of Sienyu which lies across the Sienyu river valley and its surrounding mountains. At one point the area touches the coast, but for the most part it is a mountainous section with rich farming valleys along the river courses.

Population: 261,946.

Industry: Farming, fruit growing and timber.

Sienyu

Location: Head of hand navigation of the Sienyu river, thirty miles from the coast.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1870.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Cole and Mrs. Cole. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma J. Betow, M.D. (on furlough), Martha Lebeus (on furlough), Eda L. Johnson, Edna Merrit (on furlough), Emma L. Palm, Bertha Persson (on furlough), A. Beta Scheirich (on furlough), Mary M. Thomas. (on furlough), and Harriet L. Watson (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Junior High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Isabel Hart Girls' School, Freida Knoechel Training School, Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.

DENG GEH SING, Superintendent of Sienyu East
 NA CONG BAU, Superintendent of Sienyu West
 W. B. COLE, District Adviser

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

Area: Northern and central part of Kiangsi province, part of Anhwei province, north of the Yangtze river, and a small part of Hupeh province, bordering on Anhwei, just north of Kiukiang.

Organization: Kiangsi up to 1912 was a part of Central China Conference, but at that time was made a separate Mission Conference. It became an Annual Conference in 1917. Work was begun in Kiukiang in 1867; in Nanchang in 1894

HWANGMEI DISTRICT

Area: About 5,000 square miles. Seventy-five to one hundred miles from one end to another.

Location: North of the Yangtze river, one circuit in Kiangsi, directly north of Kiukiang, two circuits in Hupeh, and two circuits in Anhwei.

Population: 1,121,497.

Hwangmei

Location: Thirty-five miles north of Kiukiang in the province of Hupeh. largest city in the district.

Taihu

Location: In the west central part of Anhwei province, surrounded by hsien (county) cities and mountains, four days' travel from Kiukiang, the largest circuit of this large district, being now sixty miles from end to end.

Institution: Higher Primary School.

LI CHIN-SHENG, Superintendent, P. O., Taihu, An.

F. A. ARGELANDER, District Missionary, P. O. Kiukiang, Ki

KAN RIVER DISTRICT

Area: 2,050 square miles. Includes the four Kan river circuits, part of what was formerly the South Kiangsi district and extends from Nanchang to Siaki-anghsien, a distance of one hundred miles.

Location: In the Kan river valley, which includes Juichow, Linkiang, Kian, and Kanchow, prefectural cities along the route of the first projected railroad through the province, Yuanchow and Nanang are on tributaries of the Kan river.

Population: 1,160,780.

Industry: Agriculture. Fruits and vegetables are produced in great variety and abundance, as well as rice. Coal and iron are found. The Kan river makes possible a great and growing traffic, and enables lumber to be brought from the highland forests to Nanchang.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Plymouth Brethren, and Roman Catholic. Most of the territory is unoccupied.

Changshu

Location: A great drug center.

Institution: Higher Primary School.

WANG SHAN-CHIH, Superintendent, P. O., Nanchang

FU RIVER DISTRICT

Area: 4,500 square miles. Undulating surface, bad roads and shallow rivers. Difficult of access.

Location: In the Fu River valley.

Population: 1,519,501.

Industry: Chiefly agricultural. Rice, beans, indigo and vegetables are produced. Fruit in great variety is grown. This region is a great center for the manufacture and export of bamboo paper. Nanfeng is famous for its oranges, which are of excellent flavor.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal—has work at several points, foremost among which are Fuchow and Kienchang. The German China Alliance, associated with the China Inland Mission, has work at a number of points in the Fu River valley. The Roman Catholics have several centers in this region.

Institution: Higher Primary School, Fuchow.

WANG SHIH-TSING, Superintendent, P. O., Fuchow

W. E. SCHUBERT, Missionary, P. O., Nanchang.

NANCHANG DISTRICT

Area: 2,325 square miles; centers around the city of Nanchang. Until 1911 it was a part of South Kiangsi district.

Population: 1,868,862.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Y. M. C. A., Seventh Day Adventist and Roman Catholic.

Nanchang

Location: One of the wealthiest cities of China and capital of Kiangsi Province. On the Kan river, connected with Fu river by a secondary outlet. There are 4,000 business places within the city walls and two-thirds as many in the suburbs. Educational center.

Population: 480,000.

Industry: Center of trade in porcelain, glass, cloth, lumber, tea, indigo and rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1894.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Plymouth Brethren, Y. M. C. A., Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: G. T. Blydenburgh, M.D., and Mrs. Blydenburgh, Rev. F. R. Brown and Mrs. Brown, W. D. Libby, M.D., and Mrs. Libby, Miss Elma K. Pennypacker, R. N., Miss Lillian Raper, Rev. W. E. Schubert and Mrs. Schubert. On furlough, Miss Evaline Gaw, Rev. W. R. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ruth N. Daniels, Ida Kahn, M.D., Myra McDade, Bessie L. Meeker, Margaret Seeck (on furlough), Zula F. Brown, Laura Gooding, Faith A. Hunt, Isabel Luce, Theodora A. Raab, Blanche T. Search, Ethel T. Thompson.

Institutions: Susan Toy Ensign Memorial Hospital, Nanchang Academy. W. F. M. S.: Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial Girls' School, Women's and Children's Hospital.

WANG SHAN-CHIH, Superintendent, P. O. Nanchang

NORTH KIANGSI DISTRICT

Area: 5,400 square miles.

Location: In the Kiangsi province, north of the Lu mountains and south of the Yangtze river.

Population: About 3,000,000.

Kiukiang

Location: Beautifully situated on the south bank of the Yangtze river, partially surrounded by a series of small lakes. A prefectural city, with a wall five miles in circumference. Kiukiang means "nine rivers." 458 miles from Shanghai.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: Manufacture and sale of porcelain, silk, and silver.

Organization: Oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867.

Missions at work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, China Inland, Plymouth Brethren, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist.

Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Argelander and Mrs. Argelander, Rev. C. F. Johannaber and Mrs. Johannaber, E. C. Perkins, M.D., and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Deanetta Ploeg, R.N., Miss Elizabeth Ploeg, R.N., Mr. Carl Robart and Mrs. Robart (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Helen Ferris, Edith Fredericks, Nora E. Kellogg, Ruth L. Myers (on furlough), Clara E. Merrill, Annie M. Pittman, Ellen Smith (on furlough), Myrtle M. Stone (on furlough), Leona Thomasson (contract), May Bel Thompson (on furlough), Rose E. Waldron, Frances E. Woodruff, Mabel A. Woodruff.

Institutions: William Nast College, Water of Life Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Rullison Fish Memorial High School, Knowles Bible Training School, Danforth Memorial Hospital.

TSU CHING-HU, Superintendent, P. O. Kiukiang

C. F. JOHANNABER, District Missionary, P. O., Kiukiang

SOUTH FUKIEN CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the counties of Yungchun, Tehwa and Tatien, with small portions of three others.

Location: Lying west of the Hinghwa Conference and in the northern section of the Amoy-speaking region of southern Fukien; practically all mountainous region; river communication by small boats south to Chuanchow on the coast. New roads are being built in many directions and automobiles are in operation in the Yungchun valley.

Population: 600,000, all Chinese. 80 per cent of adult male population goes to Federated Malay States for longer or shorter periods for business ventures. Many wealthy families located in Yungchun valley, but banditry has driven them abroad. Due to long continued contacts with Singapore region, much initiative and modern progress is seen in this region.

Industries: Pottery making, production of paper, lumber, lime and some iron products, also agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work started in this region by native workers from Foochow Conference in 1873. First resident missionaries were Rev. T. B. Owen and Rev. and Mrs. R. L. McNabb. An enabling act granted by General Conference of 1920 allowed the setting off of this Mission Conference in 1922 from the Hinghwa Conference, Rev. J. W. Hawley being appointed by Bishop Keeney as its Superintendent. It became an Annual Conference in October, 1925, Bishop Brown presiding.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterian, Roman Catholic; also the Seventh Day Adventist, through native workers only.

TATIEN DISTRICT

Location: Lies north of the Tehwa District, west of Yenping Conference.

Area: Covers Tatien county and small sections of two others. Very mountainous region; poor roads; little intercommunication; bandit infested.

Population: 300,000, all Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun through native agents in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Primary School, District Primary Schools.

LI TEK SENG, Superintendent

J. W. HAWLEY, District Missionary

TEHWA DISTRICT

Location: Lies between Tatien district on the north and Yungchun district on the south, eighty miles west of Hinghwa city. Deep ravines, high mountains, bad roads, and long distances between preaching stations, make this district difficult of administration.

Industry: The center of large pottery works.

Population: 150,000, all Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterian (through Chinese agents), Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Two Boys' Boarding Schools, District Primary Schools.

LIM GEK CHIONG, Superintendent

J. W. HAWLEY, District Missionary

YUNGCHUN DISTRICT

Location: Seventy miles southwest of Hinghwa, largely within the bounds of the Yungchun valley.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Hawley and Mrs. Hawley, Rev. H. C. Jett and Mrs. Jett, Rev. E. C. Parlin (on furlough) and Mrs. Parlin (on furlough).

Institutions: Hardy Boys' School, Junior High School, Girls' Boarding School, Kindergarten, Women's School, District Primary Schools, Owen Memorial Press.

LAU KA SIONG, Superintendent

J. W. HAWLEY, District Missionary

YENPING CONFERENCE

Area: 6,200 square miles.

Geography: The Conference is about as large as Connecticut, comprising territory taken from Foochow, and the London Mission of Amoy. It covers six counties of the Fukien Province, and comprises six districts.

The whole region is mountainous, and overland travel is difficult, as the largest and best roads are only paths roughly paved with stone. The Min River, with its many rapid filled but navigable branches, gives access to most of the principal towns of the region.

Each county seat is a walled city, but few of the other towns, even if larger, are allowed to have walls.

Language: Innumerable and wide variations of the Mandarin, Amoy and Foochow dialects are spoken throughout the country, the Mandarin being perhaps the most dominant.

Industries: The principal exports are bamboo, tea, lumber and firewood. Limestone is abundant and coal is found in a few places.

Population: 933,755 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1869 at Yenpingfu by the Rev. Nathan Sites. In 1901 the Misses Mabel C. Hartford and Alice Linam of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, took up their residence here. The Rev. W. A. Main came in 1902, and J. E. Skinner, M.D., arrived in 1904. Largely because of language difficulties, Yenping, formerly a part of Foochow Conference, became a separate Conference in 1916.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Roman Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventists.

SHAYUNG DISTRICT

Area: Includes Kweihua, Shahsien and Yungan counties.

Population: 329,933 (P. O. Estimate 1920).

Geography: Shahsien county is southwest of Yenping; Yungan is the southern county in Yenping prefecture; Kweihua is in the Tingchan prefecture.

Chief Cities: Yungan city is well located as the center for the large territory. The farthest point is two days journey off—though most of the circuits can be reached easily in a day. The roads are fairly level and overland travel is easier than in most of the districts. The city is the size of the average county capital in the Province with a population from 15,000 to 20,000 and is proud of its superior literary attainment and privileges. Throughout the city and country there remain evidences of former wealth and elegance.

The walled city of Shahsien contains between 40,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. The streets are wider and far cleaner than the average Chinese inland city.

Language: Mandarin is the official language though not spoken by the native people, who have a dialect of their own. It resembles that spoken in Yungan.

Industries: At Hsiameo, 20 miles inland from Shahsien, the county seat and largest walled city in the Conference, are the most famous tobacco farms in the province. Timber, firewood, bamboo, paper and tea are also raised and exported.

Institutions: Shahsien—Dispensary, Boys' Primary School. Yungan—Christian Hospital, Boys' Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Shahsien—Girls' Primary School. Yungan—Girls' Primary School.

YUNG PO JUNG, Superintendent

J. E. SKINNER, District Missionary

SHUNCHANG DISTRICT

Geography: The Min River and its Yuki branch divide the district in three sections. Yenping District is adjacent on the north, Foochow Conference on the east and Yuki District on the south and west. Shunchang is the most northern district of the Conference.

The district is hard to travel, being mountainous. Countless little hamlets which dot the district, can be reached only by toilsome climbs over mountain passes.

Language: Two or three different dialects are spoken in this field. The Foochow dialect is used by the preachers; Mandarin is generally used.

Chief Cities: Changufan, the largest town on the district, is located on the Min River. Being in direct communication with Foochow and Yenping city it presents a strategic point for missionary endeavor. Shunchang city is located on the Min River, 50 miles northwest of Yenping city. At the time of the Tai-

ping rebellion it suffered heavily, and has never recovered its former importance or large population. However, when the proposed railroad runs through this territory the city will undoubtedly grow.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, bamboo, tea and limestone are plentiful.

Population: 148,056 (P. O. estimate, 1920).

Institutions: Changfeng—Boys' Primary School, Dispensary. Shunchang—Boys' Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Changfeng—Girls' Primary School, Shunchang—Girls' Primary School.

WANG CHEN, Superintendent
J. E. SKINNER, District Missionary

YENPING DISTRICT

Geography: Yenping City is situated on the Min River where it is joined by the Kienning Branch. It is about 130 miles northwest of Foochow. To the northeast is the Kienning region occupied by the Church Missionary Society, to the north is the Shunchang District; to the west, the Shahsien District. This gives the work an important setting.

The district is mountainous and difficult to travel except where the Min River and Sha Creek make navigation possible. The rapids retard all progress upstream, even in the lightest of boats. Boats holding up to twenty tons of freight ply the river in great numbers. Outside the cities and villages the roads are paths, paved usually with cobble stones and are seldom wide enough for two people to walk abreast.

Unlike many Chinese cities, Yenping consists almost entirely of hills and hollows, with few level spaces. Methodism has taken advantage of the physical features of the city to establish on three of the hilltops, in conspicuous positions, the three forms of mission work, evangelistic, educational and medical, which makes as it were, a great three cornered wedge of Christian influence in the midst of the city and the region round about.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, firewood, bamboo, tea and limestone are very plentiful. The most important of the manufactured products are paper and red lacquer ware.

Language: Four district dialects are spoken, although Mandarin is the prevailing and official language.

Population: 196,163 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Bankhardt (on furlough) and Mrs. Bankhardt (on furlough), Miss Mae Baucher, R.N., J. E. Skinner, M.D., and Mrs. Skinner, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary L. Eide, Mamie F. Glassburner, Alice Liman, Frieda Reinan and Fern M. Sinkey.

Institutions: Yenping Boys' Middle School (formerly called "The Nathan Sites Memorial Academy"), Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, Bible Training School, Christian Book Store, School for Untainted Leper Children, The Copeland Institutional Church, The Institutional Church Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Middle School, Francesca Nast Gamble Primary School for Girls, Women's Bible Training School.

HU CHEN YU, Superintendent
J. E. SKINNER, District Missionary

YUKI DISTRICT

Population: 297,417 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Geography: Yuki District lies directly south of Yenping District. The country is mountainous, and travel is difficult, and slow. The population has mainly gathered in valleys of from 400 to 40,000 inhabitants, though an occasional group is found in the mountains.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, tea and limestone are plentiful; some rice is shipped to other parts of the province, but firewood and paper and bamboo are the main exports.

Language: Mandarin is the official language, though not spoken by the local people. They speak a dialect entirely their own.

Chief City: Yuki city is the county seat; a city of great commercial importance, having a mile of river front. It is at the head of small-boat traffic on the Yuki creek. As the birthplace of one of China's sages, it is a literary center.

Institutions: Dispensary, Boys' Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Primary School, Bible Training School.

CHEN PI MAO, Superintendent
J. E. SKINNER, District Missionary

SHANGHAI—CHINA GENERAL

Missionaries

Central China Conference: W. F. M. S.: Misses Julia Bonafield, Edith Fredricks, Iva M. Miller, M.D., Cora E. Simpson, R.N., and Laura M. White (on furlough).

Foochow Conference: Miss Sarah M. Bosworth.

Kiangsi Conference: Rev. G. Carleton Lacy (on furlough) and Mrs. Lacy (on furlough).

Yenping Conference: Rev. W. A. Main and Mrs. Main.

China General: Miss Melissa J. Davis (contract) (on furlough), and Miss Gertrude N. Oldroyd.

Institutions: The Shanghai American School (Union).

SEOUL AREA—*Resident Bishop:* James C. Baker.

JAPAN

Area: 162,056 square miles, a little more than that of California. Coast line, 18,000 miles. The empire consists of four large islands, besides Korea, Formosa, the Pescadores, the southern half of Saghalien, and about 4,000 small islands of which the Loo Choo to the south, and the Kurile to the north, are the most important groups.

Population: 62,044,649 in Japan proper, 4,041,702 (according to latest available statistics) in Formosa and 203,504 in Saghalien, besides large numbers in Korea.

Industries: Agriculture is the chief occupation. The principal products are rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea and tobacco are cultivated and mulberry trees are raised in connection with the silk industry. Other industries are fishing and mining, and a number of mechanical arts in which the Japanese are very skillful. General manufactures are growing rapidly and approximating agriculture in importance. There are over 11,000 miles of railway and about 120,000 miles of telegraph in the empire, with a rapid increase of telephones and wireless facilities.

Organization: The mission was organized in 1873, and became an Annual Conference in 1884. Two Conferences were formed in 1899 when the South Japan Mission Conference was organized. This in turn became an Annual Conference in 1905. When in 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was formed by the merging of the Japan Churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church of Canada, the two Conferences ceased to exist. There are now two Annual Conferences, the East and the West, which include the territory formerly occupied by the uniting bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission stations in eight of the seventeen largest cities. Ten stations (only four now occupied because of lack of workers) are on three of the main islands, Nagoya having been transferred to the Canadian Methodists. One former station on Okinawa of the Loo Choo group is now attached to Kumamoto and one is in Seoul, the capital of Korea. The financial appropriations and the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to assist the Japanese Church in evangelizing the Island Empire. The educational institutions preserve the same status as before the organization of the Japan Methodist Church.

[NOTE: We follow the arrangement of districts in which our mission has workers and work connected with the Annual Conferences of the Japan Methodist Church. This will serve the purpose of comparison and reference and indicate the lines of co-operation between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Japanese Church.—*Editor.*]

EAST CONFERENCE

HOKKAIDO DISTRICT

Area 36,297 square miles. Hokkaido is the second largest island in the empire.

Population: 2,359,097.

Sapporo

Location: The capital of Hokkaido is fairly central in the island. It is the

seat of the Fifth Imperial University, of which Dr. S. Sato, a Methodist, is President.

Population: 122,945.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891. It is the most northern of our Mission stations in Japan.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board, American Presbyterians, Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. T. T. Brumbaugh and Mrs. Brumbaugh. W. F. M. S.: Miss V. Elizabeth Alexander and Miss Erma M. Taylor.

Institutions: The Wesley Building, a Student and Social Contact Center.

Hakodate

Location: An important seaport on the southern tip of the island.

Population: 144,740.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 by Bishop M. C. Harris, the first Protestant missionary to Hokkaido.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice A. Cheney (on furlough), Barbara Bailey, Abby L. Sturtevant (on furlough), Olive Curry, Azalia Peet (on furlough), and Gertrude M. Byler.

Institutions: Iai Jo Gakko (Girls' High School) and two kindergartens.

T. T. BRUMBAUGH, District Missionary

OU-HOKUBU DISTRICT

Area: Aomori Province, 3,615 square miles; Akita Province, 4,490 square miles.

Population: (By Provinces), Aomori, 756,453; Akita, 898,532; total, 1,654,985.

Industries: Farming, fishing, manufacture of lacquer ware, fruit raising.

Hirosaki

Location: In the extreme northwestern section of the main island, 500 miles from Tokyo.

Population: Hirosaki City, 32,764.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: The Church of Christ (centering in the city of Akita), Reformed Church in the United States, Protestant Episcopal Church (of U. S. A.) and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Missionaries: Rev. C. W. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Rev. E. W. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Rev. R. F. Shacklock (on furlough) and Mrs. Shacklock (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Lois K. Curtice, Blanche A. Gard (on furlough), M. Helen Russell.

Institutions: To-O-Gijiku (Boys' Middle School). W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten and Aiko Kindergarten.

C. W. IGLEHART, Superintendent and District Missionary

OU-NAMBU DISTRICT

Area: Miyagi Province, 3,220 square miles; part of Yamagata Province, 3,574 square miles; part of Fukushima Province, 5,038 square miles; part of Iwate Province, 3,355 square miles.

Population: (By Provinces) Miyagi, 961,755; Yamagata, 968,869; Fukushima, 1,362,689; Iwate, 854,510. Total, 4,147,823.

Industries: Farming, mining, fishing, manufacture of lacquer ware, fruit raising.

Sendai

Location: A garrison city, 215 miles north of Tokyo, on the east coast of the main island; important educational center.

Population: 144,000 (about).

Industries: Manufacture of fossil-wood ornaments, pottery, silk weaving.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: American Board (Congregational), American Baptists, Christian Church, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Holiness, Protestant Episcopal (American) Reformed Church in the United States and the Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. S. R. Luthy (on furlough) and Mrs. Luthy (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mabel Lee, Elizabeth H. Kilburn and H. Louise Perry (on furlough).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Dormitory, Lee Memorial Kindergarten, Kokucho Kindergarten, Sendai Christian Orphanage (Union).

K. NIKI, Superintendent

TOKYO DISTRICT

Area: The district of Tokyo covers the city and urban prefecture of that name; total area, Tokyo Fu (and city) 615 square miles.

Population: Tokyo Fu, 4,485,144.

Tokyo

Location: The largest city in Japan, about the center of the eastern coast of the main island, Hondo. Capital of Japan since 1867.

Population: (1925) About 1,750,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Methodist, American Board, American Baptists, German Evangelical, American Friends, the Christian Church, the Evangelical Association, the United Lutheran Church in America, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Methodist Protestant, American Episcopal, American Presbyterian (North), Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Seventh Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Brethren, Universalist General Convention, the Apostolic Faith Movement, Southern Baptists, the Plymouth Brethren, the Japan Evangelistic Band, the Lutheran Evangelical Society of Finland, the Oriental Missionary Society, the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the U. S. A., the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. R. P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Rev. A. D. Berry, Rev. F. D. Gealy (on furlough), and Mrs. Gealy (on furlough), Rev. F. W. Heckelman and Mrs. Heckelman, Rev. E. T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Rev. J. V. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Rev. F. N. Scott and Mrs. Scott. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary H. Chappel (on furlough), Laura Chase, Dora A. Wagner, Myrtle Z. Pider, Alberta B. Spowles, Ruth E. Weiss (on furlough), Nell M. Daniel, Bernice C. Bassett, Pauline Place, Mildred A. Paine and Mary E. Howey (contract teacher).

Special Workers: Mr. H. W. Johns in the Christian Literature Society; Miss Mira B. Moon in Aoyama Gakuin.

Institutions: Aoyama Gakuin (Boys' School), includes Academy, College and Theological School (Philander Smith Institute); Tokyo School for Foreign Children (Union), Christian Literature Society (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Aoyama Jo Gakuin (Girls' School), and Women's Christian College (Union), (and Nihon Joshi Shin-Gakuin), Bible Institute for Women, (Union with Canadian Methodist Mission).

S. YOSHIOKA, Superintendent

G. F. DRAPER, District Missionary

KWANTO DISTRICT

At the Conference of 1928 the Tokyo District was divided, putting all the country work, outside of the urban prefecture of Tokyo into what was designated as the Kwantō District.

Area: This District includes all the work of the Methodist Church in the prefectures of Tochigi, 2,452 square miles; Chiba, 1,942 square miles; Saitama, 1,584 square miles; and Gumma, 2,423 square miles; a total of about 8,400 square miles.

Population: Tochigi, 1,090,428; Chiba, 1,399,257; Saitama, 1,394,458; Gumma, 1,118,858; total, 5,003,001.

Missions at Work: (i. e. with resident missionaries) The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church Missionary Society, The Seventh Day Adventists, The Protestant Episcopal, The American Board (Congregationalist), Independent. Methodism has only one small church in Gumma Ken.

S. FUJITA, Superintendent

G. F. DRAPER, District Missionary

EAST CONFERENCE

KANAGAWA DISTRICT

Location: Contains Kanagawa province, 689 square miles.

Population: Kanagawa, 1,323,372.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Yokohama in 1873.

Yokohama

Location: The capital of Kanagawa prefecture and an important seaport. Situated on the bay, about twenty miles from Tokyo. Connected with Tokyo by steam trains and electric trains which run every twelve minutes. The area of the city of Yokohama was greatly enlarged in 1927, so that it now covers 51½ square miles and is divided into five Boroughs.

Area: Prefecture, 686 square miles.

Population: (1927) 515,081. Kanagawa prefecture, 1,416,792.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Hephzibah Faith Mission, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Reformed Church in America, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Draper and Mrs. Draper. W. F. M. S.: Miss Winifred F. Draper.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: One kindergarten and two day nurseries and the Yokohama Christian Blind School.

Kamakura

Location: 32 miles south of Tokyo; a famous tourist summer and winter resort.

Population: About 18,251.

H. HIRATA, Superintendent

G. F. DRAPER, District Missionary

WEST CONFERENCE

NORTH KYUSHIU DISTRICT

Area: 2,701 square miles; includes the province of Nagasaki, 1,400 square miles; and Fukuoka, 1,893 square miles.

Population: Nagasaki province, 1,135,741; Fukuoka province, 2,187,755. Total, 3,323,496.

Nagasaki

Location: At the western end of the island of Kyushiu. More than three hundred years ago Nagasaki was a Christian city but it became the scene of terrific persecutions. Twenty-six priests, Japanese and foreign, were crucified in one day on the hill where the Catholic Cathedral now stands, and within a few miles of the city are the ruins of the old castle where the Christian army made its last stand, and where 20,000 men, women and children were put to the sword. The first Protestant missionaries who came after Commodore Perry's visit landed at Nagasaki.

Population: 176,554.

Industries: Shipbuilding, coal mining, and the manufacture of porcelain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Reformed Church in America, the Southern Baptist Church; the Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Mr. G. W. Bruner and Mrs. Bruner, Rev. R. E. West (on furlough) and Mrs. West (on furlough), Rev. W. W. Krider and Mrs. Krider. W. F. M. S.: Misses Adella M. Ashbaugh, Carrie S. Peckham (on furlough), Anna L. White, Mariana Young, Helen Couch, Lois L. Davis, Vera L. Fehr, Mary B. Oldridge.

Institutions: Chinzei Gakuin (Boys' Middle School). W. F. M. S.: Kwassui Jo Gakko (includes College, Academy).

Fukuoka

Location: Capital of Fukuoka province, in the northern part of the island of Kyushu. The seat of the Kyushu Imperial University with faculties of medicine, engineering and agriculture. An important educational center; the financial heart of one of the three most important manufacturing centers in Japan.

Population: 95,381.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Lutheran, Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Helen R. Albrecht (on furlough), Olive Hagen, K. Grace Wythe, Harriet Howey.

Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* Fukuoka Jo Gakko (Girls' School).

H. O. SATJO, Superintendent

R. S. SPENCER, W. W. KRIDER, District Missionaries

SOUTH KYUSHIU DISTRICT

Area: This district is composed of two provinces, Kumamoto Ken with an area of 2,774 square miles; and Kagoshima Ken, area 3,522 square miles. Within this area are seven quarterly Conferences.

Location: In the West Japan Conference, southern part of Kyushu Island.

Population: Kumamoto Ken, 1,233,199; Kagoshima Ken, 1,415,538; total, 2,648,737.

Kumamoto

Location: Near the western coast of the island of Kyushu the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan. An educational center, with 41 schools above higher primary grade, in which are 22,000 students. Twenty-four of these schools are middle schools or above, in grade. The student population, including primary schools, is 37,500.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, United Lutheran Church, the Southern Baptists, Nazarene Church.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Margaret Burmeister and Carolyn M. Teague.

Kagoshima

Location: On Kagoshima Bay at the southern end of the island of Kyushu. Once the home of the great Satsuma clan. Now an educational center with 13 middle schools in the province, a high school, and the Imperial school of forestry and agriculture.

Population: 102,396.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1879.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Southern Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Reformed Church in America, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. E. R. Bull (on furlough) and Mrs. Bull (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss L. Alice Finlay.

R. S. SPENCER, Superintendent and District Missionary

LOO CHOO DISTRICT

Area: Loo Choo District area, 934 square miles. Includes a group of 53 islands, 369 miles south of Japan proper.

Location: In the Pacific Ocean half way between Kyushu and Formosa.

Population: 571,565.

Naha

Location: Principal city of Okinawa, main island of the Loo Choo group.

Population: 56,481.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Northern Baptist Convention. The Japanese Congregational Church, the Churches of Christ in Japan (Presbyterian) and the Holiness Church are represented by Japanese workers only.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

HEIJI ITO, Superintendent

R. S. SPENCER, District Missionary, P. O. Fukuoka

KOREA DISTRICT**(Japanese)**

General: This district constitutes a mission to all Japanese residing in Korea and Manchuria. Its work is under the general supervision of the West Japan Conference of the Japan Methodist Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church has supervision of work among Koreans.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Bertha M. Starkey.

W. W. KRIDER, District Missionary, P. O. Nagasaki

KOREA CONFERENCE

Area: 84,738 square miles; about the size of Idaho. Includes the work in Korea—thirteen provinces which are subdivided into 232 counties and 2,507 towns.

Location: A peninsula lying between Japan and China. Very mountainous, with many islands along the coast.

Population: 19,103,900; Methodist Episcopal Church responsible for about 4,000,000.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, fruit, and cotton principal products. Mining—gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal and graphite. Fishing.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885 under the leadership of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., the Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and W. B. Scranton, M.D. The mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904, and became an Annual Conference in 1908.

CHEMULPO DISTRICT

Area: Covers 10 circuits, with a total of 72 churches and 96 square miles of territory; includes Puchon on the mainland and Kanghwa among the islands, which are numerous.

Population: 183,101.

Industry: Farming and fishing.

Chemulpo

Location: Twenty-six miles by rail from Seoul and port of entry for that city.

Population: 28,093 Koreans, 11,228 Japanese, 1,579 Chinese and about 30 foreigners; total 40,930.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Japan Methodist Church has work among the Japanese here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret I. Hess, Bertha A. Kostrup, R.N., Lula A. Miller and Jeanette Oldfather.

Institutions: Collins Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

KIM CHAN HEUNG, Superintendent

C. S. DEMING, District Missionary, P. O., Seoul

CHUNAN DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles; two counties in North Chung Choong and three in South Chung Choong provinces.

Location: North and northeast of Kongju city. Seoul-Fusan railway intersects the district. Chunan, 65 miles from Seoul, is the district center. Auto-bus lines and two branch railroads give access to all parts of the district. One of the decisive battles of the Chinese-Japanese war was fought at Sungwhan; an excellent hot spring with bath houses is at Onyang.

Population: About 325,000.

Industry: Fruits and grains are abundant; largest English walnut orchards in Korea are within ten miles of Chunan; only mining dredge in Korea is at Chiksan.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. In the south and southwest the Presbyterians are at work; also several groups of the London Missionary Society.

KIM PYUNG CHAI, Superintendent

F. E. C. WILLIAMS, District Missionary, P. O. Kongju

HAIJU DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles along the Yellow Sea.

Location: In Hwanghai province; a hilly country, extremely fertile soil.

Population: 330,000.

Industry: Agriculture: some of the finest rice in Korea is produced here.

Haiju

Location: Prosperous town and capital of Hwanghai province, about three miles from the sea, and in about the center of the district.

Population: 2,063 Japanese, 16,877 Chinese, 170 foreigners. Total, 19,010.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army, English Church Mission, Roman Catholic. The Presbyterians withdrew in 1909.

Missionaries: Sherwood Hall, M.D., and Mrs. Marian B. Hall, M.D. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jane Barlow, L. Belle Overman.

Institutions: Norton Memorial Hospital, School of Hygiene for the Tuberculous (Korea's First Tuberculosis Sanatorium), Boys' Common School, *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Common School.

KIM YU SOON, Superintendent

W. E. SHAW, District Missionary

HONGSYUNG DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles; Hongsyung is the chief city; there are five other circuits; a branch railroad runs through the territory.

Population: Over 400,000; each circuit is practically a county with about 100,000 population.

C. C. AMENDT, Superintendent, P. O. Kongju

KONGJU STATION

The work assigned to this station by the division of territory among the Protestant Missions in Korea comprises South Cheungchung province (except two counties in the southwest); one large county and parts of two others in North Cheungchung province. Because of its size and for administrative purposes the territory is divided into three districts: Chunan, Kongju and Hongsyung Districts. Kongju city is centrally located.

KONGJU DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles—including several islands lying to the west.

Location: In South Cheungchung province; mountainous, interspersed with broad plains. The islands off the coast are hard to reach—we have work in two. All important centers and railway stations are connected by good highways.

Kongju

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Amendt (on furlough) and Mrs. Amendt (on furlough), Rev. F. E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. Alice H. Sharp, Mrs. W. C. Swearer, Misses Maren P. Bording, R.N., Hazel A. Hatch (on furlough), Ada McQuie (on furlough), and Hannah Scharpf.

Institutions: Kongju Boys' High School, Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Primary and High School, Dispensary, and Baby Welfare Work.

C. C. AMENDT, Superintendent

KANGNEUNG DISTRICT

Area: Covers four exceedingly mountainous counties and extends north and south one hundred and thirty miles, and west to the great mountain range. Only one tenth of the area is tillable. Itinerating difficult because of steep hills and bad roads.

Population: 150,000—farmers and fishermen.

Organization: Formerly a part of Wonju district, Kangneung became a separate district in 1916.

Kangneung

Location: Kang Won Do province—third most important city.

Industry: A shipping center and distributing market for the fishing industry of this portion of the coast of Korea.

SIN HONG SIK, Superintendent, P. O. Hoing Sung
W. A. NOBLE, District Missionary

PYENGYANG, EAST AND WEST DISTRICTS

Area: Includes Mission work in the province of South Pyengan and eastern part of Whangai.

Population: 1,100,000; South Pyengan province has a population of 700,000. Eastern Whangai, 400,000; Methodist responsibility 350,000. There are thousands of villages and several large towns. The people are intelligent and sturdy.

Industry: Agriculture; soil is rich and fertile. A new source of wealth is being developed in the opening of mines. The city of Pyengyang has many manufacturing, beet sugar, an arsenal and arms factory, iron foundry, electric plants and coal briquettes.

Pyengyang

Location: Capital of South Pyengan province, on the Tatong River. Important railway point. Oldest of Korean cities, dating from before the time of David.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Japan Methodist Church, Seventh Day Adventist, Congregational Church of Japan.

Missionaries: A. G. Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. W. E. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Rev. J. Z. Moore (on furlough) and Mrs. Moore (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Naomi A. Anderson, R.N., Ethel Butts, R.N., Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Grace L. Dillingham, Marguerite C. English, E. Irene Haynes, Henrietta P. Robbins (on furlough), Edith F. Gaylord (on furlough), A. Jeannette Walter (on furlough), Esther L. Hulbert (on furlough), A. Evelyn Leadbeater, M.D., Louise Poinier, and Helen Boyles.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Pyengyang Union Christian Hospital, School for Missionaries' Children. W. F. M. S.: High School for Girls, Hospital and Home for the Blind.

O. KUI SYUN, Superintendent

DR. A. G. ANDERSON, District Missionary

SEOUL DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in and about the national capital and part of Kyungkui province.

Location: In the Han river valley. This region is easy of access by rail and water.

Seoul

Location: Capital and most important city of Korea; a walled city twenty-six miles from the coast; intellectual, political and social center. A railroad center with one station, electric lights, telephone, telegraph, postal service, water-works, banks, hotels and trolley cars.

Population: 300,000. Koreans, Japanese, Chinese and Europeans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A., Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, International Y. M. C. A. (Korea), Y. M. C. A. (Japanese), British and Foreign Bible Society, English Salvation Army, Japan Methodist Church, Oriental Mission, Japanese Presbyterian Church, Russian Orthodox, Congregational Church of Japan, The Seventh Day Adventist.

Missionaries: Rev. H. D. Appenzeller and Mrs. Appenzeller, Rev. A. L. Becker and Mrs. Becker, Rev. B. W. Billings and Mrs. Billings, Rev. G. M. Burdick, Rev. E. M. Cable and Mrs. Cable, Rev. C. S. Deming and Mrs. Deming, Norman Found, M. D., and Mrs. Found, R.N., Rev. J. V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. W. A. Noble and Mrs. Noble, Rev. J. D. Van Buskirk, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Van Buskirk (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice R. Appenzeller, Blanche R. Bair, Bernita Block, M.D., Charlotte Brownlee, Marie E. Church, Marion L. Conrow (on furlough), Ada B. Hall, Alice Hunter, Jeanette C. Hulbert (on furlough), Jessie B. Marker, Harriet P. Morris, Olive F. Pye (on furlough), Elizabeth S. Roberts, R.N., Mayne M. Rogers, R.N. (on furlough), Elma T. Rosenberger, R.N., Gertrude E. Snavelly, Myrta Stover, Monetta Troxell,

Edna M. Van Fleet, Mary E. Young, Edith M. Royce, Mrs. Anna B. Chaffin, Mrs. Rosetta S. Hall, M.D., Bertha F. Starkey (for work among Japanese).

Institutions: Paichai Boys' High School, Union Methodist Theological Seminary, Pierson Memorial Bible Institute (Union), Chosen Christian College (Union), Severance Union Medical College, School for Missionaries' Children, Christian Literature Society (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Ewha College and High School (Day School and Kindergarten, six Day Schools), Bible Training School (Union), Social Evangelistic Center (Union).

KIM CHONG WOO, Superintendent
W. A. NOBLE, District Missionary

SUWON DISTRICT

Area: Includes the southern counties in Kyungkui province and part of North Chungchong.

Population: 150,000.

Industry: Great grain producing country, with many important market towns.

Organization: Part of Seoul district until 1908, when it became a separate district.

Suwon

Location: West central part and capital of Kyungkui province.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Lula A. Miller, P. O., Chemulpo.

W. A. NOBLE, Superintendent, P. O., Seoul

WONJU DISTRICT

Area: Covers eight counties—six in Kangwon province, one in North Chungchong province, and one in Kyungbu province. Extends from the central range of mountains down through Korin to the east range.

Population: 450,000.

Industry: Production of rice and millet.

Wonju

Location: In Kangwon province; a strategic point from which the entire territory can be easily reached.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: S. E. McManis, M.D., and Mrs. McManis, R.N. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Maude V. Trissell (on furlough), Miss Esther Laird (on furlough) and Mrs. C. D. Morris (on furlough).

Institution: Swedish Memorial Hospital.

SIN HONG SIK, Superintendent, P. O., Hoing Sung

W. A. NOBLE, District Missionary

YENGBYEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes mission work in North Pyengyang province and part of South Pyengyang province.

Location: Northwestern part of Korea; mountainous country with a few large, fine towns; many small and scattered villages; improved highways to larger places, with auto travel; but many mountain towns can be reached only over great passes, on foot or on pack pony.

Population: 600,000; Methodist responsibility 300,000, in the central part of the district.

Industry: Farming and mining.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian.

Yengbyen

Location: Central part of northern Korea, walled in by mountains, twenty-three miles from Mochuri, the nearest railway station; surrounded by a stone wall built five hundred years ago.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Mr. C. A. Sauer and Mrs. Sauer. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ethel M. Estey (on furlough) and Ethel Miller.

Institutions: Boys' High School (three years out of the five years in govern-

ment school course). *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Primary School (with three years of High), Kindergarten.

W. E. SHAW, Superintendent

YICHUN DISTRICT

Area: Includes six circuits.

Population: More than 200,000.

Organization: Became a separate district in December, 1921.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.*: Miss G. E. Snavelly, P. O. Seoul.

G. M. BURDICK, Superintendent, P. O. Seoul

MANCHURIA DISTRICT

Area: More than twice as large as Korea.

Population: About 20,000,000. (Koreans, about 200,000.)

Chief Centers: Harbin and Kirin.

Circuits: There are four circuits.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1920. The Northern Presbyterian and Southern Methodist Churches also have workers among Koreans in Manchuria; there is a division of territory so that there is no overlapping or duplication.

PAI HYUNG SIK, Superintendent

W. E. SHAW, District Missionary

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Philippine Islands, Malaya and North Sumatra

SINGAPORE AREA—*Resident Bishop*, Edwin F. Lee

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Area: 115,026 square miles. Includes a group of 3,141 islands, of which 1,668 are named.

Population: 11,000,000, half of whom live on the island of Luzon (area, 40,969 square miles), the largest in the group. Negritos (aborigines) inhabit the western coast; Igorots and other wild tribes live in the mountains; the Filipinos occupy the lowlands. They speak several dialects—Tagalog, Ilocano, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Ibanag, Gaddang, Isnay, Bolinao, and Zambal. One per cent speak Spanish. English and Spanish are the official languages.

Industry: Large quantities of rice, sugar, tobacco, mangoes, bananas, chicos, hemp, copra, pappas, lanzones, santol, guavas, are grown. Gold is mined. Coal mines are being developed. Iron, copper, gypsum, and asphalt clays are also found. Forty per cent of the islands is covered with merchantable timber, some of which is the finest in the world.

Organization: First evangelical sermon was preached by Bishop Thoburn, in March, 1899, but mission work began in 1900 upon the arrival of Rev. T. H. Martin. The mission was first attached to the Malaysia Conference as a district, but became a Mission Conference in 1905; and an Annual Conference in 1908. Rev. Homer C. Stuntz was the first superintendent, and first delegate to General Conference.

Missions at Work: The Evangelical Union was organized in 1902 by missions of the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S., American Baptists, North American Board (Congregational), United Brethren, the Disciples of Christ affiliating. The Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventh Day Adventists, the American Bible Society, and the Y. M. C. A. also have work here.

Allotment of Territory: The Methodist Episcopal mission accepted assignment to the following provinces north of Manila: Zambales, Bataan, Rizal (part), Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Nueva Viscaya, Isabela, Cagayan, and Ilocos Sur, with about 2,500,000 people.

CAGAYAN VALLEY DISTRICT

Area: 10,000 square miles, including three provinces, Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya.

Location: The northeast corner of Luzon. The Cagayan River with its tributaries drains a great fertile section from the high divide at Belite Pass, 353 kilometers (220 miles), almost due north to the open sea at the river's mouth, where Aparri is built on the sandy delta.

Transportation has been by way of the sea and river for ages. Though not entirely completed, the new government road is now passable from Manila to Aparri, 564 kilometers. This opens the door to many new comers who, in great numbers, are taking available lands under the homestead laws. This materially increases population and also the production of foodstuffs and tobacco.

Population: 400,000 people live in 45 municipalities and 400 villages. Nearly 50,000 are non-Christian mountain tribes.

Industry: Farming everywhere; some fishing on the north coast. More than 500,000 bales of tobacco are grown and shipped each year. Corn and rice are widely grown. Hardwoods and cattle are shipped to Manila.

Missions at Work: All three provinces are in territory assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Roman Catholic Church has many native priests. One seminary is training some 30 young priests. Also there are several strong parochial schools in charge of able nuns. There are one Independent Christian Mission pastor and two Pentecostal pastors in the district.

Aparri

Location: At the mouth of the Cagayan River. All shipping passes through the store houses of Aparri, making it our richest city. A private high school with 400 pupils is located here.

Population: About 21,000.

Bayombong

Location: Center and capital of Nueva Vizcaya province.

Population: 8,000. Has government high school with 700 students.

Ilagan

Location: Center and capital of Isabela province. Has 1,200 pupils in the government High School. Methodist Boys' Dormitory.

Population: 12,000.

Tuguegarao

Location: Near the line between Cagayan and Isabela province. Is the capital of Cagayan province. Has government High School with 1,200 pupils. Residence of Roman Catholic bishop and seat of their seminary.

Population: 18,000.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' Dormitory, Girls' Dormitory.

Missionaries: Rev. Rex R. Moe and Mrs. Moe. W. F. M. S.; Misses Wilhelmina Erbst and Ruth E. J. Atkins.

R. R. MOE, Superintendent

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: About 4,500 square miles. Includes the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, just north of the City of Manila, excluding the towns of Polo, Obando, Meycauayan and Marilao.

Location: In the central valley of Luzon, well drained, fertile soil. There are seventy miles of railway in the district. The main roads are excellent and many auto trucks carry passengers and freight. There are 185 primary and intermediate schools in the district; two government high schools and six private high schools.

Industries: The chief field product is rice; also sugar cane and gardening. Fish ponds are cultivated and some open fishing engaged in. Duck farming commands large attention. Each town has some special occupation such as hats, pottery, silk, furniture, shoes, piña, and leather. Among our Protestant constituency we have a free and dependable class of tradesmen and craftsmen.

Population: 468,195. Practically the entire population is Filipino and speak the Ilocano and the Tagalog, the majority of the population speaking the latter dialect. A few other tribes are along the borders, and some of the mountain peoples in the eastern part. The Tagalogs show the finest culture of the Filipino people, there being many authors and painters among the educated classes.

Missions at Work: The Evangelical Union has assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church the entire district. It is the only Protestant body officially working in the district.

Malolos

Location: Capital of Bulacan province, on a branch of the Pampanga river, twenty-five miles north of Manila. There is a government high school here with 1,000 students; a trade school turning out excellent work; and an intermediate school, which this year is occupying their second large building as well as the fine concrete structure built some years ago. Malolos is of historic note, it being for a few months the seat of government of the Philippine Republic under Aguinaldo.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Beckendorf and Mrs. Beckendorf.

Population: 25,000.

Cabanatuan

Location: Capital of Nueva Ecija on the Manila north road and a railroad terminal; capital of the province; buildings mostly of wood and corrugated iron; electric light and water system.

Population: 34,000

Industry: Rice harvesting with threshing machines, storing of rice in large warehouses and the operation of numerous rice mills. Large sections of this province have been made more productive by an extensive irrigation system, completed by the Philippine government at Angat in this province. There are also large and valuable fish ponds in various parts of the province that yield increasing large incomes to their owners.

A. L. BECKENDORF, Superintendent, P. O. Malolos

ILOCOS DISTRICT

Area: 400 square miles.

Location: West coast of Northern Luzon; that part of Ilocos province from the city of Vigan southward; 18 municipalities with 7 municipal districts and about 300 villages. All municipalities but five are connected by first-class roads. Travel is by motor-bus or coastwise shipping. Manila Railroad terminal is 100 miles distant from Vigan.

Population: Entire province (1918 census), 216,274; Methodist territory, about 110,000. Principally Ilocanos, with a few villages of Tinguianes, and with scattered Igorotes in mountainous parts. Twenty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-four children are enrolled in public schools, 2,532 in high schools. There are also four private high schools and three Roman Catholic Colleges.

Industries: Agriculture, grazing, sisal and hemp fiber extraction, lumbering, wood-working, fishing, weaving and a large variety of household industries.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904. Now there are 28 congregations.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Disciples (United Christian Missionary Society).

Vigan

Location: Capital of province of Ilocos Sur; center of commerce and wealth, and of political and social influence; seat of provincial high school. Roman Catholic stronghold; with resident Bishop, seminary, girls' school, majestic cathedral and other imposing buildings, large staff of foreign and national priests and sisters. The city is compactly built up of numerous large, substantial buildings.

Population: (1918) 17,765.

Methodist Work: Principally among the more than 2,000 high school students. Many congregations in this province, with their local preachers, and also some members of Conference, have migrated to the promising Island of Mindanao, while other congregations have been greatly depleted by losses of members who have gone to sugar estates in the Hawaiian Islands.

Institutions: Student Church, Boys' Dormitory. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Dormitory.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Moore and Mrs. Moore. W. F. M. S.: Misses Rose E. Dudley (on furlough) Helen J. Wilk, Ellen A. Scheidt (on furlough).

J. W. MOORE, Superintendent, P. O. Vigan, Ilocos Sur

MANILA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the City of Manila, Rizal province lying east and north of the city, a part of Bulacan province, a part of Cavite province, the Island of Corregidor, the provinces of Bataan and Zambales.

Population: 500,000 people, who are Zambales, Tagalogs, Ilocanos, Pam-

pangos in the provinces with Americans, Spaniards and Chinese and Japanese, in the city.

Manila

Location: The "Pearl of the Orient" is situated on the Manila Bay, an oval body of water whose broad expanse of more than a thousand square miles must pass daily in and out the narrow "boca" at Corregidor, the only outlet. The quaint old walled city south of the Pasig River is rich in story and song and mystery, old convents, old schools and beautiful plazas and churches. Old palaces and council chambers with secret passages to the sea add flavor to the age of chivalry in which it yet stands. The Luneta, once the parade and execution ground of Spain, is now the show and play ground of the city. In the center of the wide lawns and beautiful drives stands a monument to Jose Rizal, who less than thirty years ago was shot as an enemy to Church and State. North of the Pasig River lies the business part of the city. To reach it one must pass the beautiful Jones Bridge erected in honor of William A. Jones, author of the Jones Bill which gave great autonomy to the Filipinos. There are many modern business houses, banks and markets. Thousands of autos and good electric car system furnish the transportation.

Industries: Vegetable oil, sugar, hemp, and tobacco stand first in production and exportation. Hats, baskets, and fine needle work also furnish employment for many people.

Missions at Work: Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, United Brethren, Plymouth Brethren, Adventists, Episcopal, Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal. The Methodist Church began work in December, 1899.

Missionaries: Rev. J. F. Cottingham and Mrs. Cottingham, Rev. E. S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, Rev. B. O. Peterson and Mrs. Peterson, Rev. O. L. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. S. W. Stagg (on furlough) and Mrs. Stagg (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Anna Carson, R.N., Bertha Charles, Hawthorne Darby, M.D., Marguerite M. Decker, Mary L. Deam, Mary A. Evans, Elizabeth M. Grennan, R.N., Alice Maull, R.N., Rebecca Parish, M.D. On Furlough—Misses Sallie C. Hawkins, R.N., Marguerite Hewson, Bertha Odee, R.N.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' Dormitory, Union Theological Seminary, Methodist Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Hugh Wilson Hall, Mary J. Johnston Hospital and Harris Memorial Training School.

J. F. COTTINGHAM, Superintendent

PAMPANGA DISTRICT

Location: In central Luzon: the entire Pampanga province and the three towns of Southern Tarlac.

Industry: In natural resources, one of the richest districts in the islands.

Pampanga District is famed for its rice fields and the production of sugar. Within the last few years four large centrals have been opened and great quantities of sugar are now being grown and milled in the various centrals erected.

Population: About 270,000. Pampangos, industrious and thrifty and progressive.

San Fernando

Location: Capital of province, has beautiful government buildings, a large high school, many public schools and one private school.

Population: 23,000.

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Riley and Mrs. Riley (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Hazel Davis and Annette Finlay.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitory. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Dormitory.

ARCADIO DE OCERA, Superintendent, P. O. San Fernando.

PANGASINAN DISTRICT

Area: Includes Nueva Vizcaya province and Pangasinan province except the towns of Bautista, Alcala, Rosales, St. Tomas, and Balungao in the extreme south.

Population: 650,000. In Pangasinan Ilocos, Pangasinan, Zambale, Tagalog, and Pampanga are spoken. Enrollment in the public schools of Pangasinan province is 58,133.

Industries: Pangasinan is the second wealthiest province in the Philippines. It has a population of over 600,000 people, almost equally divided into Pangasinanes and Ilocanos who have come down from the North and occupied the border cities of the province. It is said that the province, if properly cultivated,

will grow rice enough to feed the entire population of the Philippines. Besides rice, sugar, tobacco, and cocoanuts are raised in great quantities and are the chief products of the province.

Dagupan

Location: On the Lingayen Gulf, west coast of Luzon, a commercial center connected by fine roads and navigable rivers with nearby towns and by rail with Manila.

Population: 24,500.

Lingayen

Location: Capital of Pangasinan province, on the south shore of Lingayen gulf; educational center for the province. The government high school, normal and trade schools have 4,029 students. The intermediate and primary schools have 2,383 students. We have located out finest Provincial Church at Lingayen, which cost about 30,000 pesos.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Mildred M. Blakely, A. Armenia Thompson and Mina L. Pletcher.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitory, Bible Training School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Dormitory.

SEVERINO CORDERO, Superintendent, P. O. Lingayen

TARLAC DISTRICT

Area: About 3,962 square miles.

Location: Includes parts of Tarlac, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan provinces, with 30 towns and 527 barrios. Important centers of Methodist work are Paniqui and Camiling in Tarlac, and Rosales, a commercial and railroad center, in Pangasinan, San Jose, a commercial center, and Munoz, an agricultural center, both in Nueva Ecija province.

Population: 302,631; Ilocanos, Pangasinanes, Tagalogs, and Pampangos.

Industries: Rice, tobacco and sugar are the chief products here. Recently a Spanish company has opened a sugar central which cost over \$3,000,000.

At Tarlac City there is a large high school where the Mission owns suitable property for dormitory purposes. We have had no missionary in Tarlac since 1918; one girls' dormitory is maintained at this point.

Paniqui

Location: In the center of Tarlac province: junction of important railroads to the three provinces: residence of the District Superintendent.

L. T. TAMAYO, Superintendent, P. O. Paniqui

MALAYA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Sarawak (Borneo).

Population: 3,500,000. Malays, Chinese, Indians, Javanese, Arabs, Japanese, Eurasians, and Europeans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. Mission was organized in April, 1889, the Mission Conference in April, 1893, and the Annual Conference in 1902.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S. P. G.), English Presbyterian, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventist.

SINGAPORE DISTRICT

Area: 226 square miles. Includes the work on Singapore Island.

Location: The Island of Singapore, at the southern end of the Malay Peninsula. *Industry:* Shipping and distributing center for Southeastern Asia, including the Malay Archipelago.

Singapore

Location: Capital of the Straits Settlements. Chief emporium of Southeastern Asia, the second port in the East, and one of the largest ports in the world in tonnage. A coaling station for steamers plying between Europe and America and the Far East.

Population: 420,000. (273,000 are Chinese.)

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885, and is conducted in English, Malay, Tamil and five dialects of Chinese: Hokkien, Foochow, Hinghwa, Hakka and Cantonese.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), and Zenana Missionary Society, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian Church of England, Plymouth Brethren and Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Horley and Mrs. Horley, Rev. L. B. Jenkins, Rev. J. F. Peat and Mrs. Peat, Rev. H. B. Amstutz and Mrs. Amstutz, Rev. Abel Eklund and Mrs. Eklund, Mr. C. D. Patterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Patterson (on furlough), Rev. R. D. Swift and Mrs. Swift, Rev. Andrew McNab, Jr., (on furlough) and Mrs. McNab (on furlough), Miss Clare Norton. Short Term missionary teachers: Misses Emma E. Walker, Lorinne McLaughlin. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mabel Marsh, Rhett Foote, Sylvia Barnes, Lora E. Buel, Ruth H. Johnston, Mabel E. Harb, Ruth M. Harvey, C. Ethel Jackson (Amoy, China), Eva I. Nelson (on furlough), Mary E. Olson, Gazelle Traeger (on furlough).

Resident Bishop: Edwin F. Lee.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School and branches: (Geylang English School, Serangoon English School and Paya Lebar English School), Jean Hamilton Theological School, Oldham Hall (Boys' Boarding School and private Day School) and Methodist Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Methodist Girls' School, Fairfield Girls' School, Mary C. Nind Home and Eveland Training School.

W. E. HORLEY, Superintendent

IPOH DISTRICT

Area: The principal points for Mission work are Ipoh, Kampar, Sitiawan, Taiping and Telok Anson.

Ipoh

Location: State of Perak, the second city in the Federated Malay States.

Population: 65,000.

Missionaries: Rev. F. H. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan, Rev. Lester Proebstel, Rev. L. A. Chacey (Short Term Teacher), Mr. W. H. Cordle and Mrs. Cordle. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Carrie C. Kenyon (on furlough), Marian D. Royce and Minnie L. Rank.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Ipoh) with outstation schools at Kampar, Telok Anson and Parit Buntar. *W. F. M. S.:* Methodist Girls' School (Ipoh).

Sitiawan

Location: A Chinese agricultural colony near the west coast of the Peninsula sixty miles by motor car from Taiping or Ipoh.

Missionaries: Rev. D. P. Coole and Mrs. Coole.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

Taiping

Location: Capital of the State of Perak.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ruth M. Harvey and Ada E. Pugh.

Institutions: Crandon Home and Lady Treacher Girls' School (Taiping), Mission Sanatorium, "The Nest," is on Taiping Hills, altitude 4,000 feet, eight miles from Taiping.

Kampar

Location: Thirty miles by rail south of Ipoh.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School for Boys.

F. H. SULLIVAN, Superintendent

KUALA LUMPUR DISTRICT

Area: The principal points for Mission work are Kuala Lumpur and Klang.

Kuala Lumpur

Location: Capital of the Federated Malay States and an important railway center.

Population: 90,000.

Missionaries: Rev. T. W. Bowmar and Mrs. Bowmar, Rev. R. A. Blasdel (on furlough) and Mrs. Blasdel (on furlough), Misses Petula C. Du Mez and Ruth Sherwood. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Thirza E. Bunce, Mary Whitfield, and Florence E. Kleinhenn (contract).

Institutions: Methodist Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Holt Hall Boarding School.

Klang

Location: State of Selangor, near Port Swettenham.

Missionaries: Rev. R. B. Zumstein and Mrs. Zumstein, Miss Hazel M. Depler (Short Term Teacher).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Klang), Branch School (Port Swettenham), Methodist Girls' School (Klang).

T. W. BOWMAR, Superintendent

MALACCA DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes work in the British Colony of Malacca, entire state of Negri Semblian and northern part of the Mohammedan state of Johore.

Population: 365,000, of which 172,000 are Malay Mohammedans, practically untouched by Christianity.

Industry: Production of rubber, coconuts and rice.

Malacca

Location: On the west coast of the Malay Peninsula about 120 miles north of Singapore. Oldest in the Straits. Contains an ancient cathedral built by the Portuguese early in the sixteenth century in which is a tablet marking the tomb of Francis Xavier, whose body was removed to Goa in 1553. Marks of Portuguese and Dutch occupation are seen on every hand. It is now a part of the Straits Settlements, which is a British Crown Colony.

Population (Town of Malacca): 30,671.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. Marmaduke Dodsworth and Mrs. Dodsworth, Mr. R. D. Roche and Mrs. Roche (Short Term Teachers). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Della Olson, Mirtha E. Shively, Mechtild, Djirksen and Genevieve G. Stowe.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School, Malay Hostel. *W. F. M. S.:* Rebecca Cooper Suydam Girls' School and Methodist Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

Seremban

Location: Southern part of Malay Peninsula, not on the coast, but one of the division points of the main line of the F. M. S. Railway. Capital of the State of Negri Semblian.

Population: 17,272.

Missions at Work: Church of England (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. G. V. Summers and Mrs. Summers, Miss Mildred L. Merten (Short Term Teacher).

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

MARMADUKE DODSWORTH, Superintendent

PENANG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the island of Penang, Province Wellesley on the mainland opposite Penang, the unfederated native states of Kedah and Perlis, up to the Siamese border.

Industry: Production of rubber, tin, coconuts and rice.

Penang

Location: On Penang Island, off the west coast of Malay Peninsula, 400 miles north of Singapore.

Population: 200,000, principally Chinese, Tamils (Indians) and Malays. There are 125,000 Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S. P. G.), and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Pykett and Mrs. Pykett, Rev. P. L. Peach and Mrs. Peach (on furlough), Rev. W. A. Schurr and Mrs. Schurr, Miss Eva M. Sadler, R.N., Rev. I. S. Motz and Mrs. Motz. W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara Martin (on furlough), Jessie Brooks (on furlough), Lydia Urech (contract, on furlough), C. Lois Rae (on furlough), Amy M. Jewell, Lila M. Corbett and Norma Craven.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School and branches (Anglo-Tamil School, and Bukit Mertajam and Nibong Tebal Schools). W. F. M. S.: Lindsay Girls' School, Winchell Home for Girls and Alexandra Home for Destitute Women.

G. F. PYKETT, Superintendent

SIBU (SARAWAK, BORNEO) DISTRICT

Sarawak

Area: 70,000 square miles.

Location: An independent state in Northwest Borneo governed by an English "Raja." Four days distant from Singapore by small steamer due east on China Sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1902. Our work is confined to a large and well organized Christian Chinese colony in and around Sibü. Wireless communication.

Industry: Rubber and rice cultivation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic.

Sibü

Location: Seventy miles from the sea up the Rejang River. Agricultural colony located here.

Missionaries: Rev. J. M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover.

Institutions: A large agricultural colony (Chinese) has been established by our mission and has been for twenty-five years under the direction of J. M. Hoover. Mrs. Hoover is in charge of a school for girls.

J. M. HOOVER, Superintendent

SUMATRA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Island of Sumatra, 162,000 square miles; includes all Methodist work in the island north of Palembang. Atjeh, the province in the extreme northern part of the Island, is not yet open to mission work.

Population: 9,000,000 for the Island: mostly Mohammedans, some animistic tribes in the interior. Methodist work is among the Chinese, Battak and Ambonese groups.

Organization: As a separate Mission, February, 1922; formerly North Sumatra District of the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference; a Mission Conference, January, 1925; divided into six circuits, January, 1928; work in Netherlands Indies Mission Conference consolidated in 1929 under Sumatra Mission Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Rijnsch Zendingsgenootschap (German), works among the Toba Battaks; Nederlandsch Zendelinggenootschap (Dutch), works among the Karo Battaks.

PANGKALAN BRANDAN CIRCUIT

Location: In northern part of the Conference, with the province of Atjeh as a northern boundary, and extending southeast about 60 miles. Chief centers: Pangkalan Soesoe, Pangkalan Brandan and Tandjong Poera.

Population: Largely Chinese in the cities; Malays along the coastal plain; Karo Battaks further inland and in the mountains; Malays are strong Mohammedans; Battaks are mostly pagan.

Industries: One of the most productive oil fields of the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij is located in this circuit. Large oil refinery located in Pangkalan Brandan. Many tobacco and rubber plantations.

Organizations: Rijnsch Mission has a native preacher stationed in Pangkalan Brandan to minister to the Toba Battaks. Methodist work began here in 1920.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Bower and Mrs. Bower (Palembang), Rev. E. N. Dabritz and Mrs. Dabritz (Palembang).

MEDAN CIRCUIT

Location: Includes the territory surrounding the city of Medan, the capital of the east coast Province. Chief centers are the city of Medan, population, 46,000; Bindjei, population, 18,000. There are other smaller centers.

Industries: The chief tobacco plantations of the province are found in this circuit. There are also numerous rubber plantations.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began in 1906. Rijnsch Mission has a minister located in city of Medan, where the Seventh Day Adventists and the Roman Catholics also have work.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Archer (on furlough) and Mrs. Archer (on furlough), Rev. A. V. Klaus and Mrs. Klaus, Rev. P. B. Means and Mrs. Means, Miss E. Stella Cass (on furlough), Miss Emma Olson (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Freda Chadwick.

TEBING TINGGI CIRCUIT

Location: Includes territory surrounding city of Tebing Tinggi and joins the Medan Circuit on the North. An important railroad center and is surrounded by numerous rubber and tobacco estates.

Organization: Methodist work began in 1914. The Rijnsch Mission has a native preacher located in the city of Tebing Tinggi.

Missionaries: Rev. A. H. Prussner and Mrs. Prussner.

KISARAN CIRCUIT

Location: Formerly a part of the Asahan Circuit, includes the city of Kisaran and country surrounding with the Tebing Tinggi Circuit on the north. Largest rubber estates. The United States Rubber Estate is located in this circuit.

Industries: Rubber and copra, as well as palm oil.

Population: Large Battak settlements in the high lands, a few Chinese and many Malays along the coast. Many Javanese coolies work on the estates.

Organization: Methodist work was started among the Battaks in 1912. No other Mission working south of Tebing Tinggi.

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Hamel (on furlough) and Mrs. Hamel (on furlough).

TANDJONG BALEI CIRCUIT

Location: Includes territory surrounding the city of Tandjong Balei and running back towards the mountains up the Asahan River; also the city of Bagan Si Api Api, the second largest fishing station in the world.

Population: Malays along the coast, Battaks inland, many Chinese in the towns; Bagan Si Api Api has 13,000 Chinese.

Industries: Rubber, oil palm, copra and fish.

Organization: Methodist work began here in 1912. No other Mission is working in this circuit except the Roman Catholics in Tandjong Balei and in Bagan Si Api Api, where they have opened schools.

Missionaries: Rev. J. P. Stamer and Mrs. Stamer, Rev. N. T. Gottschall (on furlough), and Mrs. Gottschall, R.N. (on furlough).

LABOEAN BILIK CIRCUIT

Location: Town of Laboean Bilik and the territory inland; reached by the Bilah and Paneh Rivers, which unite to form the Broumang River at Laboean Bilik, a town about 10 miles inland.

Population: Malays, Chinese and Toba Battaks. Methodist work is mostly among the Chinese and Battaks.

Industries: Rubber, copra, oil palm, fishing.

Organization: Methodist work began in this circuit in 1924. No other Missions are working in this section.

Missionaries: Rev. C. M. Worthington and Mrs. Worthington.

R. L. ARCHER, Mission Superintendent, P. O. Medan

Since compiling the above, the Conference has been divided into the following districts; Asahan District, A. H. Prussner, Superintendent; Medan District, A. V. Klaus, Superintendent; Palembang District, H. C. Bower, Superintendent.

SOUTHERN ASIA

India and Burma

BOMBAY AREA—*Resident Bishop*: Rev. Brenton T. Badley.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Area: 48,075 square miles; includes the Bombay Presidency north of the Belgaum civil district and south of the Surat civil district, the southwest part of the Central Provinces including Nagpur, Chanda and Berar civil districts, and the northwest section of Hyderabad State, the whole including the territory occupied by the Marathi speaking peoples.

Population: 6,883,612. Marathi is the chief language of the Conference; Hindustani, Gujarati, and Kanarese are also spoken.

Organization: Organized from parts of the South India and Bengal Conferences in 1892; and reorganized in 1922, by the exclusion of Gujarat, and the inclusion of the Marathi districts of the Central Provinces Conference.

BASIM DISTRICT

Area: 15,000 square miles. Comprises Basim, Mangrul, Pusad, Taluqs, in Berar and Nanded District, and part of Purbhani District in Hyderabad State.

Population: 832,000. Marathi spoken.

Industry: Agriculture, the chief crops being cotton and jawari (kaffir corn). Most of the land is fertile.

Organization: Work was begun by independent missionaries in 1884, and taken over by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1895.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Basim

Location: Head of the Basim Taluq, 1,858 feet above sea level, and fifty-two miles from Akola, its railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Ginning factories, and cotton presses.

Missionaries: Rev. Leroy Lightfoot and Mrs. Lightfoot, Rev. W. B. Collier (on furlough) and Mrs. Collier (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Anna A. Abbott (on furlough), Mildred G. Drescher and Emma Stewart.

Institutions: Boys' Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' School and Orphanage, including Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

Hingoli

Location: Thirty miles south of Basim. Reached by rail from the south.

Population: 14,000.

Nanded

Location: Head of Nanded civil district in Hyderabad State on the Godavari River, and on the railway. Contains the second largest Sikh temple in India.

Population: 23,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1915.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

STEADMAN ALDIS, Superintendent, P. O., Puntamba.

BOMBAY DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles, includes Bombay city and surrounding country.

Population: 2,000,000.

Bombay

Area: Twenty-two square miles.

Location: On the island of Bombay; united to mainland by causeways. Capital of Bombay Presidency and principal seaport of West India. Noted for beauty of scenery and fine harbor. Houses are well built, streets broad with fine public buildings.

Population: 1,250,000. Great variety of national types.

Industry: Next to New Orleans, Bombay is the largest cotton exporting center in the world. Scores of cotton mills are in prosperous operation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871. Organized work in six languages, English, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani, Kanarese, Telugu.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board (Congregational), Missionary Settlement for University Women, Church Missionary Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, United Free Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodist, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Salvation Army, Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. A. N. Warner and Mrs. Warner, Rev. Frederick Wood, (on furlough) and Mrs. Wood (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura F. Austin (on furlough), Mary E. Badley, Bernice E. Elliott (on furlough), Leona E. Ruppel, Clara Kleiner and Florence F. Masters.

Resident Bishop: Rev. B. T. Badley.

Institution: Seamen's Rest.

Igatpuri

Location: 85 miles from Bombay on the G. I. P. Railway; head of the Igatpuri taluka.

Population: 10,000.

Industries: Railway division point; farming.

Missionaries: Rev. C. L. Wood (on furlough) and Mrs. Wood (on furlough).

Institution: Marathi Biblical Institute.

Kalyan

Location: 34 miles from Bombay on the tidal river Ulhas; an important railway junction of the northeast and southeast lines of the G. I. P. Railway; head and port of the Kalyan taluka.

Population: 45,000; largely Marathi; others are Gujaratis and Hindustanis.

Industries: Railway, farming, salt export, brick making.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church work was begun in 1875. Work is carried on in Marathi, Gujarati and English.

FREDERICK WOOD, Superintendent

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Area: 19,700 square miles, embracing much of the Marathi speaking section of the Central Provinces excluding Berar in part.

Population: 2,000,000. Our share one-half with 1,969 villages.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Scottish Episcopal, Church of England (English work), United Free Church of Scotland, Y. M. C. A., and Roman Catholic.

Nagpur

Location: Capital of Central Provinces, on the railway, 520 miles from Bombay, 701 from Calcutta, 740 from Delhi. Line under construction direct to Madras.

Population: 150,000. Eighty-five per cent Hindus; 4,000 Christians.

Industry: Leading industrial and commercial town in Central India—principal trade with Bombay.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland, Established Church of Scotland and Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. J. E. Borgman and Mrs. Borgman, Rev. A. M. Sones (on leave) and Mrs. Sones (on leave). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie A. Blasdell and Sula M. Corner.

Institutions: Boys' Primary and Anglo Vernacular Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Primary and Middle School and Orphanage, Normal School.

Kampti

Location: Ten miles from Nagpur; the cantonment for the capital.

Population: 10,000.

Industry: Rich manganese mines near the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874. In 1889 the school and property of the United Free Church of Scotland were transferred to the Methodist mission. No other Protestant mission is at work in the field.

Gondia

Location: A railway junction station in Bhandara civil district, 81 miles from Nagpur, and 601 miles from Bombay.

Population: 10,000. Vernacular is Marathi; Hindustani is also spoken. The town is fast growing.

Industry: Railway center, receiving goods from surrounding country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905. No other Protestant mission in the field.

Brahmapuri

Location: On B. N. Railway narrow gauge line from Gondia to Chanda. Tahsil head centering a Circuit of 344 villages, containing a population of 140,000 in all. Connected by metal road and Railway with Nagpur, 70 miles.

Population: 6,000. Vernacular is Marathi.

Industry: A farming center, bangle making and other local interests.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1910. No other mission in the field.

Institutions: Primary Day School for Boys. Government aided.

Ramtek

Location: Terminus of a short line of B. N. Railway. Twenty-four miles northeast of Nagpur. Tahsil head centering an area of 1,129 square miles, in a circuit of 310 villages, and 90,311 population. Connected by a metal road with Nagpur.

Population: 10,000. Vernacular is Marathi. A religious center for the Hindus. A sacred place where hundreds of thousands come for worship.

Industry: A farming center with many local industries. Surrounded by rich manganese mines.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1900. No other mission is at work in the entire field.

Institutions: Primary Day Schools for Boys. Government aided.

Umrer

Location: 30 miles from Nagpur on B. N. Railway narrow gauge and metal road to Chanda. Tahsil head centering an area of 1,040 square miles, in a circuit of 411 villages with a population of 133,567.

Population: 10,000. Vernacular is Marathi.

Industry: Centering farming interests. Cotton ginning and press factory, weaving silks, etc.

Organization: The Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1905. No other mission is at work in the entire field.

Institutions: Primary Day Schools for Boys. Government aided.

J. E. BORGMAN, Superintendent

POONA DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles, extending from Karjat to Dhond, 150 miles on the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with large unworked areas on both sides.

Population: 600,000; Marathis.

Poona

Location: 120 miles south of Bombay. This was formerly the capital city of the Marett Kingdom, until it was annexed by the British in 1817. It is now an important Government center, and for several months each year is the capital city of the Bombay Presidency, the Governor and political staff residing here. It is the most influential Brahmin city in the Indian empire.

Population: 140,000.

Industries: Important center of trade; brass work; paper, cotton and silk mills.

Educational: In proportion to its population, one of the greatest educational centers in India, with six colleges: The Ferguson, the New Poona College, Deccan College, College of Engineering, College of Agriculture and the Medical College. There are seven high schools for boys, one being a Christian school; all the others are controlled by, or aided by, Government. This is true of the colleges, also, except that two of them, while receiving Government aid, are under Indian control.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875: now the center of several circuits.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Free Church of Scotland, The Scot-

tish Missionary Society (Church of Scotland), two Missions of the Church of England and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. Arthur Richards and Mrs. Richards, Rev. W. H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Agnes C. W. Dove, Edna Holder (on furlough), Lucile C. Mayer (on furlough) and Ada Nelson.

Institutions: Marathi Boys' High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Anglo-Indian Home and Taylor High School for Girls; six lower grade vernacular schools—three each for girls and boys.

Telegaon

Location: On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, twenty-three miles north of Poona.

Population: 4,000. An important center of a thickly populated country, four hundred square miles of which are packed full of villages for which the Methodist Episcopal Church is entirely responsible.

Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* The Ordella M. Hillman Girls' School.

W. H. STEPHENS, Superintendent

PUNTAMBA DISTRICT

Area: 990 square miles. Puntamba District comprises the Kopergaon taluka of the Ahmednagar District in the Bombay Presidency.

Population: 226,710 in 275 villages, Marathi speaking; Christians in over 50 villages; a mass movement center.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army, Wesleyan Methodist, Church Missionary Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Roman Catholic.

Organization: Work begun in 1892 and till 1925 was a part of the Poona District, at which time it was made a separate district.

Kopergaon

Location: Between Igatpuri and Puntamba on the Railway; head of the Kopergaon taluka.

Population: 6,000.

Industry: Sugar making from sugar cane.

Puntamba

Location: On the Godavery River; 190 miles from Bombay and 53 from Ahmednagar.

Population: 5,600.

Industry: There is a little farming but the place is noted all over the Marathi country as a place of pilgrimage as the Godavery River is considered very sacred at that place.

Missionaries: Rev. Steadman Aldis and Mrs. Aldis. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Leola Greene, Dr. Anna M. Wood and Miss May E. Sutherland (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Primary and Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage. Dispensary.

Rahata

Location: Between Puntamba and Ahmednagar, 10 miles from the railway.

Population: 5,000.

Industry: Growing of sugar cane.

STEADMAN ALDIS, Superintendent, P. O. Puntamba (Ahmednagar Dist.)

GUJARAT CONFERENCE

Area: About 12,000 square miles for Methodist territory.

Location: A compact area in western India; partly under the British government, partly under the Gaekwar of Baroda, one of the most enlightened of the Indian rulers.

Population: About 4,250,000, all speaking the Gujarati language.

Organization: A part of Bombay Conference until December, 1921, when it became a separate Conference, Bishop J. W. Robinson presiding. Vernacular work began under Bishop Thoburn in 1892, the late Rev. J. E. Robinson (Bishop), Rev. E. F. Frease (now Superintendent of the North Africa Mission Conference), and the late Rev. W. W. Park; Karsan Ranchod, first Gujarati

worker traveled 300 miles to be baptized by Rev. H. C. Stuntz (Bishop), then pastor of Grant Road English Church, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Includes part of Bombay Presidency. One-third of the territory is under British rule; the remainder is controlled by Indian chiefs.

Population: 2,000,000. Gujarati is spoken.

Organization: Formed from the northern part of Gujarat District, which was divided in 1909.

Ahmedabad

Location: Chief city in the northern division of Bombay Presidency, 310 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 300,000. Hindus seventy per cent. Next in importance are the Jains—traders, merchants, and money lenders—who have many fine temples in the city.

Industry: One of the most important cotton manufacturing centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army, and Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Nadiad

Location: On the railway, twenty-nine miles southeast of Ahmedabad.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center of an extensive trade in tobacco and grain.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (1895), Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D., and Mrs. Corpron, Rev. C. H. Conley and Mrs. Conley, Miss Wilhelmina Cracknell, R.N., and Miss Florence Taylor, R.N. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth J. Turner (on furlough), Bessie E. Rigg and Elsie M. Ross.

Institutions: Nadiad Industrial Institute, Boys' Boarding School, Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Widows' Home.

C. H. CONLEY, Superintendent

BARODA DISTRICT

Area: 2,800 square miles, covering a large part of the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Population: 1,000,000. Four-fifths Hindus; remainder Mohammedans and Parsees. Gujarati spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 by Rev. William Taylor's local preachers. In 1880 Baroda first appears as an out-station in Bombay District, South India Conference: first missionary stationed there in 1888. In 1895 people turned to Christ by hundreds. 1909 Gujarat District (organized 1896) was divided, and Baroda District was formed.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army.

Baroda

Location: On the Vishwamitri River, 248 miles north of Bombay. Capital of Baroda State. Many fine buildings, including notable Hindu temples. An educational center and well equipped with hospitals. Has famous library, art gallery, museum and extensive parks.

Population: 125,000.

Organization: William Taylor's local preachers from Bombay began work in 1875. The first missionary was sent to Baroda in 1888.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. D. Bisbee and Mrs. Bisbee, Rev. L. G. Templin and Mrs. Templin. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elma M. Chilson, Phoebe A. Ferris, Laura Heist, Ethel L. Laybourne, M.D. (on furlough), Myrtle Precise (on furlough), Mary L. Hannah, Marie Power, Emily Richards, Fern Carter and Grace Challis.

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' High School, Boys' Orphanage, Evangelistic Training School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School, Girls' Orphanage, Butler Memorial Hospital.

R. D. BISBEE, Superintendent

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Location: Includes Kalsar, Ode, Umreth, Balasinore, Padal, Thacra and Wagashi Circuits.

Henry Narottamdas, Superintendent, P. O., Umreth

GODHRA DISTRICT

Area: 2,800 square miles. Includes the Panch Mahals.

Population: 1,000,000. Hindus and Mohammedans.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Godhra

Location: Headquarters of the Panch Mahals civil district, Bombay Presidency, on the railway, 288 miles from Bombay.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center of trade in timber and firewood extracted from the forests of the district and neighboring states, and exported to all parts of Gujarat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. John Lampard (on furlough) and Mrs. Lampard (on furlough), Mrs. Lucy M. Parker (retired). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Minnie E. Newton, Dora L. Nelson, Pearl Precise (on furlough), Cora L. Morgan.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Orphanage, Woman's Normal Training School.

L. G. TEMPLIN, Superintendent, P. O., Baroda Residency

KATHIAWAR DISTRICT

Area: Approximately 3,000 square miles, includes parts of Bhavnagar and Baroda native states.

Population: 250,000: 75 per cent Hindus, 25 per cent Mohammedans: all speak the Gujarati language.

Principal Centers: Ranpur, population 5,400, of whom 66 per cent are Hindus and 34 per cent Mohammedans; Dhandhuka, population 8,044, of whom 60 per cent are Hindus and 40 per cent Mohammedans.

VIRVI KHOJABHAI, Superintendent, P. O., Ranpur

HYDERABAD CONFERENCE

Area: In excess of 15,000 square miles for Methodist territory.

Population: 2,681,857 approximately; principal language, Telugu; the court language is Urdu.

Industries: Manufacturing and agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Hyderabad in 1873. The Conference was organized out of South India Conference in December, 1925, by authority of an Enabling Act of the 1924 General Conference.

BIDAR DISTRICT

Area: 3,750 square miles. A mass movement area in the Deccan.

Population: 900,000, all castes; most of the people are Hindus; Urdu, Kanarese and Telugo are spoken; 909 villages.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bidar

Location: Headquarters of Bidar civil district, Hyderabad State. On a plateau 2,330 feet above the sea, and surrounded by hundreds of villages. Ancient walled city of importance with palaces and mosques.

Population: 12,000.

Industries: Trade center for the district; center of the manufacture of Bidar metal work.

Missionaries: Rev. K. E. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Anna M. Harrod and Mrs. M. E. Ernsberger.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding and Day School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding

School, Hospital and Dispensary, Dr. Obed Shantappa and Dr. Elizabeth Shantappa.

Hominabad

Location: A strategic point half way between Bidar and Gubbarga.

Institution: Dispensary.

K. E. ANDERSON, Superintendent

ENGLISH HINDUSTANI DISTRICT

Population: 500,000; work conducted among the English and Hindustani speaking people of the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and surrounding country.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Australian C. M. S., Wesleyan Methodist, American Baptist.

Hyderabad and Secunderabad

Population: 400,000; capital of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad; the third most important Mohammedan center in the world, the seat of three universities, a large English speaking population. There is a British Cantonment in Secunderabad.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal doing work in English and Hindustani; Church of England; Church of Scotland doing work in English; the C. M. S. doing work in Hindustani; English Wesleyan doing work in Telugu and Hindustani.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins. W. F. M. S.: Miss M. Older.

Institutions: Methodist Episcopal English Churches in Hyderabad and Secunderabad; Methodist Book Depot and Free Reading Room, Hindustani Church, Hyderabad. W. F. M. S.: Zenana Industrial School.

J. T. PERKINS, Superintendent

HYDERABAD TELUGU DISTRICT

Population: 1,131,857 Telugu and Marathi are spoken; very small per cent of the population is Mohammedan, but the territory is under Mohammedan rule; a mass movement area.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Hyderabad

Location: Capital of Hyderabad State, fourth city in size in India, on the Musi River; residence of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, American Baptists (Northern).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Rev. G. B. Garden and Mrs. Garden. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth J. Wells, Violet L. Otto (on furlough), Mrs. Nellie D. Hancock (on furlough), D. M. Anderson.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' High School.

C. E. PARKER, Superintendent

SIRONCHA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles; picturesque country with extensive forests, hills and rivers.

Population: 150,000; the chief language is Telugu; Marathi and Urdu are also used.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1893; organized as a separate district in 1917; transferred from Central Provinces Conferences in 1923, in the interests of unifying the work in the Telugu language.

Sironcha

Location: Headquarters of subdivision of Sironcha, civil district of Chanda. On the Godavari River at its confluence with the Pranrita, 40 miles from the railway.

Population: 5,000; Marathi, Koi and Telugu spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Stella L. Dodd, M.D., Mabel E. Simpson and Mary K. Metsker (on furlough), Miss Gail Patterson.

Institutions: Boys' School and Hostel. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Hostel; Hospital and Baby Fold; Widows' Home.

ONGOLE DAVID, Superintendent, P. O. Sironcha

TANDUR DISTRICT

Location: Six circuits from the western end of Vikarabad district as it was in 1925.

Organization: Conference of 1925.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Mildred Simonds (Vikarabad).

N. E. SAMSON, Superintendent, P. O., Tandur

VIKARABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; divided into eighteen circuits.

Population: 500,000, mostly Telugus; ninety-five per cent live in villages averaging 600 each; a mass movement center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Formerly Vikarabad was a part of Hyderabad District, but in 1912 it became a separate district.

Vikarabad

Location: In Hyderabad State, fifty miles from Hyderabad city headquarters of our work in the district.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. The Roman Catholics have a small chapel here.

Missionaries: Rev. John Patterson and Mrs. Patterson, Rev. M. D. Ross (on furlough) and Mrs. Ross (on furlough), Rev. H. H. Linn, M.D. (District medical work and tablet industry), and Mrs. Linn. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Morgan, Margaret Morgan, Rosetta Peck (on furlough), Nellie Low (on furlough).

Institutions: Crawford Boys' Boarding School, Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital (Dr. B. V. Kanaran in charge). W. F. M. S.: Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School.

JOHN PATTERSON, Superintendent

YELLANDU DISTRICT

Location: In Hyderabad State, 162 miles west of the capital.

Organization: Rev. C. B. Ward began work in 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss N. F. Naylor.

MALAPPA LUKE, Superintendent, P. O. Singareni Collieries, Deccan

YEKALAI DISTRICT

Area: 1,000 square miles.

Population: 100,000.

Headquarters: Yekalai.

Organization: Formed out of parts of Bidar and Vikarabad Districts in 1928.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Parker and Mrs. Parker. W. F. M. S.: Miss Ruth Partridge.

C. E. PARKER, Superintendent, P. O. Hyderabad

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Madras Presidency, part of Bombay Presidency, part of the State of Mysore, and part of the State of Hyderabad except the territory included in Hyderabad Conference. Mutual agreement with other missions limits our responsibility to approximately one-third of the territory of the Conference.

Population: Dravidian languages are spoken—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayan; and Marathi in the north.

Industry: Agriculture. Sugar cane, cotton, rice produced in abundance.

Organization: Originally the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras Mission of the India Conference. It became an Annual Conference November 9, 1876. Out of the territory comprised within its boundaries, when it was organized in 1876, have grown the Bengal Conference, 1888; the Bombay Conference, 1892; the Central Provinces Conference, 1913; the Hyderabad Conference, December, 1925.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles (Bangalore civil district).

Location: Southeastern part of Mysore State.

Population: 2,000,000 (civil district).

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Bangalore

Location: Government seat for Mysore State, and second largest city in South India. Junction of four lines of railway, 3,000 feet above the sea. Temperate climate.

Population: 160,000, including many Europeans and Eurasians.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, Church of England Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Missionaries: Rev. J. B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick, Rev. Z. A. Olson (on furlough) and Mrs. Olson (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Muriel E. Robinson, Ruth E. Robinson, Frances E. Garden (on furlough).

Institutions: Baldwin Boys' High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Baldwin Girls' High School.

Bowringpet

Location: Eastern part of Mysore State, on the railway forty miles from Bangalore, and eleven miles from Kolar.

Population: 3,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Kolar

Location: Headquarters of Kolar civil district, forty-two miles from Bangalore. A place of great antiquity.

Population: 11,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. A. Seamands and Mrs. Seamands. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Freda Wirz, Elizabeth M. Beale (on furlough), Alta I. Griffin, R.N., Edith T. Morehouse, M.D. (on furlough), Ester Shoemaker, M.D., Ethel C. Wheelock, Thelka A. Hoffman, Retta I. Wilson, Margaret D. Lewis, M.D. (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School (Kanarese), Normal Training and Industrial Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage (Kanarese), Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

E. A. SEAMANDS, Superintendent

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Area: 70,000 square miles.

Location: Southern part of Bombay Presidency.

Population: 1,573,035, living in 1,680 villages and towns. Methodist work chiefly among Hindus and Mohammedans.

Organization: Work was begun by the London Missionary Society in 1820, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Plymouth Brethren.

Belgaum

Location: Railway station, 2,500 feet above the sea—mild climate.

Population: 40,000. Marathi and Kanarese are spoken. Methodist work is chiefly among the Brahmins.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Mrs. J. D. Harris (on furlough), Rev. R. J. May and Mrs. May. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Cora D. Fales and Emma K. Rexroth.
Institutions: Beynon-Smith High School, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

E. A. SEAMANDS, Superintendent

GOKAK DISTRICT

Gokak Falls

Missionaries: Rev. A. B. Coates and Mrs. Coates. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss K. E. Munson.

Institution: Industrial Settlement.

A. B. COATES, Superintendent

GULBARGA DISTRICT

Area: 6,000 square miles. Mass movement area.

Population: 1,150,983 (1911).

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Gulbarga

Location: Capital of a division of Hyderabad State, and once a Mohammedan capital of great importance. Trade center and sacred place of pilgrimage.

Population: 32,437.

Missionaries: Rev. C. F. Lipp and Mrs. Lipp. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary M. Bugby and Julia E. Morrow.

Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Anandapur Orphanage.

C. F. LIPP, Superintendent

MADRAS DISTRICT

Area: Madras Presidency, 150,000 square miles. The district includes the city of Madras with its chain of thirty villages; large unevangelized territory near Pondicherry, 150 miles south of Madras; and work in Tuticorin.

Population: 43,000,000. Madras Presidency. Methodist responsibility, 4,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, American Madura Mission, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Mission, American Arcot Mission.

Madras

Area: Twenty-seven square miles.

Location: Capital of Madras Presidency, and third city in size and importance, politically and commercially, in India. Connected by three lines of railway with Hyderabad, Calcutta, and intermediate stations; with Poona, Bombay, and intermediate stations; with Madura, Tinnevelly, Tuticorin, and intermediate stations. The city has fine streets, unusually attractive buildings, and numerous parks and groves. Important educational center, with a university, ten art colleges, three professional colleges, and many lower grade schools.

Population: 518,660. Fifty-eight per cent of the people speak Tamil; twenty-three per cent Telugu; most of the remainder Hindustani.

Industry: Important industrial center. Fifth among the ports of India, and fourth in tonnage.

Organization: Protestant worship in Madras dates from 1680. Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, Church of Scotland, English Wesleyans, American Baptists, London Missionary Society, Danish Missionary Society, British and Foreign Unitarian Association, United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. P. G. Dibble (on furlough) and Mrs. Dibble, R.N., (on furlough), Rev. H. F. Hilmer and Mrs. Hilmer, Rev. J. J. Kingham (on furlough) and Mrs. Kingham (on furlough), Rev. W. G. Gray and Mrs. Gray. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Joy Comstock (on furlough), K. Evalyn Toll, Annabelle Watts (on furlough).

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House, Boys' Boarding and Industrial

School. *W. F. M. S.*: Madras Christian College for Women, Deaconess Home, Skidmore Memorial Girls' School and Orphanage.

W. G. GRAY, Acting Superintendent

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Area: 6,791 square miles.

Population: 996,684—mostly Hindus. Government is Mohammedan. Kannarese and Telugu are spoken.

Organization: 1885.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Raichur

Location: Headquarters of Raichur civil district, Gulbarga division. Commercial center between the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna. Connected with Madras by rail.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. C. L. Camp and Mrs. Camp, R.N. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Judith Ericson (on furlough) and Urdell Montgomery.

Institution: *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Workers' Training School.

C. L. CAMP, Superintendent

CALCUTTA AREA—*Resident Bishop*, Rev. Frederick Fisher.

BENGAL CONFERENCE

Area: 80,000 square miles; includes the province of Bengal, the largest and most thickly populated province of India, together with a narrow strip of Bihar stretching from Bengal toward Lucknow along the East Indian Railway.

Population: In Bengal, 47,592,462, and in Bihar covered supposedly by our work, 200,000.

Industries: Jute and rice extensively grown in the lower lands which are made fertile by the Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers and their tributaries; tea grown on the slopes of the Himalayas in the north, coal mined extensively all about Asansol and in Bihar, iron in pig iron form produced in large quantities (for export) about Asansol, and to the south. Barley, wheat, pulses and oil seeds are grown in small quantities all over the province, and tobacco for local consumption is grown extensively. Thirty-seven millions of the population of Bengal derive their support from the cultivation of crops, and trade in the same, and the trade in these crops, as well as the importation of needed articles and supplies has destined for Calcutta a great future as a world trade center.

Organization: Mission work was begun in 1873, and the Conference organized in 1888. The Conference is divided into seven districts, partly according to area, but as far as practicable, according to languages.

ASANSOL DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles, including parts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Manbhum and Bankura civil districts.

Population: 1,000,000, including people of many tongues; work being carried on in Bengali, Hindi, Santali and English.

Asansol

Location: Headquarters of Asansol Civil sub-division, an important railway junction 132 miles from Calcutta.

Population: 24,000 Indians and 2,000 Europeans. English, Hindustani, Bengali and Santali are the principal languages used. Excellent roads in all directions are lined with numerous villages.

Industry: Center of coal industry, as well as of iron production, with nearby engineering concerns producing steel products, also center of large firebrick and pottery manufacture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883 (English), and in 1888 Indian.

Churches at Work: Among Indians, Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. H. E. Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, Rev. F. G. Williams and Mrs. Williams. *W. F. M. S.*: Miss Carpenter (on furlough), Miss Osborn.

Institutions: Ushagram (The Village of the New Day), with agricultural and industrial training in connection with village, and day and boarding school activities. *W. F. M. S.:* Bengali Girls' Boarding School, Hindi Girls' Day and Boarding School, and Hindu Girls' Day School.

H. E. DEWEY, Superintendent

BIRBHUM DISTRICT

Area: Includes sections of two other civil districts, approximately 1,950 square miles.

Population: 902,000.

Bolpur

Location: On the East Indian Railway loop line; 99 miles from Calcutta.

Population: About 8,000 of all castes, practically all Bangalis who are Hindus.

General: In the near neighborhood is the Santi Niketan, the great international university of Rabindranath Tagore, which draws large numbers of visitors annually.

Industry: One of the greatest rice milling centers in Bengal.

Missionaries: Rev. Gottlieb Schanzlin and Mrs. Schanzlin. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Katherine M. Kinzly.

Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* Bible Women's Training School.

Suri

Location: Headquarters of the Birbhum civil district and the Suri subdivision which includes Bolpur, Hetanpur and Sainthia. The Oudal Branch of the East Branch of the East Indian Railway connects Sainthia with the Bengal coal region. Two other lines are under construction, which will make Sainthia a large important junction. Suri is the headquarters of the civil district. Two high schools (one government) and many smaller schools are here.

Population: About 9,000 of all castes of Hindus and some Mohammedans; a large number of educated Indians connected with the law courts.

Historical: Mission work was begun in 1821 by Mr. James Williamson, who arrived in India in 1821 as a surgeon on board the "Heroine." He was sent by Doctors Carey and Marshman from Serampore. The present Rivers Thompson Girls' School was the first Girls' School in Bengal. In February, 1921, Bishop Frederick B. Fisher made the first appointment to this place, the station having been made over to the Methodist Episcopal Church by the English Baptists.

Industry: Agriculture, coal mining, export of wood.

G. SCHANZLIN, Superintendent

CALCUTTA BENGALI DISTRICT

Area: Work among the Bengali speaking population of Calcutta and vicinity.

Population: 2,000,000.

Calcutta

(See Gazetteer, under English district)

Missionaries: Rev. B. W. Tucker and Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. D. H. Lee. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lula Boles and Mabel Eddy (on furlough).

Institutions: Collins Institute, Collins Boarding and Training School, Jhanjra Boarding School, Lee Memorial Mission, Beliaghata Boys' Boarding School, Girls' High and Training School.

S. K. MONDOL, Superintendent

CALCUTTA HINDUSTANI DISTRICT

Area: Work among the Hindustani speaking population of Calcutta and vicinity.

Population: 500,000.

Calcutta

(See Gazetteer, under English district)

Missionaries: Rev. D. H. Manley and Mrs. Manley, Rev. C. H. Archibald (on furlough) and Mrs. Archibald (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Doris Welles and F. Pearl Madden (on furlough).

D. H. MANLEY, Superintendent

ENGLISH DISTRICT

Area: The work among Europeans in Calcutta, Darjeeling, Asansol, Gomoh and Rampurhaut.

Calcutta

Location: Principal port in Asia, on the Hoogly river, ninety miles from the Bay of Bengal. Imposing government buildings, business blocks, residences and churches. One of the most famous streets in the world faces the commons and is given up largely to hotels and clubs. Streets, except in a part of the native quarters, are wide, well-paved and clean. Schools and colleges are numerous and standard of education high.

Population: Over 1,200,000: Hindus, sixty-five per cent, Mohammedans twenty-nine per cent, Christians four per cent. Fifty-seven languages spoken.

Industry: Extensive docks and dockyards. Jute and cotton mills stud the river banks for forty miles. Mineral wealth and development of industries in surrounding districts offer unlimited opportunities for aggressive evangelism.

Organization: Work was begun in 1873 by the Methodist Episcopal Mission. **Missions at Work:** Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Oxford Mission, English Baptists, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists, Mission of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, Christian Women's Board of Missions, General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Seventh-Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Gibbons and Mrs. Gibbons, Rev. G. S. Henderson, Rev. E. S. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. C. S. Thoburn and Mrs. Thoburn, Rev. H. J. Smith (on furlough) and Mrs. Smith (on furlough), Rev. W. B. Foley and Mrs. Foley. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Helen Draper, Ruth Field, M. Pearl Hughes.

Resident Bishop: Rev. Frederick B. Fisher.

Institutions: Calcutta Boys' School (English), Industrial Home for Men, Kidderpore Church and Seamen's Mission (English). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English).

Darjeeling

Location: Headquarters of Darjeeling civil district, in the lower Himalayas, most northern part of Bengal province; 379 miles by rail from Calcutta; one of the most delightful health resorts in India; ideal climate for children.

Population: 17,000; steadily increasing.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of Scotland, Church of England, Union Chapel, and Tibetan Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. H. M. Swan (on furlough) and Mrs. Swan (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma J. Barber, Winifred E. King (on furlough), C. Josephine Stahl and Mrs. Leila Engburg (contract).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Queen's Hill School for Girls; up-to-date buildings constructed; school opened in new building in March, 1926; Mount Hermon Estate—consists of 85 acres with 28 cottages and a large house used as a hostel for boys.

Asansol

(See Gazetteer, under Asansol District)

Missionaries: Rev. H. E. Dewey and Mrs. Dewey.

Institution: Asansol Methodist Church: English work chiefly among employees of the railway and collieries.

Gomoh and Rampurhaut

(See Gazetteer, under Birbhum District)

Work: Both are growing stations and services are held on Sundays in the Railway Institute.

E. S. JOHNSON, Superintendent

GOMOH DISTRICT

Missionaries: Rev. James Lyon (retired) and Mrs. Lyon (retired).

JAMES LYON, Superintendent

PAKAUR DISTRICT

Area: 3,488 square miles; along both sides of the railway for 100 miles; Ganges river, on the east, Raj Mahal hills on the west.

Population: 1,668,822.

Pakaur

Location: On the railway, 169 miles from Calcutta; residence of an Indian Raja; English magistrate's Sub-Divisional Court.

Population: 10,000 in the city itself; Bengali, Hindustani, and Santali languages commonly spoken.

Industry: Center of one of the greatest stone and shellac producing areas in India; over 6,170,000 pounds of shellac shipped from Pakaur in twelve months; also a rice and jute exporting center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Pauline Grandstrand, Rachel C. Carr, Mildred Pierce, Beulah M. Swan (on furlough).

Institutions: Santali Boys' Upper Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Upper Primary Bengali School. Girls' Upper Primary Santali School, Lace School, Women's Industrial School, Hospital and Dispensary.

G. SCHANZLIN, Superintendent

TAMLUK

(Combined with Calcutta-Bengali District in 1926)

Area: 710 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Tamluk subdivision, Midnapore District, Bengal province; fifty miles from Calcutta, on the Rupnarain River, which joins the Hooghly River near Diamond Harbor.

Population: City, 8,000; in the subdivision there are 750,000 people living in 1,398 villages.

Products: Fertile fields of rice, and fish of all kinds.

Historical: Tamluk is a place of great antiquity, and was a seaport in A.D. 400; then a Buddhist city, known by the name of Tamralipti; now 40 miles from the sea.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church only.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Central provinces and feudatory states, southern central India, province of Berar, and a strip along the northern and eastern border of Hyderabad.

Population: 15,000,000.

Organization: Organized January, 1905, by uniting Central Provinces District (Bombay Conference) and Godavari and Raipur Districts (South India Conference). Organized into an Annual Conference by Bishop Robinson in 1913 in harmony with an enabling act of General Conference, 1912.

BALAGHAT DISTRICT

Area: 3,557 square miles; all territory of Balaghat civil district. Formerly the southern part of Jubbulpore District, Balaghat became a separate district in 1917.

Population: More than 500,000; of these, more than 430,000 are Hindus, 9,600 Mohammedans, 70,500 Aborigines, chiefly Gonds and Baigas; 17,500 are recorded as literate.

Organization: Rev. John Lampard opened work here in 1893, and it became a part of the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906. It was set off from Jubbulpore District in 1917.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Baihar

Area: 1,744 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of the northern subdivision of Balaghat District, in the Satpura hills, 100 miles south of Jubbulpore, thirty-three miles from the railroad, and 1,800 feet above sea level.

Population: 100,000 living in 633 villages.

Organization: Work was begun in 1893 and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas Williams and Mrs. Williams. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary E. Sweet and Katherine Keyhoe.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage, Girls' School and Orphanage.

Balaghat

Area: Circuit area, 1,388 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Balaghat District, on the railway.

Population: Town 6,000; circuit 270,000 living in 619 villages.

Organization: Work was begun by John Lampard in 1904.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institution: Balaghat City School.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Superintendent

GADAWARA DISTRICT

Area: 1,200 square miles: includes two and one-half tahsils, one each belonging to Gadawara and Hoshangabad (Pachmari), and the half to Narsinghpur.

Location: On both sides of the Great Indian Peninsula railroad, surrounded by hills on three sides. There are several jungles, places of ascetics.

Population: 300,000, living in 675 villages, and speaking different languages.

Organization: Set off from the Jubbulpore district, February, 1922.

Gadawara

Location: Largest town of the district.

B. R. JUDAH, Superintendent, P. O., Gadawara, C. P.

JAGDALPUR DISTRICT

Area: Bastar State, 13,062 square miles; one tenth of Central Provinces; State is 164 miles in length, north to south, and 128 miles east to west.

Location: Southeast corner of Central Provinces; north of Godavari River and bordering on Madras Presidency; no railways.

Population: 464,407; over half aboriginal; most of remainder Hindus; 2,671 Christians; State has 2,459 villages.

Languages: Chiefly aboriginal tongues; Halbi extensively used; Hindi is the court language and is taught in schools; Oriya is found toward eastern border and Telugu in south.

Industry: Chiefly agriculture; rice, pulses, millets, wheat, corn and sugar cane; jungle products exported—teakwood, sal and lac.

Historical: Present ruling family established here 500 years ago.

Organization: Rev. C. B. Ward visited Bastar State, first in 1892; next year work was opened at Jagdalpur.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only in the State.

Jagdalpur

Location: Capital of Bastar State, on Indravati River; plateau of 2,000 feet elevation; distance from Calcutta 700 miles, Madras 700 miles and Bombay 900 miles; Jagdalpur is 136 miles from railway on north, and 120 miles from nearest station to the east.

Population: Jagdalpur town, 7,000.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Lanham and Mrs. Lanham, Rev. F. D. Campbell (on furlough) and Mrs. Campbell (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Ada J. Lauck.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

D. G. ABBOTT, Superintendent, P. O., Raipur

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Area: 3,900 square miles. Includes Jubbulpore and part of Narsinghpur civil districts. Part of the great water-shed of India.

Population: 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Work is carried on among Hindus, Mohammedans; and Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.

Jubbulpore

Location: Headquarters of Jubbulpore civil district, 616 miles from Bombay, 733 miles from Calcutta, by rail. Situated in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills. Second city in the province, and includes a cantonment of troops. Commercial and industrial town.

Population: 100,000, including the cantonment population of 13,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Christian Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists.

Missionaries: Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D., and Mrs. Felt, Rev. C. F. H. Guse, Rev. E. L. King and Mrs. King, Rev. W. G. Griffiths (Bengal Conf.), and Mrs. Griffiths, Rev. A. A. Parker (Bombay Conf.) and Mrs. Parker, Rev. M. S. Pitt, Rev. M. H. Harper and Mrs. Harper, Rev. A. G. Atkins and Mrs. Atkins, Rev. W. E. Sikes (on furlough) and Mrs. Sikes (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Gertrude A. Becker, E. Lahuna Clinton, Dorcas Hall (on furlough), Letha I. Daubendick, Helen E. Fehr, Hildegard Schlemmer, Lucile Colony (on furlough), Olive L. Gould (on furlough), Lydia S. Pool (on furlough).

Institutions: The India Methodist Theological College (English speaking), Thoburn Biblical Institute, Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys' Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Johnson Girls' Boarding School, Teachers' Christian Training School, High School.

Narsinghpur

Location: Headquarters of Narsinghpur civil district, on the railway, 464 miles from Bombay.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Hand weaving, dyeing, and bookbinding.

Organization: Work conducted by Swedish missionaries, was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1891.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

F. R. FELT, M.D., Superintendent

KHANDWA DISTRICT

Area: 4,600 square miles. Includes part of Kandesh civil district north of Tapi River, and all of Nimar civil district. District is divided into eight large circuits—Khandwa, Burhanpur, Pandana, Mortakka, Harsood, Jeswari, Manjrod and Mokalgao.

Population: 500,000, including the state of Makrai.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only evangelical denomination at work. The Roman Catholics are at work in much the same territory.

Khandwa

Location: Headquarters of Nimar civil district, 353 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center for the exportation of cotton.

Historical: One of the chief seats of Jain worship in the twelfth century.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1880.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. O. M. Auner and Mrs. Auner. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Margaret D. Crouse.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage.

Burhanpur

Area: Largest town in the district. Under Mogul rule the city covered an area of five square miles.

Population: 40,000.

Location: On the Tapi River, surrounded by a rampart of brick.

Industry: Manufacture of gold and silver brocade, silks, cotton, and muslin.

Historical: Once the capital of Kandesh. In the center is a brick palace erected by Akbar, who built here many marble halls, mosque and gardens now in ruins.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887. The property was purchased from the Burhanpur Faith Mission—the Free Methodist Mission.
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.
Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Misses Josephine Liers and Ethel E. Ruggles (on furlough).

O. M. AUNER, Superintendent

RAIPUR DISTRICT

Area: 17,105 square miles.

Population: 2,500,000: Languages, Hindi, Chhatisgarhi, Maratha, Oriya.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Evangelical, American Menonite Mission has work 48 miles south, and the Pentecostal Band has work 42 miles west of Raipur.

Raipur

Location: Headquarters of the Raipur civil district; of the Chhatisgarh Division and of the Political Agent of the Chhatisgarh Feudatory States; 515 miles from Calcutta and 708 miles from Bombay on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; on an open plain near the Karun river; commercial center.

Population: 38,000; eighty per cent are Hindus.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898.

Missionaries: Rev. D. G. Abbott (on furlough) and Mrs. Abbott (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Faith Richardson and Mrs. Alma H. Holland (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

Drug

Area: 4,645 square miles.

Location: 23 miles from Raipur; 538 miles from Calcutta.

Population: Circuit, 676,000; Town, 11,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

D. G. ABBOTT, Superintendent

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Area: 75,000 square miles.

Location: Beginning about 200 miles from Calcutta the territory extends on both sides of the Ganges river for over 400 miles. The important cities Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad and Cawnpore are all within the bounds of the Conference.

Population: Over 50,000,000: in Tirhut district the average density reaches 900 to the square mile. We are responsible for nearly half the total, or 25 million.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858: portions of the Conference have at various times been included in the North, Northwest and Bengal Conferences. The Lucknow Annual Conference was organized by Bishop F. W. Warne, in February, 1921.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist, Australian Methodist, American Presbyterian, Church of England, English Baptist, London Missionary Society, The Regions Beyond Missionary Society, Roman Catholic. Most of these work only in restricted sections of the area or in cities.

ARRAH DISTRICT

Area: 2,500 square miles; includes the eastern half of the Shahabad civil district of Bihar.

Population: 1,200,000; Hindustani language spoken; Methodism responsible for entire population.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906; the present district was reduced in size by the formation of Buxar district in December, 1922.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Arrah

Location: Headquarters of the civil district of Shahabad and of the ecclesiastical district of Arrah. It is seven miles south of the Ganges and eight miles west of the Sone, on a navigable canal which forms an important part of a

large irrigation system extending over the northern and eastern parts of the district. On the E. I. Railway, between Calcutta and Allahabad.

Population: 42,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. G. A. Ackerly and Mrs. Ackerly. W. F. M. S.: Misses R. E. Hyneman and Maren Tirsgaard.

Institutions: Boys' Middle Boarding School, Boys' Primary Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

M. C. SINGH, Superintendent, P. O., Arrah, Bihar

BALLIA DISTRICT

Area: 1,300 square miles.

Population: 1,000,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Ballia

Location: Headquarters of Ballia civil district. On the Ganges near its confluence with the Gogra, about 100 miles east of Benares. Also on the railway. Seat of the great Dadri fair.

Population: 18,215. Hindi spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. I. Faucett and Mrs. Faucett.

Institutions: Conference Training School (temporarily closed), Boys' Boarding School (temporarily closed) (Rasra). W. F. M. S.: Dispensary (Rasra).

R. I. FAUCETT, Superintendent

BUXAR DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Population: 2,500,000; Hindustani spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began 1907. The district was formed in December, 1922, by cutting off the western section of the Arrah District. It is located south of the Ganges river and extends both east and west of Benares.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Buxar

Location: Head of a subdivision of the Shahabad civil district, which has an area of 669 square miles, a population of 382,971 and 769 villages. It is known in history for the battle of Buxar, which won for the British all the northern territory connected with Lucknow. It is on the south side of the Ganges near the western border of Bihar.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Nettie A. Bacon and Edna M. Abbott.

EMANUEL SUKH, Superintendent, P. O., Buxar

CAWNPORE DISTRICT

Population: 3,793,611; includes Cawnpore, Allahabad, Banda and Jalaun civil districts, and parts of Etawah and Jhansi civil districts.

Cawnpore

Location: On the Ganges, 125 miles above its junction with Jumna. The third largest city in the United Provinces.

Population: 216,439.

Industry: A manufacturing city, with numerous cotton and woolen mills. The largest tanneries and shoe factories of India are at Cawnpore.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American Presbyterian Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Wilson (on furlough), and Mrs. Wilson (on furlough). Rev. F. M. Perrill and Mrs. Perrill, Rev. J. H. Wilkie and Mrs. Wilkie. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie A. Bragg (on furlough), Marion E. Dalrymple, Abbie M. Ludgate (on furlough), Rosa A. Hardsaw (on furlough), Mathilde R. Moses (on furlough), Elizabeth Hoge and Ethel Whiting.

Institutions: Hostel for apprentices. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English), and Hudson Memorial Boarding School (Hindustani).

Allahabad

Location: Headquarters of Allahabad civil district, and the seat of government for the United Provinces. The fifth largest city in the United Provinces. A Hindu sacred city, at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges. Also the seat of a great university.

Population: 157,220, living in 8,069 towns and villages. Ninety per cent of the people are Hindus; the rest are Moslems, Jains, and Buddhists.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Presbyterian Board, Industrial and Evangelistic Mission of India, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.

Institution: Boys' Primary School.

F. M. PERRILL, Superintendent

GONDA DISTRICT

Area: 8,232 square miles—1,000 square miles of forest jungle.

Location: Includes Gonda, Basti and Bahraich civil districts. Level, well-watered plain, with many small lakes utilized for irrigation purposes. Original home of Buddhism.

Population: 4,290,310. Hindus, 3,554,803; Moslems, 733,403; Christians, 1775. Urdu-Hindi spoken.

Industry: Agricultural and lumbering country, suited to the production of rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and several small independent missions.

Gonda

Location: Headquarters of Gonda civil district, at the junction of four branches of railway, seventy-three miles east of Lucknow.

Population: 13,228.

Industry: Trade in agricultural products.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. S. Raynor Smith and Mrs. Smith. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary Richmond and Ruth Eveland.

Institutions: Older Boys' Hostel, Primary Boys' Hostel. *W. F. M. S.:* Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School, Teachers' Training School.

S. RAYNOR SMITH, Superintendent

LUCKNOW DISTRICT

Area: Includes the civil district of Lucknow.

Location: West of the Gogra river. Railway passes through the district.

Population: 2,100,000; all castes.

Industry: Agriculture; various crops, particularly wheat, other small grains and vegetables.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society (English), Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic.

Lucknow

Location: Largest city in the United Provinces on the Gumti River. Connected with Calcutta and Bombay by rail. Center of literary activity, education, and headquarters of the principal court in Oudh.

Population: 240,566. Purest center of Hindustani language.

Industry: Manufacturing city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. F. C. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich, Rev. H. R. Calkins (on furlough) and Mrs. Calkins (on furlough), Rev. T. C. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. J. W. Pickett and Mrs. Pickett, Rev. R. B. Porter (on furlough)

and Mrs. Porter (on furlough), Rev. E. R. Tweedie and Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. S. G. Thero (on furlough) and Mrs. Thero (on furlough), Rev. E. W. Mumby and Mrs. Mumby, Rev. B. C. Harrington (North India) and Mrs. Harrington, R.N., Rev. C. O. Forsgren (Northwest India) and Mrs. Forsgren, Mr. R. C. Rankin (Northwest India), (on furlough) and Mrs. Rankin (on furlough), Rev. S. L. Sheets, Mr. W. C. Thoburn (North India), Mrs. R. C. Thoburn (retired), (North India), Rev. M. G. Ballenger and Mrs. Ballenger, Mr. G. B. Halstead and Mrs. Halstead, Rev. R. D. Wellons (on furlough) and Mrs. Wellons (on furlough), W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary E. Shannon, Joan Davis, Mabel C. Lawrence, Margaret Wallace (on furlough), Margaret D. Landrum, Florence Salzer, Grace C. Davis, Lemira Wheat, Edna M. Hutchins, Marjorie A. Dimmit, Isabella Thoburn, Roxanna H. Oldroyd. On furlough: Misses Ruth C. Manchester, Inez D. Mason, Alice C. Harris, Vera E. Parks, Florence L. Justin and Martha Curtis.

Institutions: Lucknow Christian College and High School, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Isabella Thoburn College, Lal Bagh Girls' High School.

F. C. ALDRICH, Superintendent

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

Area: 3,676 square miles. Southern part of the original Lucknow District. *Population:* 2,010,400. Chief responsibility is with the Chamars and the Parsees and Dhanuks.

Industry: Agriculture.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Rae Bareli

Location: On the railway fifty miles southeast of Lucknow. Connected by rail also with Calcutta.

Population: 16,183.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Assemblies of God.

Unao

Location: Head of Unao civil district, on railway between Lucknow and Cawnpore.

Population: 11,147.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institutions: Land for projected Vocational Boys' Middle School and W. F. M. S. Girls' Middle School.

S. B. FINCH, Superintendent, P. O., Rae Bareli, U. P.

TIRHUT DISTRICT

Area: 9,000 square miles. Includes Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga civil districts and a part of Saran civil district.

Location: A commissioner's division in Bihar Province

Population: 6,500,000. Methodist responsibility is with all castes; but chiefly with the Mallas, Koeris, Dusadhs, Chamars, Lal Begis and Doms.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1888 by Rev. Henry Jackson.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Regions Beyond, Pentecostal Mission, and the Independent Mission Chapra.

Muzaffarpur

Location: Capital of Tirhut division, and of Muzaffarpur civil district. On the Little Gandak River, Bihar Province.

Population: 46,000, including a colony of English planters.

Organization: 1888.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie M. Smith, J. Caroline Whitcomb (on furlough), Ethel L. Whiting and Mabel Sheldon.

Institutions: Columbia Boys' School and Orphanage (temporarily closed). W. F. M. S.: Indiana Girls' School.

Darbhangha

Location: Capital Darbhanga civil district and also seat of the Darbhanga Raj.

Population: 50,000.

Industries: Rice and fruit.

Chapra

Location: Capital Saran civil district, on the Ganges river.

Population: 40,000.

G. L. LORENZO, Superintendent, P. O., Muzaffarpur, Bihar

BURMA CONFERENCE

Area: 230,000 square miles; includes all of Burma.

Location: Along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. In the north the uplands reach almost to the snow line; in the south are fertile plains. Islands are numerous along the shore, the largest being fifty miles long.

Population: 13,169,099 (1921). Burmese number 7,500,000. Other races, in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Talaings, Chins and Kachins, all of Mongolian origin. The Buddhism of the Burmans is mixed with spirit worship; they are free from caste restraint; and are the most literate of heathen peoples. The Animists (non-Buddhists) are spirit worshipers. There are also Mohammedans (500,000), Hindus (500,000), and Christians (210,000).

Organization: Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn. Later, the mission became the Burma District of the Bengal-Burma Conference; and in 1901, in accordance with action of General Conference of 1900, it was organized into the Burma Mission Conference by Bishop Warne; it became an Annual Conference on November 24, 1927. The Conference is divided into five districts, Pegu (Burmese), Rangoon (Burmese), Chinese, Indian and English.

Missions at Work: The Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The English Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupies Upper Burma.

Rangoon

Location: Capital of Burma; on both sides of Hlaing River at its junction with the Pegu and Pazunduang streams, twenty-one miles from the sea.

Population: 375,000; Methodists primarily responsible for 100,000.

Industry: Famous for its carvings in wood and ivory, and the beauty of its work in silver. Extensive trade in rice, timber and petroleum products, all of which are milled and refined in Rangoon.

Historical: The Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon is the most magnificent shrine of Buddhism.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist Foreign Missions Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. W. W. Bell and Mrs. Bell; Rev. D. C. Baldwin (on furlough) and Mrs. Baldwin (on furlough); Miss Christenson; Mr. H. M. Emerson (contract); Rev. H. J. Harwood and Mrs. Harwood, Rev. C. H. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs, Rev. B. M. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Gladys Moore; Hazel Winslow, M. Bennet, Elsie Power, Emma Amburn, Grace Stockwell, Grace Wasem, Edith Stouffer (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' High School (Burmese), Anglo-Chinese School for Boys, Tamil Schools. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School (English), Burmese Girls' High School, Vernacular Burmese Girls' School, Chinese Girls' School, Tamil schools.

Pegu

Area: 5,574 square miles (1921). Circuit of Pegu, Lower Burma on the main line railway.

Population: Circuit 579,121; city 17,985 (1921). Methodist responsibility 250,000.

Historical: Formerly the capital of the kingdom of Pegu. The Methodist mission house is built on the old fortifications of the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Mission work is carried on by the American Baptists in Burmese; by the Methodists in Burmese, Tamil, Hindustani, and Chinese.

Missionaries: Rev. R. F. Spear and Mrs. Spear, Rev. J. R. Boyles (on furlough) and Mrs. Boyles (on furlough); W. F. M. S.: Miss Sadie Smith.

Institutions: Methodist Tamil School, Chinese School, Telegu School.

Syriam

Area: Circuit 1,000 square miles.

Location: Five miles east of Rangoon on the Pegu river. Old Capital of the Portuguese kingdom in Burma centuries ago.

Population: Circuit 200,000.

Industry: The refineries of the Burma Oil Company are located here.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; American Baptists and Church of England in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. M. A. Clare and Mrs. Clare.

Institution: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School (Syriam).

Kalaw

Location: In the South Shan States, 360 miles from Rangoon; station is 4,500 feet above sea level, and connected by railway with Rangoon.

Organization: Thandaung became a Methodist mission station by transfer from Rangoon in 1897 of the Methodist orphanage for European and Eurasian children; the work was transferred to Kalaw in 1927.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Roxanna Mellinger; Maurine Cavett; Lela Kintner (on furlough).

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Coeducational Middle School and Orphanage.

Thongwa

Area: Circuit 120 square miles.

Location: Near the Gulf of Martaban, twenty-five miles east of Rangoon.

Population: Circuit 60,000. Methodist mission responsible for 55,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Church of England has work among the Tamils in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Olmstead and Mrs. Olmstead. W. F. M. S.: Misses Stella Ebersole and Virginia Baldwin.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Methodist School of Theology. W. F. M. S.: Burmese Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School.

Twante

Area: Circuit 1,000 square miles.

Location: Twenty miles from Rangoon on the Twante canal.

Population: Circuit 200,000.

Industries: Pottery, umbrella manufacture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1901.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Mabel J. Reid.

Institution: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

Yenangyuang

Location: On the Irrawaddy River, about 250 miles north of Rangoon.

Industry: Largely occupied by the Burma Oil and similar companies. About 200 American oil drillers are here.

U. ON KIN, Superintendent Pegu (Burmese) District

U. SHWE HLA, Superintendent Rangoon (Burmese) District

H. J. HARWOOD, Superintendent Chinese District

D. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent English District

V. SAMUEL, Superintendent Indian District

DELHI AREA—*Resident Bishop:* John W. Robinson.

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all of the Punjab except the Gungaon, Rolitak and Sonapat civil districts, and all of Rajputana, Sindh, and Baluchistan. From Lahore to Karachi, the two extremes of the Conference, is 760 miles; Ajmer is south-central, but that is 400 miles from Lahore by rail. Large portions are occupied by other missions.

Organization: Became a separate mission conference January, 1922. Bishop J. W. Robinson, presiding; made up of the Sindh-Baluchistan District of Bombay Conference and the following districts of the Northwest India Conference; Ajmer, Batala, Bikanir, Hissar, and Lahore; became an Annual Conference November 19, 1924.

AJMER DISTRICT

Location and Extent: Ajmer District as at present organized is a strip of southern Rajputana, about 100 miles long by 50 miles wide. It is bounded on the north by the Bikanir District; on the east by the Muttra District; on the south by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Work; and on the west by a great unoccupied field.

Missions at Work: United Free Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Church of England), and Methodist Episcopal are working in Ajmer City. No other workers live in the stations occupied by our preachers and evangelists.

Responsibility: We might speak of need or responsibility reaching to millions in our district: only thirty evangelists are this year planning to present the gospel way to 30,000 people through tracts, Sunday schools, public preaching and personal evangelism.

Ajmer

Location: Headquarters of Ajmer Merwara. Also headquarters of meter-gauge railway system. Contains many ancient buildings, beautiful gardens, a lake, and the tomb of Khwaja Sahib, Mohammedan saint.

Population: 104,026.

Industry: Manufacturing center. Thousands employed in the car and locomotive shops.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. G. T. Eldridge and Mrs. Eldridge, O. G. Taylor, M.D., and Mrs. Taylor, R.N.; Rev. C. B. Hill (Bombay Conf.) and Mrs. Hill. W. F. M. S.: Misses E. L. Nelson (on furlough) and Ellen L. Lawson.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding Hostel, Madar Tuberculosis Sanitarium for men and families, Apprentice Hostel, Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

Phalera

Location: Important railway junction in the eastern part of Rajputana, receiving and sending out fifty trains daily.

Population: 1,200.

Industry: Four miles from Phalera are great salt lakes from which eight thousand tons of salt are taken annually.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900. Only mission at work.

Tilaunia

Location: Between Ajmer and Phalera on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, twenty-five miles from either city. Here our inter-conference tuberculosis sanitarium for women and girls has been located for many years and now has a partial equipment of five buildings that are an honor to the builders and the Society.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Frances M. Bunker, R.N. (on furlough), Cora I. Kipp, M.D., Helen Matthew, Rose Riste, M.D. (on furlough), and Helena J. Fernstrom, Agnes Dunn, R.N.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Mary Wilson Sanitarium for women and girls. G. T. ELDRIDGE, Superintendent

BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT

Area: Baluchistan—134,638 square miles; Sind—47,000 square miles.

Location: In northern and western India.

Population: Sind—834,703; Baluchistan—3,471,645.

Religion: Islam claims 97 per cent of the people. The other 3 per cent are divided as follows, Hindu, Sikh, Neo-Hindu, Christian, Parsee, Jew, Jain, Buddhist and one listed as having no religion. The last census gives the Christians as 5,085, but this number has since increased.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in Quetta in 1889, by laymen among the Europeans and later an Indian Church was organized. Mr. James Cumming, now pastor of the English Church at Quetta, was the leader of the group who started work on the present district.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

Centers of Work: Methodist work, evangelistic and educational, is carried on in Chaman, Mach, Quetta, Sibi and Sheik Mandah, a suburb of Quetta.

Quetta

Location: Capital of British Baluchistan, in the Bolan Pass, the pathway from Persia, Afghanistan and Western Asia to India.

Population: 30,000.

Historical: In Quetta, a mound thrown up by Alexander the Great on his famous march is still used as a fort.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Grey and Mrs. Grey.

Institution: Blackstone Bible Training School.

Hyderabad

Location: 113 miles from Indian Ocean and on Sind River in heart of the province.

Population: 80,000, one-third Moslems, two-thirds Hindus. The center for developing work among Sindhis.

Industry: Trading, manufacture.

Karachi

Location: Capital of Sind, at the extreme end of the Indus delta, close to the border of Baluchistan; 933 miles from Bombay by rail; 500 by sea; four days' journey by rail from Calcutta, 1,828 miles.

Population: 213,470. Hindus, 100,683; Moslems, 100,436; Parsees, 2,702; Christians, 9,649 (Methodist Episcopal, 1,200).

Industry: Owing to the value of the Indus as a means of communication, the development of irrigation projects, and building of great trunk lines of railway, Karachi is the second city of importance on the west coast of India, and the chief grain exporting city of India. The total exports for 1925 amounted to about \$80,000,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Church of England and Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. G. B. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Joan C. Jones,

Institution: Brooks Memorial English Church.

A. L. GREY, Superintendent, P. O., Sheik Mandah.

BATALA DISTRICT

Area: 1,889 square miles.

Location: Includes the civil districts of Batala Tahsil, Amritsar Tahsil and Gurdaspur Tahsil.

Population: About 852,192 (census 1921); one of the most densely populated areas in the Punjab, averaging 560 persons to the square mile. Only two large towns, Batala, 29,000; Sri Gobindpore, 18,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Salvation Army.

Organization: District created at Conference in January, 1920.

I. D. REVIS, Superintendent, P. O. Batala

BHATINDA DISTRICT

Area: About 18,000 square miles.

Location: In southeastern Panjab, including the native state of Bahawalpur and part of the native state of Patiala and parts of the civil districts of Ferozpur and Hissar.

Population: Approximately 2,000,000.

Organization: The district was formed at the Conference in 1923 by including fifteen circuits from Hissar district and one circuit received from the Presbyterians in an adjustment of territory. At the Conference in 1928 the district was divided, five circuits being taken from the present district.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bahawalpur

Location: Capital and central city of Bahawalpur state. The population is almost entirely Muslim. The state is a long narrow strip of territory along

the Sutlej River, very much undeveloped and sparsely populated. Extensive irrigation is nearing completion, and a great influx of settlers is certain.

Bahawalnagar

A large railway center on the main line from Ambala, Bhatinda, Samasata and Karachi. Our work was opened here in 1920. The community is growing and great opportunities are open to us.

Bhatinda

The most important junction in the Southern Panjab, situated on the main line from Peshawar, Lahore and Delhi, and the line from Ambala to Karachi. A large canal flows near the city, which is growing very rapidly.

Fazilka

A very progressive large city on the border of Ferozepore civil district within a few miles of Bahawalpur state boundary. It is the greatest wool market in the Panjab.

I. U. DANIEL, Superintendent

BIKANIR DISTRICT

Area: 27,055 square miles.

Location: Comprises the whole of Bikanir state and two districts of Jodhpur state. Population, 680,000.

Organization: Created at Annual Conference in January, 1920.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bikanir

Location: In the heart of desert, capital of Bikanir state; founded in 1489; has a college, a school for the sons of nobles, and a day school for girls; wide streets, pleasing architecture, well-planned park, beautiful public buildings, beautiful new palace of present native ruler, electric lights and city water works. It is headquarters of our Bikanir circuit.

Population: About 65,000.

Industries: Making jewelry, carpet weaving, iron work, leather work, the making of vases from camel skin.

Churu

Population: About 20,000. A commercial center.

Didwana

Population: About 10,000.

Industry: Salt, government salt works on a salt lake.

Hanumaugarh

History: An old city with depleted population.

Organization: Most distant outpost of this district.

Nagaur

Population: About 15,000.

Industry: Chiefly iron work and dyeing.

Ratangarh

Population: About 19,000.

Industry: Commercial center, junction station of Jodhpur and Bikanir railway.

Sardarshahr

Population: About 25,000.

Industry: Commercial center.

Suratgarh

Location: Headquarters of circuit of same name and of a district of the Bikanir state.

ALFRED LUKE, Superintendent, P. O. Hissar

HISSAR DISTRICT

Area: 8,000 square miles.

Location: Entirely in the Punjab and includes most of the government civil district of Hissar.

Population: 850,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; the English Baptists have a medical zenana work about 40 miles from Hissar City; also Roman Catholic.

Organization: At the Conference in 1923 the district was divided, 15 Punjabi circuits being placed in the newly formed Bhatinda District and 8 circuits in the Hindustani Area remaining in Hissar District.

Hansi

Location: A large and important railway station about 12 miles from Hissar.

Industry: The area about Hansi is noted for its splendid milch cows.

Hissar

Location: Headquarters for the local administration. The town was founded in the fourteenth century by Firoz Shah and was named Hissar Firoza—the fort of Firoza. This has been contracted to Hissar.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Misses Charlotte T. Holman (on furlough), Ethel M. Palmer, Lydia D. Christensen and Irene Truckenmiller.

ALFRED LUKE, Superintendent

Sirsa

Location: The largest city in the Hissar District, and most important trading center. A large Christian community lives in and about Sirsa.

Industry: An important cattle and camel fair is held here every year.

LAHORE DISTRICT

Area: About 20,000 square miles; the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in the Lahore and Multan civil districts of the Punjab.

Population: Methodist Episcopal responsibility numbers about two million.

Lahore

Area: About 10 square miles; the walled city about one square mile.

Location: On the Ravi River at the junction of three lines of railway; capital of Punjab and center of government activities; largest educational center in Northern India. Rudyard Kipling was educated here. Punjab University is in the European section.

Population: 275,000 (last census); sixty per cent Mohammedan.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began in Lahore in 1881. This was an English congregation, which continued until 1900, when the English work was handed over to the Wesleyan Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church began definitely on Indian work.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Presbyterian (North), Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. C. B. Stuntz and Mrs. Stuntz, Rev. W. M. Thomas (on furlough) (Gujarat Conf.) and Mrs. Thomas (on furlough), Rev. P. W. Paustian (on furlough) and Mrs. Paustian (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Gertrude Beesemyer, Julia I. Kipp, Grace P. Smith, Esther West.

Institutions: Cooperation with Forman Christian College. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Middle Boarding School.

Raewind

Location: Important railway junction 25 miles south of Lahore.

Missionaries: Rev. E. M. Rugg and Mrs. Rugg.

Institutions: Raewind Christian Institute, comprising primary and middle school department of boarding and day school.

C. B. STUNTZ, Superintendent

PATIALA DISTRICT

Area: About 3,000 square miles.

Organization: Separated from the Bhatinda district to make a district at the

Conference in 1928 by taking the circuits of Barnala, Bhiwanigarh, Patiala, Sangrur and Sunam.

Population: About 1,500,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Barnala

A large business and administration center, and the oldest circuit in our work in this district.

Nabha

Capital of Nabha State, in the midst of a fertile cotton producing area. The whole state is entirely agricultural. No other industry is carried on.

Patiala

Capital of Patiala State, a large and prosperous city noted for silk and dyeing. The headquarters of the new district.

Sangrur

Capital of Jind state, a progressive and up-to-date city.

Missionaries: Rev. Mott Keislar (on furlough), Mrs. Keislar (on furlough).
ASGAR ALI, Superintendent

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 32,000 square miles.

Location: Borders on the forbidden lands of Nepal and Tibet, and comprises the section of the United Provinces east and north of the Ganges. A stone road, 1,500 miles long and three important railways run through the Conference territory.

Population: 10,032,145 (estimated); Hindus, 7,934,688; Jains, 1,235; Mohammedans, 2,033,965; Christians, 60,933; others, 1,324.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by Rev. William Butler. Mission Conference was organized in 1864, and became an Annual Conference in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventist, Assemblies of God and Salvation Army.

BAREILLY DISTRICT

Area: 3,750 square miles.

Location: Geographical center of North India Conference; includes parts of Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur civil districts.

Population: 2,463,800; Christians, 15,101.

Organization: One of the three original districts of the Conference, constituted about Bareilly as a center in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Salvation Army.

Bareilly

Location: Headquarters of civil and military administrations of Rohilkhand District, on the junction of two railways, 812 miles from Calcutta; 1,031 miles from Bombay. Climate healthful.

City Population: 129,462.

Industries: Manufacture of furniture; carpet weaving.

Organization: Work was begun by Rev. William Butler in 1856; first public worship in 1857. The city was abandoned in 1857 during the Mutiny and was reoccupied in 1859. First Methodist Press established in 1861, and Bareilly Theological Seminary was opened in 1872.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Sheets (Lucknow Conf.) (on furlough) and Mrs. Sheets (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace L. Honnell, Janette H. Crawford, Edna Bacon, Bertha A. Chase, M.D., Theresa Lorenz, R.N., Eleanor B. Stallard, R.N., Charlotte V. Westrup, R.N., Miss Laura Shur.

Institutions: Bareilly Theological Seminary, Boys' Middle School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Hospital, Nurses' Training School and Dispensary, Girls' Middle School and Orphanage, Women's Bible Training School, The Warne Baby Fold.

Shahjahanpur

Location: Headquarters of Shahjahanpur civil district, on the west bank of the Garra River; also on two railways, 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay.

Population: 71,778.

Industries: Growing of sugar cane and the refining of sugar. Large sugar refineries at Rosa, five miles from Shahjahanpur.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. J. N. West (on furlough) and Mrs. West (on furlough), Rev. H. A. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson. *W. F. M. S.:* Alice Means.

Institutions: Abbie Leonard Rich High School, Lodipur Community School. *W. F. M. S.:* Christian Girls' Boarding School, Village Teachers' Normal School.

Pilibhit

Location: In the northeast part of Bareilly civil district of the United Provinces. The Rohilkhand and Kumaon railways cross the district, which is a level plain.

Population of District: 613,800.

Industry: Principally sugar refining; rice is most important crop; large trade in lumber.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1861. District first formed in 1892; with Bareilly district in 1915-21; again a separate district in 1922; with Bareilly district in 1926-7.

Missionary: Miss Olive E. Kennard.

J. N. WEST, Superintendent, P. O., Shahjahanpur

BIJNOR DISTRICT

Area: 1,792 square miles.

Location: Between the hills of Kumaon and Garhwal and the Ganges River in the northwestern part of the Conference. A main line railway runs through the district.

Population: 806,000; all castes of Hindus and Mohammedans; of the latter there are about 300,000; number of Christians, 14,000.

Industries: Agriculture; chief products are sugar cane, cotton, wheat, barley, rice and millet; manufacture of ebony work and glassware.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859, when the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Parker arrived. Bijnor was set apart as a district in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventists (Nojibabad).

Bijnor

Location: Four miles east of Ganges River; city is well paved and drained; residence of the district officials; climate healthful.

Population: 13,000.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Olive Dunn, Gladys Doyle.

Institutions: Lois Lee Parker Girls' School and the Vail Boys' Boarding School.

H. H. WEAK, Superintendent, P. O., Bijnor

BUDAON DISTRICT

Area: 1,960 square miles.

Location: Between the Ganges River and the Bareilly district. A level plain crossed by small rivers.

Population: 1,038,918; Christians, 20,155.

Industries: Sugar refining; cotton, opium, wheat, rice and millet are raised.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Salvation Army.

Budaon

Location: Headquarters of Budaon civil district; on the railway.

Population: 40,450.

Missionaries: Rev. M. T. Titus and Mrs. Titus, Rev. L. A. Core (on furlough) and Mrs. Core (on furlough), Mrs. Florence P. Mansell (retired). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Phoebe E. Emery, Nellie M. West and Anna G. Blackstock (on furlough).

Institutions: Christian Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Sigler Girls' Boarding School, Conference Training School for Village Workers.

M. T. TITUS, Superintendent, P. O., Budaun

EASTERN KUMAON DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas, connected with plains by a railway extending to the foot of the mountains.

Population: 185,000, including many retired Gurkha soldiers; Christians, 700.

Industries: Wheat and other grains; sheep and goats, fruit and bee raising.

Organization: Work began by London Missionary Society but taken over in 1874. District separated from Kumaon District in 1912. From 1924 to 1926 united, but now separate.

Missions at Work: Some independent missions.

Pithoragarh

Location: Central town in the Himalaya region called Shor, noted for the beauty of its scenery. At the crossroads of two trade routes leading into Tibet and Nepal.

Population: 37,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1874.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary L. Perrill, Blanche McCartney, Ruth M. Cox and Ida G. Loper (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Anglo Vernacular School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Home.

Chandag Heights

Location: A mountain station two and one-half miles from Pithoragarh; fine scenery. A leper asylum of the Leper Association is located here, but is supervised by the Methodist district superintendent.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Mary Reed.

Institution: Leper Asylum (Leper Association).

Champawat

Location: An important station in the Kali Kumaon region, thirty-two miles from Pithoragarh.

Industry: A central place of trade between the hills and the plains.

Institution: W. F. M. S. Dispensary.

P. L. LYALL, Superintendent, P. O., Pithoragarh

GARHWAL DISTRICT

Area 5,629 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas, where there are many peaks with an altitude of over 22,000 feet; rugged, steep and rocky hills cover the district; also in places densely covered with forests; famous for its shrines.

Population: 550,000; ninety-eight per cent Hindus; two per cent Moham-medans, Christians and others.

Industry: Agriculture is the only means of subsistence, and terrace upon terrace has been carved out from the steep hillsides and made into fields.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in Garhwal in 1865 at the invitation of Sir Henry Ramsey, Commissioner of Kumaon division.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Pauri

Location: Headquarters of Garhwal civil district, on the northern slope of the Kandaulia hills, Himalayas, at an elevation of 5,390 feet; fifty-one miles from the railway at Kotdwara.

Population: 500.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865.

Missionaries: Rev. H. H. Weak and Mrs. Weak, Rev. J. W. Nave (on furlough) and Mrs. Nave (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Mrs. M. W. Gill, Miss Lucy W. Beach.

H. H. WEAK, Superintendent, P. O. Pauri

HARDOI-SITAPUR DISTRICT

Area: About 6,700 square miles; includes the Hardoi, Sitapur and Kheri civil districts. The district extends from the *tarai* of the Nepal border on the north, to the Ganges River on the south and west. There is much original forest and swamp, together with many large rivers.

Population: About 3,097,000.

Organization: Formed by the amalgamation of the Hardoi and Sitapur districts at the 1926 session of the North India Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; the Assemblies of God Mission has a small work in the Kheri district, with Lakhimpore as headquarters.

Hardoi

Location: Headquarters of the Hardoi civil district. On the main line of the East Indian Railway between Calcutta and Peshawar.

Population: 12,000.

Industries: Center for export of grain and sugar, and celebrated for its woodwork.

Organization: Work was begun in 1871. The first foreign missionary to reside in the district was Mrs. Lois S. Parker, who came in 1907 and continued her work there until her death in 1925.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Miss G. Evelyn Hadden.

Institutions: Girls' Boarding School.

Sitapur

Location: Headquarters of the Sitapur civil district; junction of three railways connecting with Lucknow, Gonda, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur and Bareilly.

Population: About 25,000.

Industry: Chief commercial center of the district, having a large export trade in grain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1861.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. Stanley Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. E. M. Moffatt and Mrs. Moffatt, Rev. William Zabilka (on furlough) and Mrs. Zabilka (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Margaret O. Haberman. On Furlough: Misses Grace M. Bates and Viola B. Dennis.

Institutions: Boys' Primary Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Christian Girls' Boarding School.

E. M. MOFFATT, Superintendent, P. O. Sitapur

KUMAON DISTRICT

Area: 6,000 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas, connected with plains by two railways terminating at the foot of the mountains; extends from the plains to Thibet 175 miles away. The great Thibetan road runs through the district.

Population: 611,000, mostly high caste Hindus; Christians, 2,800.

Industries: Tea growing; raising sheep and goats; wheat and other grains; much fruit is raised.

Organization: Work began in 1858. Eastern Kumaon was a separate district from 1912 to 1924; from 1927 it will again be separate. Pithoragarh was created a district in 1912; reunited with Kumaon in 1924.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Naini Tal

Location: Headquarters of Naini Tal civil district, on Lake Naini Tal in the Himalayas, 6,300 feet above the sea; twelve miles from the railway terminus at Katgodam; a popular summer resort.

Organization: The earliest worship was held in a sheepfold. The first annual meeting was in 1858.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. P. S. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. R. C. Busher and Mrs. Busher, Rev. J. N. Hollister (on furlough) and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ada M. Kennard, Sadie M. Cnossen (contract teacher).

Institutions: Philander Smith College (English), Anglo-Vernacular Mission School (Dwarahat, Indian), Anglo-Vernacular Mission School (Ranikhet, Indian). *W. F. M. S.:* Wellesley Girls' High School (English), Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School (Dwarahat).

Almora

Location: Headquarters of the Almora civil district; connected by a motor road with the railway terminus at Kathgodam, about 80 miles distant. An important trade and educational center for the mountains.

Organization: The work of the London Missionary Society was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church on January 1, 1926. No other church has organized work.

Missionaries: Rev. E. S. Oakley and Mrs. Oakley. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Nora B. Waugh, Jessie I. Peters and Miss Ruth Larson.

Institutions: Ramsay High School, Leper Asylum (Leper Association). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School and Normal School, Dispensary.

E. M. MOFFATT, Acting Superintendent, P. O. Sitapur

MORADABAD DISTRICT

Area: 2,550 square miles.

Population: 1,250,000; Methodist responsibility 1,000,000; all castes.

Industry: Agriculture; wheat, maize, cotton, opium and sugar are extensively produced. Sugar is also refined and cotton is ginned.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Salvation Army, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Moradabad City

Location: Headquarters of the Moradabad civil district; connected by rail with Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Peshawar and Delhi.

Population: 82,671; one-half are Mohammedans.

Industries: Center of exports in sugar, wheat, rice and cotton. Ornamental brass inlaid with shellac, known as Moradabad ware, is extensively manufactured and exported to all parts of the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. M. Wells Branch and Mrs. Branch, Rev. C. D. Rockey (on furlough) and Mrs. Rockey (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Eva M. Hardie, Ruth A. Warrington, Carrie H. Rost, Allie M. Bass, Ruth Hoath, Jean Bothwell and Ethel M. Calkins (on furlough).

Institutions: Parker Memorial High School, Parker Branch School (both are boarding schools). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Middle School, Girls' Normal Training School (both are boarding schools).

M. W. BRANCH, Acting Superintendent, P. O., Moradabad

RAMPUR DISTRICT

Area: 1,542 square miles.

Location: A native state with its own ruler; connected by rail with Bareilly and Moradabad districts.

Population: 883,912; Christians, 9,365.

G. B. THOMPSON, Superintendent, P. O., Fatehganj West

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 316,792 square miles.

Location: The western part of the United Provinces, including Delhi province.

Population: 18,463,000 (estimated); Hindus, 15,129,000; Jains, 137,710; Animists, 166,932; Mohammedans, 2,845,251; Christians, 128,081; others, 56,078.

Organization: Formerly part of the North India and Bengal Conferences, but was made a separate Conference in January, 1893.

ALIGARH DISTRICT

Area: 2,156 square miles.

Population: 1,166,163. Methodist responsibility is 1,000,000, with special work among the sweepers and chamars.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and Church Missionary Society.

Aligarh

Location: Headquarters of Aligarh civil district. Connected by rail with

Calcutta, Bombay, Bareilly, Delhi and the Punjab. On the East Indian railway, 825 miles from Calcutta and 78 miles from Delhi; also a junction of the Oudh and Rohilkand railway. The Muslim University, the largest Mohammedan College east of Cairo, is at Aligarh.

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Herrmann and Mrs. Herrmann, Rev. L. B. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie L. Ball (on furlough), Laura G. Bobenhouse, Ida A. Farmer, Mary C. Okey, Mildred Bobb and Pearl Palmer.

Institutions: Boys' Industrial School, Boys' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Vocational School, Louisa Soule Girls' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School.

C. C. HERRMANN, Superintendent

ANUPSHAHR DISTRICT

Area: 900 square miles, and includes about one-half of the Bulandshahr civil district.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Jumna and the Ganges rivers.

Population: 466,019, of whom there are about 13,121 Christians, the remainder is divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Industry: Principally farming, as the soil is very productive.

Organization: Formed under separate district in November, 1923, from the Bulandshahr district.

Anupshahr

Location: Headquarters of the Anupshahr Tahsil.

Population: 7,000.

ROBERT GARDNER, Superintendent, P. O., Anupshahr

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

Area: 1,004 square miles, and includes one half the Bulandshahr civil district.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Jumna and Ganges, the two great rivers of North India, and 150 miles south of the Himalaya Mountains.

Population: 600,500, of whom there are about 18,003 Christians, the remainder being equally divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Industry: Principally farming, as the soil is productive.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists.

Organization: First formed a district in 1893, at various times since a part of Meerut District: a district since 1920; had 14 circuits, but since 1924 with one-half the Bulandshahr civil district and a part of the Gurjaon District (Punjab) now has eight circuits.

Bulandshahr

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Melva A. Livermore (on furlough).

ROBERT JOHN, Superintendent, P. O., Bulandshahr

DELHI DISTRICT

Area: Covers three government districts and extends about seventy-five miles from north to south and sixty miles east to west. It is bounded on the east by the Jumna River, beyond which are Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts; on the west by the Hissar and Rajputana Districts; on the south by Muttra District; on the north by Sonapat District.

Population: 2,000,000, mostly Hindus and Mohammedans. Methodist responsibility is for about 1,500,000. Our work is principally among the sweepers, chamars and dhanuks.

Organization: Delhi became a separate district in 1911.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptist, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Roman Catholic.

Delhi

Location: Capital of India. Said to be the ninth city of the name, the first having been built fifty years before Christ. Ninth largest city in India and the junction for nine railways.

Population: 304,420.

Organization: Work was begun in 1892. It became a mission station in 1910 when Rev. F. M. Wilson took up his residence there.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, English Baptists.
Missionaries: Rev. S. W. Clemes and Mrs. Clemes. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Margaret I. Hermiston, Lily D. Greene and Ida M. Klingeberger.
Resident Bishop: Rev. J. W. Robinson.

S. W. CLEMES, Superintendent

MEERUT DISTRICT

Area: 2,360 square miles, and includes the Meerut Civil District.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers. Climate healthful.

Population: 1,540,175. Hindus, 1,000,000; the remainder are Moslems and Christians.

Industry: Soil is fertile—half the population depends on agriculture for a living.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Church Missionary Society, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Ghaziabad

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Pace and Mrs. Pace. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma E. Warner, Emma E. Donohugh (on furlough), and Estella M. Forsyth (on furlough).

Institution: Ingraham Institute.

Meerut

Location: Headquarters of Meerut Civil District and of Meerut Commissioner's District. Connected by rail with Calcutta and Bombay. The scene of the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857.

Population: 150,000. Fifty per cent Hindus; forty per cent Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 among Europeans; among Indians in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. Benson Baker and Mrs. Baker. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Winnie M. Gabrielson (on furlough), Letah A. Doyle, Isabel McKnight (on furlough), Gertrude E. Richards, Carrie E. Schaefer.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Middle School, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Howard Plested Memorial Girls' High School, Bible Training School, Teachers' Training School.

BENSON BAKER, Superintendent, P. O., Meerut

MUTTRA DISTRICT

Area: Includes Agra and Muttra civil districts, and Bharatpur native state.

Location: Extends 100 miles along the Jumna River, has three systems of canals, fine roads, and is the junction for four railways connecting with all the great cities of India.

Population: 4,000,000. The district has seven cities with populations ranging from 10,000 to 80,000, besides many large towns and villages.

Industry: Agriculture.

Agra

Location: On the Jumna River, headquarters of Agra civil district. Fourth city in size in the United Provinces, and a great railway center. Contains many fine buildings, one being the famous Taj Mahal. Also St. John's College (C. M. S.), Agra College (government), and a Roman Catholic College.

Population: 185,000. Sixty per cent Hindus.

Industry: Famous for its native arts.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Baptist Zenana Mission, Church Missionary Society, and Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Sarah C. Holman and Hazel O. Wood.

Institution: Holman Institute.

Brindaban

Location: In Muttra civil district, six miles from Muttra up the Jumna River.

Population: 30,000. Mostly worshippers of Krishna for whom there are 5,000 richly endowed temples.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Eunice Porter, R.N. Rita B. Tower, M.D., Mary E. Bricker, R.N. (on furlough).

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Hospital.

Muttra

Location: In Agra division of United Provinces, on the Jumna River. Also on three lines of railway. The birthplace of Krishna, and the center of Buddhism long before the Christian era.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. R. T. Templin and Mrs. Templin, Rev. H. C. Scholberg and Mrs. Scholberg. W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace Boddy, M. Adelaide Clancy, Garnet M. Everley and E. Edith Randall.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Blackstone Missionary Institute, Girls' Boarding School.

C. C. HERMANN, Acting Superintendent.

MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT

Area: 1,170 square miles; includes the larger part of Muzaffarnagar civil district.

Location: In the United Provinces, between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

Population: 600,000; Methodist responsibility 400,000, mostly depressed classes. Two thirds of the population are Hindus, the remainder are Mohammedans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Roman Catholic.

Muzaffarnagar

Location: Headquarters of Muzaffarnagar tahsil; large commercial center; very important native city.

Population: 24,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church of England (C. M. S.).

M. S. BUDDEN, Superintendent, P. O., Muzaffarnagar

ROORKEE DISTRICT

Area: 2,678 square miles; includes Debra Dun, Saharanpur, and part of Muzaffarnagar civil districts.

Location: In the United Provinces, between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

Population: 1,194,719. Methodist responsibility, 800,000, mostly depressed classes; 80,000 chamars (leather workers); two-thirds of the population are Hindus, the remainder are Mohammedans; Hindustani is spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Presbyterian, American Presbyterian, Church of England, National Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Mussoorie

Missionaries: Miss Kathryne J. Bieri (on furlough), Mr. R. L. Fleming. W. F. M. S.: Miss Anne E. Lawson.

Institution: Woodstock School (Union).

Roorkee

Location: Headquarters of Roorkee tahsil in Saharanpur civil district. Railway station. Thomason Engineering College, located here, is said to be the best of the kind in India.

Population: 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Reformed Presbyterians, and Mission to Lepers.

Missionaries: Rev. F. E. Henninger (on furlough) and Mrs. Henninger, R.N. (on furlough), Rev. W. J. Dye and Mrs. Dye. W. F. M. S.: Misses Faith Clark, Carlotta E. Hoffman (on furlough).

Institutions: Dennis Clancy Memorial School, Roorkee Leper Asylum. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School.

W. J. DYE, Superintendent, P. O., Roorkee

SONEPAT DISTRICT

Area: Covers parts of three government districts and a native state and extends seventy-three miles north and south, and thirty miles east to west. It is bounded on the east by Jumna River, beyond which are Meerut and Roorkee districts; on the south by Delhi district; on the west by Delhi district and on the north by Karnal district.

Population: 1,000,000, mostly Mohammedans and Hindus. Our responsibility is for about 700,000 of these. Our work is mostly among the sweepers, chamars and dhanuks.

Organization: Became a separate district in November, 1923.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Roman Catholic.

Sonepat

Location: Sonepat is located on the main line of the E. I. railroad, twenty-seven miles from the city of Delhi.

Historical: For a number of years an Indian pastor was stationed at Sonepat, which was the head of a circuit. About 1913 land was purchased by the Rev. Rockwell Clancy, which was added to in 1915 by the Rev. J. C. Butcher. In 1920 building was started under the supervision of Rev. R. E. Crane. There are now at Sonepat quarters for men and women attending the Training School, a dormitory for 120 boys and a residence for the missionary.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Catherine L. Justin (on furlough), Miss Helen Buss, Miss Ida Klingeberger.

Institutions: The George Warren Brown Training School for Village Workers, the Catherine Craine Kissack Memorial Boys' School.

S. W. CLEMES, Superintendent, P. O., Delhi

AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

CAPE TOWN AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. E. S. Johnson.

ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Angola, a Portuguese province on the west coast of Africa.

Angola

Area: 480,000 square miles.

Location: One of the large political divisions of Africa; important by reason of its rich soil and its mineral wealth. The coast line of 1,000 miles has fine natural harbors at Loanda, Santo Antonio de Zaire, Porto Amboim, Lobito, Mossamedes, Port Alexandre, and Bahia dos Tigres. Inland are large plateaus reached by motor roads and by rail from Loanda, Porto Amboim, Lobito and Mossamedes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Angola, in 1885, by a party of missionaries under Bishop Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the then Congo Mission Conference. In 1900 General Conference divided the Congo Mission Conference into the East Central and West Central Africa Mission Conferences, and the first session of the latter was held at Quiongua, Angola, in May, 1902.

Population: 5,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church in the governmental districts of Loanda, Cuanza-Norte, Cuanza-Sul, Malanje and Lunda; British and American Baptists, Angola Evangelical and North Angola Mission in the districts of Zaire and Congo to the north; American Board, Christian Missions in Many Lands, Swiss Evangelical, and Seventh Day Adventists in the south districts of Benguela, Bie, Moxico and Lunda; South Africa General Mission in the district of Cubango, in the drainage basin of the Zambezi River.

LOANDA DISTRICT

Area: Between Loje River on the north and the Longa River on the south and from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to Encoje, Dalatando and Dondo on the east, including the governmental district of Loanda and parts of the districts of Cuanza-Norte and Cuanza-Sul.

Loanda

Location: Capital of Loanda Province, situated in the northwest on a bay on the Atlantic Coast. The Mission has a property of twelve acres with several excellent buildings, on a plateau overlooking the sea.

Population: 10,000 whites, 30,000 natives.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885; suspended in 1893; resumed in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. R. B. Kipp and Mrs. Kipp.

Institutions: Portuguese Primary Schools in Loanda and at out-stations, with definite religious instructions.

R. B. KIPP, Superintendent

MALANJE DISTRICT

Area: From Encoje, Dalatando and Dondo on the west, to the Kassai River on the east; approximately bounded on the north by parallel 6 s., and on the south by the parallel of 10 m. 30 s. Nearly all of the governmental district of Malanje is included, together with parts of Cuanza-Norte, Cuanza-Sul and Lunda.

Population: The principal tribes are the Mbaka, Ngola, Mbondo, Mbangala, Lubolo, Songo, Xinje and Lunda.

Malanje

Location: 255 miles from Loanda, by rail, after reconstruction which is nearing completion. Altitude 3,800 feet. Center from which radiate half a dozen main motor roads, including one from Loanda to Villa Henriques de Carvalho, capital of Loanda district, and thence north through Dundu, the Angola diamond center, into Belgian Congo and south to Moxico district, and the Benguela railway, and thence east to the Katanga and Rhodesia.

Population: Perhaps 300 whites and 10,000 natives within a five-mile radius.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885; suspended in 1902; resumed in 1913. Malanje District at Conference in November, 1926, was divided into two districts, Quessua and Songo-Bangala; at Conference in August, 1927, it was reconstituted so as to include also the Ambaca country along a part of Loanda District, and the work about Quiongua which was, at the Conference in October, 1925, made part of Loanda district.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Wengatz and Mrs. Wengatz, Rev. H. C. Withey (Cape Town) and Mrs. Withey (Cape Town). W. F. M. S.: Miss Alpha J. Miller.

Institutions: Patton Mission Press.

Quessua

Location: Seven miles from Malanje. Methodist Church has a valuable farm of 8,000 acres, including the western face of Mount Quessua, and lying on both sides of the Lombe River.

Organization: Methodist work began about 1900.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. A. J. Gibbs and Mrs. Gibbs, Rev. A. H. Kemp, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Kemp (on furlough), Rev. E. E. Edling and Mrs. Edling, Miss Irene Shields (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Cilicia L. Cross (on furlough), Ingle Johnson and Marie Nelson.

Institutions: Quessua Institute (Escola "Luz"), including agricultural, industrial, teacher-training and Bible work; W. F. M. S.: ("Escola Henda") Girls' Boarding School.

Quiongua

Location: About 15 miles west of the "Pedras Negras" of Pungo Andongo, a place of historical note, geological and scenic interest in the district of Cuanza-Norte; reached by a 40-mile motor drive from the Loanda railway at either Quizenga or Cacusso, the latter being the administrative center of Pungo Andongo, and each being at about 25 miles from the famous geologic rocks mentioned. Eight

miles to the south flows the Cuanza River, which forms the northern boundary of the Lubolo country. Here the Methodist Church has a farm and timber land of about 10,000 acres in extent.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Organization: Methodist work begun in 1890.

Missionaries: Rev. A. H. Klebsattel and Mrs. Klebsattel, Miss Marie Lindquist, R.N., Rev. Robert Shields and Mrs. Shields.

Institutions: School with special instruction in Bible and industry, in addition to Portuguese primary work.

J. C. WENGATZ, Superintendent, P. O., Malanje

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: About 150,000 square miles of the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo.

Location: In the heart of Africa. Boundaries are as follows: south, Rhodesia; west, Angola; north, along eighth parallel, south latitude, to near the Lualaba river; east, Lualaba river, to Bukama, thence along the line of the C. F. K. railroad to Sakania on the Rhodesia border.

Population: Native population about 2,000,000. The people live mostly in very small villages, in the cities or towns for natives adjacent to the towns for Europeans, and in the compounds of the great industrial centers. All are subjects of the government of the Belgian Congo, which holds sacred for natives the right of the occupation of land. Colonists and traders may not acquire land which natives refuse to give up. About 5,000 Europeans of about 35 different nationalities are now resident within the Katanga province.

Industries: Mining interests are foremost. Katanga is one of the very richest mineral sections of the entire world. There are great deposits of copper, tin, lead, zinc, iron, coal, cobalt, gold, silver, diamonds and uranium. Platinum also exists, as well as vanadium. Lime and cement for all the local needs are now manufactured in the country. New veins and arteries of commerce and transportation are springing up. Many thousands of natives are employed in the industries each year by various companies. As the native prefers his old easy life, he usually needs to be induced to come out to labor. This recruiting is done by large organized labor recruiting bureaus, as well as by licensed private recruiters. While in the village life the women largely support their families, those that accompany their men folks to the mines and industrial centers are rationed freely and live in comparative idleness.

Organization: This territory was explored by the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Springer in 1907. Work was established within the Katanga in 1911. In 1915, the Mission was organized by Bishop Hartzell; in 1917 Bishop Johnson organized the Congo Mission Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Seventh Day Adventist. Outside our area are the London Missionary Society, the Plymouth Brethren and the Industrial Missions on the east and south; the South African General Mission also on the south, the Southern Presbyterians and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the north, and the Pentecostal Mission on the northeast. The Roman Catholic Church is strongly represented throughout the Katanga.

J. M. SPRINGER, Mission Superintendent

ELISABETHVILLE-LUBA DISTRICT

Elisabethville

Location: Capital of Katanga province, Belgian Congo, 2,300 miles from Cape Town, six days' journey on the Cape-to-Cairo railway. The administrative capital of the province; railway headquarters, wholesale mercantile houses, and a smelting plant of seven blast furnaces and a reverberatory furnace. The production of copper by the Union Miniere company for the year 1925 was nearly 90,000 tons. The town was founded in 1910 and has electric lights, telephones, well laid-out streets, water system, a powerful wireless station, and many other modern improvements, among which are five hospitals and 12 garages. There is regular air service to Boma.

Industries: In addition to the production of copper, there are railroad shops, a soap manufacturing company, flour mill, ice plant and a brewery.

Population: About 3,500 Europeans and 12,000 natives.

Missionaries: Rev. J. E. Brastrup, Rev. R. S. Smyres and Mrs. Smyres, Rev.

V. D. Longfield and Mrs. Longfield, Rev. R. S. Guptill (on furlough) and Mrs. Guptill (on furlough).

Institution: Congo Mission Press.

Panda-Likasi

Location: Ninety miles northwest of Elisabethville.

Population: In and near these two adjoining towns (Panda is the mining center; Likasi the post office) there are over 2,000 whites and perhaps 10,000 natives. Some thousands of other natives are found in the villages and country round about, including other mining centers.

Industries: Two copper mines, lime quarries, brick works and the Chikalobwe uranium mine several miles away; a large concentrating plant, an experimental leaching plant and an electrical furnace for producing cobalt. This concentrating plant treats all the loose ore from the mines. A new and enormous leaching plant for low grade ores that will cost approximately \$7,000,000 is now being erected. The railway station at Panda has seventeen side tracks for handling the traffic in ore, and roundhouses and shops are located here.

Missionaries: Rev. J. M. Springer and Mrs. Springer, Rev. W. E. Shields (on furlough) and Mrs. Shields (on furlough).

Kambove

Location: 20 miles northwest of Panda-Likasi on a branch railroad.

Population: 100 whites and 2,500 natives. In the surrounding country there are many villages with an estimated population of 8,000.

Workers: Native workers are in charge, directed from Likasi.

Katanga

Location: 55 miles northwest of Elisabethville on an excellent automobile road to Likasi; the chief village in this section.

Population: About 3,000 natives in the near vicinity.

Organization: Work was opened in 1922 by the Rev. Nelson Campempe, a local preacher. In 1924, a new church of sundried brick was erected. The work also includes Luishia, a mining camp, eleven miles away.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Kabongo

Location: 500 miles north of Elisabethville, on a high, healthful plateau in the heart of the largest native tribe in Central Africa, the Luba.

Population: Rawest heathenism; cannibalism was practised in this section at the time of the arrival of the Mission workers, but has gradually been eliminated by the work of the Mission and the pressure of government. The three government officials, two of whom have wives, and one trader, are the only white neighbors within 80 miles.

General: The small Lake of Boya is six miles away. Two ox wagons arrived at Kabongo for the first time in June, 1925; a motor lorry arrived in November following. A motor road now connects this station with the railroad.

Organization: The district was explored by the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Springer, and the Rev. R. S. Smyres in 1917. The work was opened by the Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Guptill in October, 1917.

Missionary: Mrs. Priscilla Berry, R.N.

Institutions: Medical Work, Boys' Boarding School, Girls' School, School for Medical Assistants.

Kanene

Location: 26 miles west of Kinda government post, which in turn is 98 miles west of Bukama. Both are on the main government motor road to Sandoa from Bukama and other stations on the new Bukama-Ilebo railway.

Population: About 20,000 people in a radius of 80 miles.

Organization: The work was opened in 1920 by Rev. J. M. Springer, Rev. W. E. Shields and Rev. J. N. Dana, who explored the district.

Missionaries: Rev. E. I. Everett and Mrs. Everett, Rev. C. C. Hartzler and Mrs. Hartzler, Mr. R. L. Smalley (on furlough) and Mrs. Smalley (on furlough).

Institution: The Congo Institute is the central training school for the Congo Mission. It is in its beginnings; twenty-one young men and a number of children are receiving regular instruction in the 3 R's, Bible, French, Agriculture, and Hygiene. The pupils also have practice work in teaching and preaching.

E. I. EVERETT, Superintendent

LUNDA-CHIOKWE DISTRICT

Kapanga

Location: 550 miles northwest of Elisabethville, in the center of the Luunda tribe is the government post of Kapanga, the seat of administration for the Kapanga territory of the district of Lulua. Kapanga Mission Station is situated five miles northeast. A mile north of the mission station is the town of Mwata Yamvo, paramount chief of the Luunda people, among whom are found also a few of the Chiokwe and other tribes.

Population: About 100,000.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Piper, M.D., and Mrs. Piper, Miss C. M. Jensen, R.N., Miss Helen I. Everett, R.N.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Boarding School, Hospital-Dispensary.

Sandoa

Location: 100 miles south of Kapanga; the government post of Sandoa, the administrative center for the Lulua district. Eight miles west across the Lulua River is the Mission Station of Mwajing.

Population: 60,000 Luunda and other people.

Industry: More than ten tons of rice were raised here in 1926.

Organization: The government has been asked for a grant of 600 acres of land for the Mission Station, and 50 acres have been cleared for agricultural purposes. Rev. T. B. Brinton began building this station in 1922.

Missionaries: Rev. T. B. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton.

Institution: Boys' Boarding School.

T. B. BRINTON, Superintendent

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes work in Southern Rhodesia.

Location: The territory is self-governing, and is divided into civil districts, each of which has a native commissioner, who is also magistrate, and a camp of European and native police. In the territory, all intertribal hostilities have ceased and all of the savage and inhuman practices of heathenism are prohibited. The land is divided into farms which are surveyed and sold; unalienated land which is held by the government; and native reserves.

Population: There are four distinct tribes and languages and many dialects within the territory. About 10,000 Europeans and Asiatics are scattered on farms and in small towns. Twenty years ago the people lived in kraals for protection against enemies. Now they are scattering, forming small groups of sometimes only two or three huts in a place, and seldom over forty or fifty. Health conditions are better and social conditions much improved. A native under the present government may become a freehold proprietor of real estate. Under the direction of the native commissioner he may move about on the reserve, or he may enter an agreement with a European farmer and live on his farm.

Industries: The Europeans are engaged in mining, farming and trading. The Asiatics, chiefly Indians, are engaged in trading with the natives and in truck gardening. Twenty-five thousand of the native people, practically all male natives between the ages of ten and thirty years, are found selling their labor in mines, stores, shops, on farms, and as domestic servants. The other thousands of native people are scattered throughout the reserves, on farms, along streams, and on the tops of mountains. These natives are semi-nomadic agriculturists. In years past they have tilled the soil in the most elementary way, and shifted from one locality to another every three or four years to secure fresh soil. But they are rapidly adopting the use of the plow, and gradually learning how to care for the soil. A large portion of the population is accessible only by long, toilsome journeys, by foot or donkey back, through swamps and jungles, across rivers, and over mountains. There are now, however, a number of good roads on which motor cars can be used to great advantage. Where this can be done, one missionary can visit as many out-stations as two or three men would do by the slow way of travel. Travel, except for very short distances from Mission centers, is impracticable from the middle of November to the middle of March, on account of the heavy rainfall.

Organization: The work in Rhodesia was founded in 1897 by Bishop Hartzell, as part of the East Central Africa Mission Conference. In 1916 the Rho-

desia portion of the work was separated from the Inhambane section and became the Rhodesia Mission Conference. The work is now divided into six districts, Mtoko, Nyadiri, Mrewa, Umtali, Old Umtali, and Rusapi.

MTOKO DISTRICT

Location: The district is the most northern and the most densely populated district of the Rhodesia work. It includes three large native reserves, as well as a considerable tract of unalienated land. The mission center is at Mtoko, which is also a civil center. From this center are controlled over forty strong, growing outstations.

Institutions: Boarding School, Day School, Dispensary.

Missionaries: Rev. R. F. Wagner, Rev. Wilfred Bourgaize (on furlough).

WILFRED BOURGAIZE, Superintendent

NYADIRI DISTRICT

Location: Nyadiri, the center for the district, is located 85 miles from Salisbury, the capital of southern Rhodesia. Native reserves extend for more than 100 miles north to the border of Portuguese East Africa.

Organization: Nyadiri was selected in 1919 to serve as the principal medical and educational center of the northern section of the Conference. A farm of 4,280 acres was secured, and buildings were started in 1922, which were completed in 1923. Methodist Episcopal work was begun in this section in 1910.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Boarding School, Washburn Memorial Hospital.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell. W. F. M. S.: Misses Frances Quinton, Bertha E. Ramsey, and Ona M. Parmenter, R.N.

T. A. O'FARRELL, Superintendent

MREWA DISTRICT

Location: The mission center, Mrewa, is 60 miles from Salisbury, and is near the civil center of the same name, where there is a small white community. The nearest railway is 40 miles away, at Macheke.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Institution: Boarding School for boys and girls.

Missionaries: Mr. E. L. Sells and Mrs. Sells, Miss Pearl Mullikin.

Mrewa Circuit

Location: Covers part of Mangwendi Reserve; includes 15 schools, 12 churches and Sunday schools, with 16 paid native preachers and teachers.

South Mrewa Circuit

Location: Covers part of Mangwendi Reserve; includes 10 schools, 9 churches and Sunday schools, with 9 paid native teachers and preachers.

Headlands Circuit

Location: Arnoldene farm is the center, which is 40 miles from Mrewa and 10 miles from Headlands. The circuit covers Chikore Reserve and part of Weya Reserve and a number of European farms. It includes 11 schools, churches and Sunday schools, with one native member of Conference and 10 paid native preachers and teachers.

H. I. JAMES, Superintendent, P. O. Umtali

UMTALI DISTRICT

Location: Umtali and to the south and west, including Mutambara, Marange and Zimunya Reserves.

Umtali

Location: Third largest town in Rhodesia, healthful and beautiful. Railway and trading center, 204 miles from Beira, the nearest port, 196 miles from Salisbury, and 2,000 miles from Cape Town. The center of a double circuit—a native circuit with eight out-stations, and a European circuit. The town has electric lights and large water supply, with swimming baths. It is the govern-

ment and railway center. Besides their own church, Saint Andrews, there are four other churches for Europeans: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian.

Missionaries: Rev. H. I. James and Mrs. James, Rev. J. R. Gates (on furlough) and Mrs. Gates (on furlough).

Mutambara Circuit

Location: Mutambara Station is 50 miles from Umtali and is the southern center of our work. The Mission Farm of 3,000 acres affords excellent opportunity for industrial training and for the self-support of the boarding school. About 250 acres have been allocated to the use of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. There are three native out-stations near the central station.

Missionaries: Rev. H. E. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Grace Clark, Sarah N. King (on furlough), M. Ethel McMann (on furlough), Beulah H. Reitz (on furlough), Lulu L. Tubbs and Jennie G. Woodruff, R.N.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys and Girls. *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary.

Marange Circuit

Location: This Circuit lies entirely within the Marange Native Reserve, southwest of Umtali. The Chief Marange is one of the paramount chiefs and desires that our church, and that ours only, should occupy the whole of his territory. Several of our best evangelists are his children.

H. I. JAMES, Superintendent, P. O. Umtali

OLD UMTALI DISTRICT

Location: Old Umtali center and surrounding neighborhood and the hill country along the Portuguese border near Nyakatsapa.

Old Umtali

Location: 10 miles from Umtali, near the Mozambique border. The Mission farm consists of 3,000 acres, and from the various centers of our work, men and women come here to prepare for evangelistic, educational and industrial service.

Missionaries: Rev. G. A. Roberts (on furlough) and Mrs. Roberts (on furlough), Rev. M. J. Murphree and Mrs. Murphree, Miss Ellen E. Bjorkland, R.N., Miss Ruth Hansson, R.N., Rev. R. C. Gates and Mrs. Gates, Rev. F. G. Mauger and Mrs. Mauger, Rev. E. H. Greeley (retired). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Stella A. Hess, Marjorie A. Fuller, Oril A. Penney, Ila Scovil and Mildred O. Benson.

Institutions: Hartzell Training School, Rhodesia Mission Press, Medical Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Fairfield Girls' School.

Nyakatsapa

Location: 15 miles northeast of Old Umtali. The Mission farm consists of 6,000 acres, on which there are about 75 head of mission cattle. There is a good missionary residence, but at present there is no missionary stationed at this center. There are twelve out-stations on the circuit, four of which occupy strategic points along the Portuguese border.

M. J. MURPHREE, Superintendent, P. O. Old Umtali

RUSAPI DISTRICT

Location: Includes Chiduku and Makoni Reserves and the intervening section. This is one of the older sections of Methodist work. There are many prosperous native farmers, although there is still ample room for growth. Calls come from European farmers in the section, asking us to establish churches and schools on their farms.

F. G. MAUGER, Superintendent, P. O. Old Umtali

SOUTHEAST AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all the Inhambane governmental district, a section of the Mozambique Company territory on the north, part of the Lourenco Marques district in the south, and the province of Transvaal in the Union of South Africa.

Population: 2,000,000.

Organization: The first Methodist missionary in Portuguese East Africa with headquarters at Inhambane was Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed by Bishop Taylor in 1890. At first it was a part of the Congo Mission Conference. In 1901 Bishop Hartzell organized the work in Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa into the East Central Africa Mission Conference. By an enabling act of General Conference of 1912 the Inhambane section of the East Central Africa Mission Conference was organized into the Inhambane Mission Conference, which name was changed in 1920 to Southeast Africa Mission Conference when work was commenced in the Transvaal.

INHAMBANE DISTRICT

Area: Includes all the territory that lies between the Sabi River in the north and the Inharrime River in the south, from the Indian Ocean to the Transvaal, a district about 250 miles square.

Population: 800,000, representing two principal tribes; Batswa and Batonga. The entire Scriptures have been translated into Sheetswa, the New Testament into Gitonga; primers, hymnals and other literature have been published in both languages.

Gikuki

Location: Across the bay from Inhambane, on a bluff fifty feet high. The mission property includes forty acres of land, a church, three residences, a hospital, dispensary and several other buildings.

Missionaries: Rev. J. D. Pointer and Mrs. Pointer, C. J. Stauffacher, M.D., and Mrs. Stauffacher. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ruth F. Thomas, Ruth E. Northcott, Bess L. Phillips and Victoria C. Lang, R.N.

Institutions: Hartzell Girls School, Hospital.

Kambini

Location: Thirty miles inland from Inhambane. It is beautifully located and from many nearby points the waters of the Indian Ocean can be seen. The Mission property consists of 1,200 acres of which 140 are under cultivation. There are three missionary residences, church, press building and several other buildings.

Missionaries: Rev. I. E. Gillet and Mrs. Gillet, Rev. P. W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, Rev. J. S. Rea and Mrs. Rea.

Institutions: Bodine Boys' School, Christian Training and Normal School, Dispensary, Saw Mill.

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent, P. O., 37 St. Amant St., Johannesburg

LIMPOPO DISTRICT

Area: Includes the territory between the Inharrime River in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south, from the Indian Ocean to the Transvaal border in the west.

Population: 700,000, representing three principal tribes: Batswa, Bachopi and Shangaans.

Tavane

Location: About fifty miles from the port of Vila Nova de Gaza, on the railroad which runs north to Chicomo on the Inharrime River.

Missionaries: Rev. K. M. Harkness and Mrs. Harkness, Mrs. Alice E. Longworth, R.N.

Institution: Dispensary.

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent

TRANSCAAL DISTRICT

Area: Transvaal District includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Transvaal, principally among the Witwatersrand goldfields and the Witbank coal mines.

Missionaries: Rev. J. A. Persson and Mrs. Persson, R.N., Rev. W. C. Terril and Mrs. Terril.

Institution: Inhambane Mission Press.

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent

PARIS AREA—*Resident Bishop:* W. O. Shepard

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

Area: 43,000 square miles, covering the republic of Liberia. The coast line is 350 miles long, but there are few good bays or estuaries.

Location: On the west coast of Africa between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, with French Guinea on the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the south.

Population: 2,000,000—mostly indigenous people of the bush. There are about 15,000 Americo-Liberians, descendants of the colonists and of subsequent immigrants.

Industry: Agriculture. Most of the territory is dense forest. There are splendid advantages for building up commerce in rubber, fiber, valuable woods, hides, oils, and minerals.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began with the founding of the Republic, although when Melville B. Cox arrived in Liberia in 1833, he found Methodist societies under the care of local ministers. The mission was organized in 1834. It became a Mission Conference in 1836, and later an Annual Conference.

BASSA DISTRICT

Location: Embraces the county of Grand Bassa and a portion of Sinoe county; beyond the thinly civilized centers it is a "wilderness of heathenism."

Organization: Present district includes work in Bassa County and a portion of Sinoe County as far as Sanquin.

Lower Buchanan

Location: 60 miles from Monrovia; the chief trading seaport of Grand Bassa county.

Population: About 2,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, and Roman Catholic.

T. J. KING, Superintendent, P. O., Lower Buchanan, Grand Bassa

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT

Location: Southeastern Liberia, near the mouth of the Cavalla river, which forms the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast. Most of the work of the district is among the aborigines.

Population: About 50,000; aborigines, 48,500; Americo-Liberians, 1,500.

Religion: Protestants, 5,000; pagans, 45,000; Methodism responsible for pagan constituency.

Garraway

Location: 30 miles northwest of Harper.

Organization: First mentioned among the appointments in 1879.

Missionary: Miss Anna E. Hall.

Institutions: Garraway Training School and four primary schools.

Harper

Location: On the promontory of Cape Palmas, near the mouth of the Cavalla river.

Population: 700 Americo-Liberians and over 1,000 aborigines.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1849.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Price and Mrs. Price.

Special Worker: Miss Rosa E. Lee.

Institution: Cape Palmas Seminary.

F. A. PRICE, Superintendent, P. O., Harper, Cape Palmas

SINOE-KRU COAST DISTRICT

Location: It extends coastwise from Sasstown on the east to Greenville on the west.

Organization: This district, covering portions of Cape Palmas and Sinoe districts, was formed at the Conference in 1922. The work is solely among the Kru tribes.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Jacktown

Location: A native village on the Sinoe river, 13 miles from its mouth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun during Bishop Taylor's administration by a local preacher. In 1898 the Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Robertson took charge of the work.

Institution: Sinoe River Industrial Institute.

Special Worker: Louis Wah.

Nana Kru

Location: A seaport town occupied by natives of the Kru tribe, 35 miles from Greenville, the county seat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened during the administration of Bishop Taylor. For years no work was done, but activities were resumed in 1905. Sasstown Industrial Mission was made a part of Nana Kru Mission in 1925 by Bishop Clair.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Williams (on furlough) and Mrs. Williams (on furlough), Rev. H. T. Miller and Mrs. Miller.

Institutions: Nana Kru Mission School and two Primary Schools.

H. T. MILLER, Superintendent, P. O., Greenville, Sinoe

MONTSERRADO DISTRICT

Location: Embraces the counties of Montserrado and Cape Mount, and the territory of Marshall.

Organization: Includes the work in the former Monrovia and St. Paul River districts, united at the Conference of 1923.

Monrovia

Location: Capital of Liberia, at the mouth of the Mesurado river. The shoreward section of the city is occupied by the Kru and other indigenous tribes. The interior is occupied by the Americo-Liberians, foreign consuls and traders.

Population: 5,000; about 2,000 Americo-Liberians and 3,000 natives.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1833.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal, Northern Baptist Convention, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and A. M. E. Zion Church.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Embree (on furlough) and Mrs. Embree (on furlough).

Institutions: College of West Africa, Stokes Bible School, Kru Town Primary School.

White Plains

Location: At the navigable head of the St. Paul river, 25 miles from Monrovia.

Missionaries: Mr. C. H. Henry (on furlough), Miss Hattie T. Hooks.

Institution: Saint Paul River Industrial Institute.

R. V. RICHARDS, Superintendent, P. O., Monrovia

SANIQUELLE DISTRICT

Location: In the far interior of the government district of Saniquelle, about 300 miles from the coast near the French boundary, northeast of Monrovia. Ganta is the name of the principal village.

Organization: Work attempted in 1923; purely virgin soil.

Population: Over 600,000 people waiting for the Gospel; Methodism's great opportunity in Liberia.

Missionaries: G. W. Harley, M.D., and Mrs. Harley.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico, Central America, South America

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Mexico is included in the New York City Area, Resident Bishop, F. J. McConnell.

Area: According to the Discipline the Conference includes the republic of Mexico. But according to the territorial distribution which was agreed upon by representatives of the Boards working in Mexico at a meeting held in Mexico City, in February, 1919, the present territory where we have work consists of the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Puebla, Tlaxcala, most of the state of Mexico, and over half of the state of Morelos. The area of Mexico is 769,000 square miles. The Methodist Episcopal Church also shares the work in the Federal District which includes Mexico City and is neutral territory.

Population: Of the republic of Mexico, 15,000,000. Of the territory wherein we have work, 3,900,000. Twenty per cent of the population of the republic is white, forty per cent Indian, and forty per cent is mixed blood. There are thirty-seven indigenous languages and dialects spoken but Spanish is the common language nearly everywhere.

Location: Our work is carried on in the south central part of the republic. This portion of the country is a high tableland interspersed with mountains. The climate is varied but generally cool and pleasant.

Industry: Agriculture and mining are the chief sources of wealth. All kinds of fruit are grown.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873 by the Rev. William Butler, and Mexico became an Annual Conference in 1885.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: The Central District includes the work in Mexico City, the Federal District, and El Oro in the State of Mexico and the work in the States of Mexico and Morelos.

Mexico City

Location: Capital of Mexico, in the center of the valley of Mexico, on a plateau 7,400 feet above the sea. Founded by the Spanish in 1522, on the site of an ancient Aztec city. Mexico has wide streets, public squares, stone buildings, and is the administrative and commercial center of the republic. It is also the terminal of most of the railroads of Mexico.

Population: Over 500,000, and in the whole Federal District 1,000,000. Chiefly full blooded Indians and persons of mixed blood. There are about 4,000 English speaking people in the city, and English is spoken in all the large commercial houses and hotels.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist, Presbyterian, Adventists and Episcopal. The Nazarenes and the Plymouth Brethren have congregations. The Christian Science Church has an English congregation, and there are many theosophical and spiritualistic bodies among the Mexicans.

Missionaries: Rev. J P Hauser and Mrs. Hauser. W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Christine M. Maltby (on furlough), Helen G. Murray (on furlough), Mary N. Pearson, Elsie M. Shepherd (contract), A. Mabel Taylor, Ethel E. Thomas, Laura Temple (on furlough), Carrie M. Purdy (on furlough), Mamie Baird (contract), Ruth Warner and Grace Lauderdale.

Institutions: Union Publishing House (established 1875; Union, 1919), Evangelical Seminary of Mexico (Union), Aztec Social Service Center, Goodwill Industries. W. F. M. S.: Sarah L. Keen Girls' College, Girls' Industrial School, Bible Training School for Women.

NOTE: The work formerly done in English in Mexico City has been affiliated with the Union Evangelical Church.

V. D. BAEZ, Superintendent, P. O., Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: Comprises the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro and Hidalgo; and includes all the northern part of our field from Leon in Guanajuato on the north-

west, to the edge of the tableland near the Gulf coast in Hidalgo, on the north-east.

Location: On the central tableland of Mexico.

Population: Mission work is carried on in important cities with populations of from 12,000 to 90,000. Much of this region is noted for its strong adherence to the Roman Catholic Church. In the two northern states there are 52 divisions or municipalities. The church has work in only 11 of these.

Guanajuato

Location: Capital of Guanajuato, 200 miles north of Mexico City, on the Guanajuato river 6,500 feet above the sea. The city has large churches, fine residences and beautiful public and private gardens.

State population: 1,075,000. There are 30 large cities and large towns, over 20 villages of considerable size, over 50 mining establishments, 400 immense farms and over 3,000 smaller farms.

Industry: Silver mining. This region is said to have produced one-fifth of the world's supply in silver bullion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Clara M. Hill.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Mary Ann Cox Memorial School (Colegio "Juarez") and Training School for Bible Women.

Queretaro

Location: The capital of the State of Queretaro, situated on an elevated plateau 110 miles northwest of the City of Mexico, on both trunk lines of the National Railways of Mexico.

Population: 35,000.

Industry: The city is an important industrial center and contains some of the largest cotton mills in the country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875, when a boarding school was started, with the Rev. S. W. Siberts as principal. This later became the Methodist Institute of Queretaro. Dr. Benjamin N. Velasco was its principal for twenty years and since his death it has been called the Benjamin N. Velasco Methodist Institute.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Institution: Benjamin N. Velasco Methodist Institute.

Pachuca

Location: Capital of Hidalgo, in the southern part of the state, 7,800 feet above sea, fifty-six miles northeast of Mexico City. Connected with the city by three lines of railway.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: One of the richest mining centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Helen M. Hewitt.

Institutions: "Villagran School" for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Ludlow Institute for Girls.

SIXTO AVILA, Superintendent, P. O., Apartado 26, Pachuca

PUEBLA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the States of Puebla and Tlaxcala.

Location: Eastern part of the Mexico Conference. Altitude varies from 3,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea.

Population: 1,200,000.

Industry: Agriculture is the chief industry. Next in importance are mining and manufacturing, there being a large number of cotton and woolen mills.

Puebla

Location: Capital of Puebla, 7,300 feet above the sea. Founded in 1531. It is an important Roman Catholic center. Five lines of railway enter the city.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 in the face of intense opposition, and the first service was held under the protection of soldiers.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: Mr. M. D. Smith and Mrs. Smith. W. F. M. S.: Misses Blanche A. Betz, Addie C. Dyer, Lucile Frymoyer, Grace A. Hollister, May B. Seal, Martha J. Daniels (on furlough), Mabel Helm, Margaret C. Wells and Jennette Hoffman.

Institutions: Mexican Teachers' Institute, The Latin American Hospital, Baptist, but in which we have nurses in training and to which the Presbyterian Mission also contributes. W. F. M. S.: Girls' and Normal School.

MIGUEL ROJAS, Superintendent, P. O., Av. Reforma 1302, Puebla

BUENOS AIRES AREA—*Resident Bishop*, Rev. G. A. Miller.

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 55,000 square miles. Includes the republics of Panama and Costa Rica.

Population: 850,000.

Industry: Natural resources of this territory are vast, and in Panama largely undeveloped. There are large plantations of bananas and cacao, and great areas of fertile soil still covered with dense jungle.

Organization: Methodism had work on the Isthmus in the days of William Taylor. In 1916, Panama Mission was set off from the North Andes Mission Conference, and at the same time Central America was described as being included with Mexico for administrative purposes. Since then the Methodist Episcopal Church has been assigned to Costa Rica by the Committee of Cooperation for Latin America. On January 3, 1921, Bishop Thirkield presiding, acting under the authority of the General Conference of 1920, Panama Mission was organized into Central America Mission Conference.

Republic of Panama

Area: 34,180 square miles.

Location: On the Isthmus of Panama. Canal Zone (area 436 square miles; population 21,707) is the center of commercial interest, and is under American administration.

Population: 400,000. The population is scattered in the eastern section, but in the western end of the republic there are large towns and numerous villages.

Colon

Location: At the Atlantic end of the canal. The center of canal traffic and commercial interests of the inter-ocean shipping.

Population: 20,000.

David

Location: In the southwestern part of the Isthmus, province of Chiriquí.

Special Workers: Rev. E. W. Allstrom and Mrs. Allstrom.

Institution: Pan-American Institute.

Panama

Location: At the Pacific end of the canal. Claims to be the oldest city in the new world, having been founded at Old Panama in 1513. Spanish-American city, clean and healthful.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Missionaries: Rev. R. E. Marshall, Mr. Walter Oliver and Mrs. Oliver, Misses Elsie J. Keyser and Clara List.

Institution: Pan-American Institute.

Republic of Costa Rica

Area: 23,000 square miles.

Location: Southeast end of Central America. Has delightful climate, great beauty of scenery, and fine cultivable territory.

Population: 450,000. Highest per cent white blood of any Central American republic. People are intelligent and progressive.

Industry: The lowlands are mainly devoted to the cultivation of cacao, bananas and sugar, while coffee and many products of the temperate zone form the staples of the highlands.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1917.

Alajuela

Location: 12 miles from San Jose. Name means "Little Gem."

Population: 5,000.

Institution: Escuela Methodista.

San Jose

Location: Capital of Costa Rica, a beautiful city with modern buildings, parks, and schools.

Population: 40,000.

Missionaries: Mr. L. M. Fiske and Mrs. Fiske.

Institution: Escuela Metodista.

San Ramon

Location: Center of a large farming district.

Population: 3,000.

R. E. MARSHALL, Superintendent

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Peru and Ecuador (709,871 square miles in Peru; as large as all of the states north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi together with Iowa, Missouri and Kansas).

Population: Peru, 5,000,000.

Industry: Copper mining is chief industry. Gold, silver, lead, vanadium, quicksilver are abundant; oil is extensive, as is rubber. Irrigation is widely used; the chief agricultural products are sugar, cotton, rice, coffee, corn, potatoes, museums, statues. San Marcos University was founded in 1551. Peru by the Incas.

Lima

Location: Capital of Peru, on the Rimac River at western base of the Andes, eight miles from Callao the leading seaport. City has excellent systems of water-works, lights, modern streets, electric cars, omnibuses, autos, public parks, museums, statues. San Marcos University was founded in 1551.

Population: 250,000.

Organizations: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891; Church of England; Free Church of Scotland; Seventh Day Adventists; Salvation Army; Evangelical Church of Peru.

Missionaries: Rev. C. W. Brewster (on furlough) and Mrs. Brewster (on furlough), Rev. M. A. Rader and Mrs. Rader. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Minnie A. Clausen, Virginia Hayes, Ruth E. Holway, Ruth Minear, Frances C. Vandergrift, K. Mamie Donahue, Gertrude Hanks and Ruth Ransom (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-American School, Victoria; Central Church, Victoria Church, Wolfe Memorial Seminary. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School.

Bellevista

Location: Between Lima and Callao.

Population: 10,000.

Institution: British American Hospital, and Nurses' Training School.

Missionaries: E. A. MacCormack, M.D., and Mrs. MacCormack, R.N., Misses Ruth E. Earle, R.N., Nelle Herbst, Nelle B. Goddard, R.N., Serena Johnson (contract), Semiramis Kutz, R.N., Elsie A. Read, R.N., Anna Hassels, R.N., Hazel I. Pease, R.N., Mary E. Collins, Aleta Wolf, R.N., D. M. MacCormack, M.D.

Callao

Location: Capital of Callao Province, principal seaport of Peru, seven miles west of Lima, with which it is connected by steam and electric railways, cement highways and bus lines.

Population: 55,000.

Industries: Manufacturing interests include refining of sugar, flour mills, cement factories, work in lumber and iron, railway shops.

Organizations: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877 by William

Taylor (Bishop), but was suspended after a brief period; the permanent work was established by Thomas B. Wood in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army and Pentecostal.

Missionaries: Rev. C. R. Snell and Mrs. Snell, Rev. F. M. Kinch (on furlough) and Mrs. Kinch (on furlough), Rev. A. O. Martin and Mrs. Martin.

Institutions: Coeducational High School, Colon Primary School, and Methodist Episcopal Church.

Huancayo

Location: An important center in the high Andes, until recently terminal of the Central Railway; seat of pre-historic Indian fair, where 25,000 still gather weekly to exchange their products.

Population: 15,000.

Industries: Agriculture, mining in nearby mountains.

Organizations: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905 and was carried on until 1914 when C. E. Snell opened a school.

Missionaries: Mr. Irving Whitehead and Mrs. Whitehead, Rev. H. W. Yoder and Mrs. Yoder.

Institutions: Church, Instituto Andino, Bible Institute, Dispensary.

M. A. RADER, Superintendent

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 570,000 square miles. Includes Bolivia, the third in size of the South American republics.

Population: 3,000,000.

Industry: Mining—tin, copper, gold, bismuth, wolfram. Vast forests, grazing lands, and rich farming lands not yet occupied.

Organization: In 1916, the work in Bolivia was separated from the Chile Conference and organized into a Mission Conference by Bishop W. F. Oldham at La Paz.

LA PAZ DISTRICT

La Paz

Location: Capital of Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca, in a great crater 12,500 feet above sea level. The president, ministers of state, and foreign diplomats reside here. Congress convenes here, and official business is transacted here except that of the supreme court, which still convenes in the ancient capital, Sucre. La Paz is connected with the ports of the Pacific by three lines of rail.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Baptist, Salvation Army, and Adventists.

Missionaries: F. S. Beck, M.D., and Mrs. Beck, Mr. C. S. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Rev. J. S. Herrick (on furlough) and Mrs. Herrick (on furlough), Mr. S. P. Smith (on furlough), Mr. W. I. Gholz, Misses Helen R. Rusby, Hazel McCray and Gladys I. Herschel.

Institutions: American Institute for Boys, American Institute for Girls and La Paz Indian School.

NESTOR PEÑARANDA, Superintendent, P. O., La Paz

COCHABAMBA DISTRICT

Cochabamba

Location: In the west-central part of Bolivia, in a fertile valley. Commercial and educational center for many large and small towns.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Baptist, Pentecostal and Adventists.

Missionaries: Mr. B. T. Hodges and Mrs. Hodges, Rev. J. N. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Misses Elizabeth Danskin, Rose Hansen, Ruth Maxwell and Julia Perry.

Institutions: Cochabamba Institute for Boys, Cochabamba Institute for Girls.

J. N. SMITH, P. O., Cochabamba

CHILE CONFERENCE

Area: 288,775 square miles; includes the republic of Chile.

Location: Along the western coast of South America. Chile has a coast line of 2,700 miles and an average width of 107 miles.

Population: 1926 (estimated), 3,986,158; Spanish is spoken.

Industries: Mining, agriculture, and stock raising; country is rich in fruits, and has extensive forests. Chile is the principal source of the world's supply of nitrate of soda, iodine and borax. Chile is second in the world's production of copper.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877 by William Taylor; in 1893 included in South America Conference; organized in 1897 into the Western South America Mission Conference which then embraced the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chile, Peru and Bolivia. In 1901 it became an Annual Conference. In 1904 the name was changed to the Andes Conference. In 1905 the Conference was divided to form the Andes Conference, including Chile and Bolivia, and the North Andes Mission Conference, which included Peru, Ecuador and Panama. In 1916 the work in Bolivia was separated from the Chile Conference to form the Bolivia Mission Conference. During the first twenty-five years the missionary work was carried on under the William Taylor self-support plan. During the first ten years the work was more educational than evangelistic, and the church work was limited chiefly to English speaking people. At the end of twenty-five years there was a flourishing church work among the native population. At that time the mission was taken over by the Board of Foreign Missions. The well organized schools and the possession of valuable properties were made possible through the generous gifts of Anderson Fowler and others.

A good idea of the size and shape of the Chile Conference may be had by imagining the State of Illinois extended north to the middle of Hudson Bay and south to Cuba. Our work reaches from one extreme of the country to the other

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: 23,220 square miles; includes four provinces of Chile.

Population: 1,367,000.

Industries: Mining—the northern part produces abundant copper. Agriculture—the central valleys are noted for the production of excellent fruits, especially the Huasco Valley for raisins. General agriculture is developing rapidly.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Southern Baptist, Native Pentecostal, Adventist, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and Anglican.

Santiago

Location: Geographical, political and social center of Chile. The most populous city west of the Andes; on a fertile plain. Beautiful, modern, rapidly developing city with superb avenues and streets and parks, fine legislative and administrative buildings and many wealthy families.

Population: 622,400; there is a fairly large foreign population in which the Anglo-Saxon element is prominent.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Southern Baptist, Adventist, Anglican, Pentecostal, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: Mr. C. A. Irle (on furlough) and Mrs. Irle (on furlough), Rev. S. P. Hauser (on furlough) and Mrs. Hauser (on furlough), Rev. A. F. Wesley and Mrs. Wesley, Rev. W. D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Mrs. Mary F. Swaney, Misses Olive I. Hull (on furlough), Blanche Miller, Jennie M. Smith, Edith Reynolds, Rubye E. McCarroll, Lucile V. Leszer and Esther Stelson.

Institutions: Girls' College, Theological Seminary, Anglo-Chilean Home for Girls, Dispensary, Book Depository (with Presbyterians), Sweet Memorial, Social Center.

Valparaiso

Location: There is a spacious but not well-protected harbor, yet vast sums of money are being spent in overcoming this defect.

Population: 182,422; large foreign population, especially English.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Pentecostal, Adventist, Anglican, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

ROBERTO ELPHICK, Superintendent, P. O., Santiago

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 72,050 square miles; includes three provinces of Chile.

Location: In the northern desert region; water is brought from the mountains and food supplies in ships.

Population: 311,800.

Industry: Mining and exporting of minerals; here are found vast quantities of nitrate of soda, iodine, borax and copper.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Adventist.

Iquique

Location: Capital of Tarapaca province, on the coast 200 miles north of Antofagasta. The city has good stores, streets and banks.

Population: 37,420.

Industry: Shipping center for the nitrate trade.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1878.

Missionaries: Rev. W. O. Pflaum (on furlough) and Mrs. Pflaum (on furlough), Rev. L. B. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rev. C. C. Callahan and Mrs. Callahan, Mr. T. K. Hofer, Misses Florence Depew, Achsah M. Skinner, Helen F. Cutting (on furlough).

Institution: Iquique College for Girls and Boys.

Tacna and Arica

Location: Arica, a seaport, and Tacna the principal city, located about 40 miles inland in a valley which irrigation has made one of the most fertile spots of South America.

Population: 38,912.

Industry: Agriculture and a strong military post. Arica is a port of entry for the province and for the Republic of Bolivia.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Antofagasta

Location: The principal seaport of this province and a seaport for the Republic of Bolivia.

Population: 51,531, the city is flourishing.

Industry: The deposits of nitrate of soda supply the principal source of wealth, but there is a vast production of copper, the Chuquicamata mine being one of the principal copper mines of the world.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Adventist.

W. O. PFLAUM, Superintendent, Casilla 720, Iquique

CONCEPCION DISTRICT

Organization: Formed out of former Southern District in 1926.

Concepcion

Location: Seven miles from the principal seaport of that region. It is 288 miles from Valparaiso by sea, and 365 miles from Santiago by rail. The capital of Concepcion province. It was founded before any city in the United States and was the first capital of Chile under Spanish viceroys. It is the most important educational center in the southern half of Chile and one of the strongholds of the liberal party.

Population: 64,074.

Industry: Chiefly commercial, much of the wholesale business being in the hands of foreigners. The principal coal mines of Chile are in the region about Concepcion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun under Bishop Taylor in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Southern Baptist, Christian Missionary Alliance, Pentecostal, Adventist and Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. C. F. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Mr. W. A. Shelley and Mrs. Shelley, Mr. V. C. Gibson (on furlough), and Mrs. Gibson (on furlough),

Mr. P. E. Hollister (on furlough) and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough, Mr. S. R. Graves, Misses Ruth D. Beyer (on furlough), Eleanor G. Dukehart (on furlough), Elizabeth D. Francis (on furlough), and Mary Shelley.

Institutions: American College (Boys), Concepcion College (Girls), Dispensary, Home for University Girls.

MOISES TORREGROSA, Superintendent, Cosilla 3, Concepcion

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 29,527 square miles. Includes six provinces of Chile.

Population: 915,364. The hardy Araucanian Indians, who maintained their freedom for three hundred years after the Spaniards had established themselves in South America, are now allowed to retain a part of their settlement lands.

Industry: Farming, stock raising, lumbering and coal mining. The principal farm products are fruits, wheat, legumes, and potatoes.

Angol

Location: Between the coastal range and Andes mountains, about 80 miles south of Concepcion.

Population: 8,800.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missionaries: Mr. E. E. Reed and Mrs. Reed, Mr. D. S. Bullock and Mrs. Bullock.

Institution: Bunster Agricultural Institute. The large Mission Farm and Agricultural School called "El Vergel" is located about two miles from the city of Angol. The Agricultural Institute is supported by the income of the farm. Chief products are, nursery stock, apples, fruit, dairy products and wheat. Area of farm 3,700 acres.

FREDERICO MUÑOZ, Superintendent

MAGELLAN DISTRICT

Area: 65,100 square miles.

Population: 20,437.

Location: In the extreme south of Chile, in a latitude south, corresponding to that of Sitka, Alaska. Punta Arenas is a shipping port for ships passing through the Straits of Magellan.

Industries: Busy shipping center. Six large packing houses ship mutton to Europe; large quantities of hides are shipped to United States; home office of two shipping and transportation companies, doing business along the Chile and Argentine coasts; sheep growing; lumber and farming.

Organization: A colony of Methodists from farther north brought Methodism into Punta Arenas in 1898. The first visit of a missionary was in 1902, and the first missionary, J. L. Reeder, arrived in 1907.

MOISES TORREGROSA, Superintendent, P. O., Concepcion

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

Area: 1,204,041 square miles. Includes the republics of Argentina (1,131,841 square miles) and Uruguay (72,200 square miles), the smallest republic in South America.

Population: 11,500,000; Argentina, 9,500,000; Uruguay, 2,000,000.

Industries: Stock raising and agriculture. Argentina ships more corn than any other nation in the world, and is close to the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. Besides the great wealth derived from stock-raising and agriculture, both countries have valuable mineral deposits and fisheries.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster was sent to Buenos Aires. Work in this field was confined to English speaking and other Protestant colonies, and scattered residents, until 1864, when house-to-house work was begun in Spanish. Preaching in Spanish by J. T. Thomson was begun in 1867. In 1877 Rev. T. B. Wood founded El Evangelista, the first Protestant periodical in the Spanish speaking world. As superintendent of missions in South America from 1879 to 1887, Dr. Wood helped to open Brazil and Paraguay to Protestant education. From this period also dates his founding of the Theological School in Buenos Aires. First annual

meeting was held in 1882 and South America Annual Conference was organized on July 4th, 1893. The portion on the Pacific Coast was set off in 1897 as the Western South America Mission Conference. In 1908 the name was changed to Eastern South America Conference.

Resident Bishop: Rev. George A. Miller, P. O. Rivadavia 1757, Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES DISTRICT

Includes the federal capital, the city of Buenos Aires, with its civil district, and extends over the northern half of the province-state of Buenos Aires and the southernmost districts of the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba.

Area: About 70,000 square miles, of which it may be said that not more than one-third has been occupied even by our scattered outposts which extend in three directions to distances of from 125 to 250 miles from Buenos Aires.

Sources of Wealth: Stock raising and agriculture, growing industries, and a vast interior and overseas commerce. In natural productiveness this region has few equals anywhere, and the marketability of its products from field and herd in recent years has contributed enormously to the enrichment of the people inhabiting it.

Population: The city and federal district of Buenos Aires are credited by recent official estimates with a population of 3,200,000; the portion of the province-state of the same name, which is the most populous of the republic, included in this district, may be safely credited with a population of 2,000,000; so that Methodism here shares with other evangelizing agencies a mission to three millions and a half people. The older cities and communities have a nucleus of population to the manner born, representatives of the old Spanish-American stock, now mingling with new elements from widely derived immigration mostly of Latin origin, but with a very considerable proportion of immigrants from central and northern Europe and from Great Britain and Ireland. A new race type is coming into the family of man, due to the intermingling of many peoples—a fact that is difficult to measure fully as to its significance for the future.

Buenos Aires

Location: Capital of Argentina, on the Plata River, 175 miles from its mouth. First city in size in South America, and second largest Latin city in the world. Center of commerce and trade, and of political and social life in Argentina. It has fine thoroughfares, parks and buildings. Lines of railway connect the city with other parts of the country; steamers run to Montevideo and towns along the Parana and the Uruguay. There is also steamship connection with North America and Europe.

Population: 2,000,000. Fifty per cent are of foreign birth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Reformed Church of France, Scotch Presbyterian, Southern Baptists, Lutheran, Salvation Army, Plymouth Brethren, and Disciples of Christ.

Missionaries: Mr. Fred Aden and Mrs. Aden, Rev. G. P. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Rev. H. C. Stuntz (Chile Conf.) and Mrs. Stuntz, Rev. Otto Liebner (on furlough) and Mrs. Liebner (on furlough), Rev. B. F. Stockwell and Mrs. Stockwell, Rev. S. P. Maddock and Mrs. Maddock. W. F. M. S.: Miss Ina M. Beissell.

Institutions: American College and Ward Commercial School and American Grammar School (Union), Union Bible Training School, Publishing House, Boca Social Work, Deaconess Training School.

Lomas De Zamora

Location: A suburb of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by the Southern railway electric street lines and by telephones.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott.

La Plata

Location: 35 miles southeast of Buenos Aires with Southern railway connections. Capital of State of Buenos Aires.

Population: 160,000.

Industry: Meat packing and preserving. Large docks and port facilities for foreign trade.

Chacabuco

Location: 100 miles west of Buenos Aires, and head of a department in State of Buenos Aires; Pacific railway connections.

Population: 35,000.

Industry: Agriculture.

Chivilcoy

Location: 100 miles southwest of Buenos Aires on the Western railway.

Population: 22,000.

Junin

Location: 125 miles west of Buenos Aires. Important railway center.

Population: 120,000.

Industry: Division shops and offices, Pacific and Central Argentine railroads; Agriculture.

Institution: Junior Day School.

Missionaries: Rev. E. N. Bauman and Mrs. Bauman.

Mercedes

Location: 66 miles west of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by three railway lines.

Population: 18,000.

Institutions: Nicholas Lowe Institute, Evangelical Orphanage and Agricultural School.

G. P. HOWARD, Superintendent, P. O. Lavalle 341, Buenos Aires

DE CUYO DISTRICT

Location: In this district are included the three provinces, or states, of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis. The territory lies on the extreme western boundary of Argentina, and its western limit is the boundary line with Chile, marked by the highest summits of the Andes Mountains. The principal field for the extension of our work lies to the northward in the provinces of La Rioja, Catamarca and Salta.

Population: Approximates 616,000. The principal cities are the capitals of these several states. Mendoza, San Luis, San Rafael and San Juan have had a prominent part in the history of Argentina, and are at this time centers of great political and social importance.

Industries: Fruit culture. The eastern slopes of the Andes and the neighboring territories are similar in climate and in topographical conditions to those of California, and are exceedingly favorable to the growth of the vine and many other fruits. These are likely to constitute an important contribution of Argentina to the wealth of the world, and are already exported in large quantities. The eastern ranges of the territory spreading out over the Pampas and reaching the boundaries of Cordoba, Santa Fe and Buenos Aires, offer conditions favorable to cereal crops and to pasturage for flocks and herds.

Mendoza

Location: Capital of the Province of Mendoza, 630 miles from Buenos Aires, starting point of the railway over the Andes Mountains to Chile.

Population: 70,000.

Industry: Important fruit center.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist Church and Roman Catholic.

San Juan

Location: Capital of the Province of San Juan.

Population: 300,000.

Industry: Important fruit center, abounding in vineyards.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist Church, Saturday Adventists and Roman Catholic.

DIEGO G. GRANT, Superintendent, P. O. Espejo 913

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: This is the largest district in the Conference and includes the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, Tucuman, half of Entre Rios and part of Buenos Aires. Its

natural extensions are to the northward in the provinces bordering upon Bolivia, and watered by the River Parana and its tributaries.

Population: Approximately 2,000,000.

Rosario De Santa Fe

Location: Port of Argentina, on the Parana River, 250 miles from its mouth, second Argentina city and one of most important in South America.

Population: 300,000.

Industry: Important shipping center for cereals and live-stock.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Baptist, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventist, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Pearl Bortell, Bernice Cornelison (on furlough), Josephine Packer (on furlough), Frances E. Strever, Ruth V. Warner (on furlough), Marion Weigel and Winnogene C. Penney.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: North American Academy, Gleason Institute and community center and three schools for boys.

Santa Fe

Location: Capital of Santa Fe province.

Population: 105,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1915.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic.

Cordoba

Location: Capital of province of Cordoba and most important city in our district work, after Rosario.

Population: 162,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic.

Alejandra

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Industry: A cattle center; has no railways; the missionary work is a radius of 40 miles.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institutions: Boys' Schools.

Parana

Location: On the high banks of the Parana river; capital of Entre Rios province.

Population: 37,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventists and Roman Catholic.

Arroyo Seco

Location: 22 miles about Rosario City.

Population: 7,000.

Industry: Cereals and potatoes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic in circuits.

Ramallo

Location: Northern part of Buenos Aires province.

Population: About 5,000.

Industry: Cattle raising.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

San Pedro

Location: In grazing section of Buenos Aires province, south of Ramallo.

Population: 8,500.

Industry: Cattle raising.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1919.

Zarate

Location: In grazing section of Buenos Aires province, south San Pedro.
Population: 11,000.
Industry: Cattle raising.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1924.

Cañada de Gomez

Location: Santa Fe province; a railway center.
Population: 10,000.
Industry: Cereals and tanning.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1889.

Rosario Tala (Entre Rios)

Location: In the center of Entre Rios province.
Population: About 1,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1889. There is also work in the towns of Echague, Undinarrain and Villa Mantero.
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Venado Tuerto and San Eduardo

Location: In southern part of Santa Fe province.
Population: 5,000.
Industry: Cereals and cattle raising.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.
Institutions: Two schools for boys.

La Violeta

Location: In northern part of province of Buenos Aires.
Industry: Farming.
Organization: Methodist work begun in 1900.
 F. A. BARROETAVENA, Superintendent, P. O. 9 de Julio 529, Rosario

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Comprises the southern half of the province (state) of Buenos Aires, with its indicated field for extension westward over the regions of the national territories of the Rio Negro, Pampa, Neuquen and Chubut to the boundary between Argentina and Chile marked by the lofty ranges of the Andes.

Area: Province, 60,000 square miles; territories, 240,000 square miles, of which only a small part has been in any practical way occupied, since we have but four pastoral charges in the field. The territory is served by the main line and extensions of the Great Southern railway soon to reach the summit of the passes of the Andes, establishing communication with mid-southern Chile.

Population: In the more thickly settled portions and remoter regions, 1,300,000, and rapidly increasing, both from vegetative and immigration sources. There are many communities of recently foreign origin, and many prosperous towns are growing up in the hinterland surrounding the capital, the city of Bahia Blanca, with its 85,000 inhabitants. An important nucleus of population is forming about the Military Port, Naval Arsenal, Dry Docks and Basins for deep-sea shipping, established near Bahia Blanca.

Sources of Wealth: Agriculture and live stock, the region being among the richest in Argentina for the production of various cereal crops and for cattle and sheep farming. Near the western border the slopes of the Andes provide the conditions most favorable for fruit culture, which is assured a vast development.

Bahia Blanca

Location: 360 miles south of Buenos Aires, on the eastern coast of the Argentine. It is the principal seaport and naval base in this part of the Republic.
Population: 85,000.
Industry: 2,350,000 tons of cereals were shipped in 1924 to Europe and other countries, also large quantities of wool; naval arsenal and railway work shops.

Balcarce

Location: South of Buenos Aires.

Population: 10,000.

Industry: Agricultural region: cereals and potatoes.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

FLORENTINO SOSA, Superintendent, P. O. Belgrano 367, Bahia Blanca

URUGUAY DISTRICT

Area: 85,000 square miles. Includes the republic of Uruguay and the eastern part of Entre Rios province, Argentina.

Population: 2,000,000. Predominant language is Spanish, traditions are Roman Catholic, and the civilization is Hispano-American.

Montevideo

Location: Capital of Uruguay, built partly on the Atlantic Ocean and partly on the Plata River. Has steamship connection with Buenos Aires, and with ports in North America and Europe.

Population: 400,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work begun in 1839.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Anglican Church, Baptist Church, South, Waldensian Church and German Lutheran.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott, Rev. E. M. Smith (on furlough) and Mrs. Smith (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Helen C. Gililand, Alice A. Irwin (on furlough), Jennie Reid, May Murphy, Ina L. Foster, Jean Smith.

Institutions: Pan American Institute. W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute.

SATURNINO TARDAGUILA, Superintendent, P. O. Solano Garcia 2457, Montevideo

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

STOCKHOLM AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. R. J. Wade.

BALTIC AND SLAVIC MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: (After definite settling of the border) 76,355 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the three Baltic Republics—the new states along the southern side of the Baltic Sea—Estonia 18,355 square miles; Latvia, 25,000 square miles; Lithuania, 33,000 (approx.) square miles.

Population: (According to the last official census) Estonia, 1,110,538; Latvia, 1,909,700; Lithuania, 2,011,173.

Organization: The work was begun in Lithuania by Rev. Heinrich Ramke of Germany, who during 1904 visited Kovno several times and preached there. In 1905 Rev. J. R. Durdis was appointed to Kovno and the work was connected with the Russian work. In 1921 mission work was organized by Bishop Nuelsen in Balticum, and in 1924 it was organized as a Mission Conference by Bishop Bast.

Missionary: Rev. G. A. Simons (on furlough).

Institutions: Estonia: Reval Children's Home.

HANS SOETE, Acting Superintendent and Treasurer, Riga, Latvia

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Area: 16,604 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Denmark.

Population: 3,381,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857 by the Rev. C. Willerup, a Dane who had been educated in the United States and since then had been preaching in Norway. The work was organized as a Mission Conference in 1900, Bishop J. H. Vincent, presiding. In 1911, the Annual Conference was organized, Bishop William Burt, presiding.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Copenhagen: Central Mission, includes 2 Children's Homes, Day Nursery, Old People's Home, Night Shelters, Good Will Industries, Evening Schools, and other social activities; Nexø: Sailors' Home.

A. A. ROBERT, Superintendent, P. O., Svendborg

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Aarhus: Theological Seminary, Deaconess Home, Old People's Home, Central Mission; Frederikshavn: Children's Home.

S. S. ROSENDAHL, Superintendent, P. O., Aalborg

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Vejle: Methodist Book Concern, 3 Children's Homes; Odense: Children's Home, Central Mission.

PETER RASMUSSEN, Superintendent, P. O., Odense

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Area: 149,543 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church among Finns in the Republic of Finland.

Population: 2,759,034 Finns and Russians.

Organization: Swedish work was begun in 1866 by Wilhelm and Gustave Barnlund. Finnish work was begun in 1887 by Rev. J. W. Haggman, through whose help a church was organized at Bjorneborg. In 1888 he preached at Helsingfors and also organized the Finnish church at Abo. He was the first director of the Theological Seminary which was established in 1897. The first four Finnish preachers, graduates of the seminary, were ordained in 1902. The work was under the Swedish Conference from 1881 to 1892, when Finland and St. Petersburg Mission was organized. This became the Finland and St. Petersburg Mission Conference in 1903, but was divided in 1911, forming the Finland Conference, and the Russian Mission. In 1923 the Finland Conference was divided into the Finland Annual Conference and the Finland Swedish Mission Conference. The established religion is Lutheran, but in 1891 the Methodist Episcopal Church was legally recognized. In 1924 these rights were enlarged and the legal paragraphs were written in full harmony with the Discipline of 1924, which Discipline also was recognized by the legal authorities. The Church Board (the Conference Board of Trustees) was incorporated and given right to hold, to buy and to sell properties in the name of the Church for houses of worship, parsonages, benevolent institutions, schools and burying ground. All the pastors were recognized as legal leaders of the local churches, with the right to sign legal documents in the name of the local church.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Kotka: Sailors' Mission; Viborg: Children's Home.

V. K. AULANKO, Superintendent
P. O., Viborg, Finland

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Helsingfors: Theological Seminary; Epila: Children's Home.
TOIVO RAJALINNA, Superintendent, P. O., Tammerfors, Finland

FINLAND SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes work among Swedish speaking people in the Republic of Finland.

Population: 340,963 people of Swedish descent, with Swedish culture and speaking the Swedish language. The Methodist pioneers in Finland were all of them Swedes or of Swedish descent, and accordingly the work in the first decades was mainly among Swedish Finns. The work was begun by Wilhelm and Gustave Barnlund, who were converted in New York, joined the Methodist Church

there, and later returned to their home in Kristinestad. In May, 1881, a local preacher from Sweden, K. J. Lindborg, established a Methodist society in Wasa and worked in several other places. From 1881 to 1892, the work was under the Sweden Conference, when Finland and St. Petersburg Mission was organized. This became Finland and St. Petersburg Mission Conference in 1903, but was divided in 1911, forming the Finland Conference and the Russia Mission. In 1923 the Finland Conference was divided into the Finland Annual Conference, consisting of all the Finnish speaking churches in Finland, and the Finland-Swedish Mission Conference, including all Swedish speaking people in Finland.

KARL HURTIG, Superintendent, P. O., Helsingfors, Finland

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institution: Jakobstad: Children's Home.

YRJO JARNBERG, Superintendent, P. O. Jakobstad, Finland

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Abo: Old People's Home; Hangö: Children's Home; Helsingfors: Deaconess Home and Hospital, Old People's Home, Children's Home.

FRITZ LARSON, Superintendent, P. O., Abo, Finland

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Area: 124,964 square miles; our field is 2,100 miles long and 108 miles wide at its broadest part. It has a coastline of 14,000 miles.

Population: 2,649,775.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York City, and returned to Frederikstad, Norway, in 1853. The first church was organized at Sarpsborg in 1856. In August, 1876, Norway Mission was organized as a Conference.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Oslo: Theological School, Book Concern, Central Building, Deaconess Home, Clinical Hospital, Old People's Home, 2 Children's Homes.

ABRAHAM ANDERSEN, Superintendent, P. O., Oslo

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Finsnes: Children's Home; Vadso: Old People's Home.

ANDREW BERGGREEN, Superintendent, P. O., Trondhjem

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Bergen: Deaconess Hospital, Deaconess Home.

THORVALD STORBYE, Superintendent, P. O., Porsgrund

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Area: 173,157 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sweden.

Population: 6,005,759.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in Sweden by J. P. Larsson, who was converted in New York and returned to Sweden in 1853. The Mission was organized as an Annual Conference in August, 1876.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Stockholm: Central Building, Central Mission, Book Concern, Children's Home, Deaconess Home; Stocksund: Deaconess Home; Visby: Sailor's Home.

A. V. NORMAN, Superintendent, P. O., Stockholm

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Sailor's Home; Ostersund: Day Nursery; Kiruna: Day Nursery.

HERBERT LIINDAKER, Superintendent, P. O., Stockholm

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Malmo: Central Mission, Children's Home; Norkoping: 3 Children's Homes.

WALTER HULPHERS, Superintendent, P. O., Stockholm

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Gothenburg; Union Theological Seminary for all Scandinavia; (Upsala Theological School transferred here in 1923), Central Mission; Ahlefors: Deaconess Home and Infirmary, Deaconess Hospital; Hanneberg: Deaconess Home; 2 Children's Homes.

THEODOR ARVIDSON, Superintendent, P. O., Goteborg

RUSSIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 8,166,130 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics).

Population: 131,546,065 (estimated 1922), including Russians, Turks and Tartars, Ugro-Finns, Jews, Armenians, Mongolians, and others. Millions of these people have yet to hear their first Gospel sermon.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Kovauber in 1889 by the Rev. B. A. Carlson from Helsingfors. By appointment of Bishop Burt in 1907 the work was organized under Rev. G. A. Simons.

Appointments: There are fifteen pastoral charges.

Leningrad

(Formerly Petrograd and St. Petersburg)

Location: Former capital of Russia, on the Gulf of Finland.

Population: 1,067,328 (1923).

Institution: Deaconess work in charge of Sister Anna Eklund.

PARIS AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. W. O. Shepard.

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 40,667 square miles; includes Methodist Episcopal work in Bulgaria.

Population: 5,034,000.

Chief Cities: Sofia, Philippopolis, Rustchuk, Pleven and Varna.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857; first annual meeting held in April, 1876; Mission Conference organized in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational). Methodist work has so far been confined to that part of Bulgaria north of the Balkans.

SOFIA DISTRICT

Location: Includes eight pastoral charges with Sofia, Lovech and Pleven as the chief centers.

Sofia

Institution: Headquarters of Mission.

Lovetch

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret Gongwer, Edith M. Perry and Mellony F. Turner, Mrs. Florence G. Reeves.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: American School for Girls.

PAVEL TODOROFF, Superintendent, P. O., Lovetch

TIRNOVO DISTRICT

Location: Includes nine pastoral charges with Tirnovo, Rustchuk and Varna as the chief centers.

TSVETAN TSVETANOFF, Superintendent, P. O., Varna

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 207,054 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in France.

Population: 39,209,766 (colonies excepted).

Organization: France was entered on the initiative of Bishop Burt and approved as a mission field by the General Missionary Committee in November, 1906. Workers were appointed in May, 1906. In July, 1908, the organization of the mission was perfected at Lyons. Our Church has work in nineteen pastoral charges, including Paris, Lyons, Toulon, Grenoble, Chateau-Thierry, Albertville, Grasse, Cannes, Strassburg, Colmar and Hagenau.

Missionaries: Paris: Rev. J. D. Townsend. Poissy: Miss Ruth S. Wolfe. Chateau-Thierry: Rev. J. S. Wadsworth and Mrs. Wadsworth. Grenoble: W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace M. Currier (on furlough), G. Christian Lockhead, and Martha D. Whitely.

Special Workers: Charvieu: Mr. Edgar Blake, Jr., and Mrs. Blake.

Institutions: Home Schools: Charvieu, for Boys, including farm of 400 acres; Champfleury, for Girls, combining the homes formerly at Cannes and Ecully. Day Nurseries: Chateau-Thierry, Toulon. Community Centers. Institutional Church work: Paris (Methodist-Memorial), Lyons (Croix Rousse District). Toulon, Chateau-Thierry. Headquarters: Paris, 79 Rue Denfert Rochereau, VIII. W. F. M. S.: Home School for Girls, Grenoble.

EMILE LANNIEE, Superintendent, P. O., 79 Rue Denfert Rochereau, Paris (14), France.

ITALY CONFERENCE

Area: The Italy Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy, and the work for Italians in Switzerland.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873, under Dr. L. M. Vernon, who held the first service in Bologna. The first Annual Meeting of the Italy Mission was held in September, 1874. In March, 1881, the Italy Conference was organized.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary J. Eaton, Mildred Foster (on furlough) and Mrs. Artele B. Ruess.

Special Workers: Rev. J. W. Maynard and Mrs. Maynard, Rev. S. W. Irwin and Mrs. Irwin.

ITALY DISTRICT

Number of Charges: 42, with 36 ministers in charge; in connection with the church work, there are day schools and dispensaries.

Institutions: Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario (boys), Via Trionfale 61, Rome; Reeder Theological Seminary, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Alfredo Tagliatela, President (affiliated with the Theological Seminary of the Waldensian Church); Methodist Publishing House, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Carlo M. Ferreri, Director; L'Evangelista (the Italian Christian Advocate), Luigi Lala Editor; Vita Gioconda (Children's Paper), Ines Ferreri, Editress; Venice: Boys' Industrial School, 923 Cannaregio, Venice, Dr. Amedeo Autelli, Director; Naples: Casa Materna (orphanage), Corso Garibaldi 35, Portici, Riccardo Santi, Director; W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute (girls), Via Savoia 15, Rome, Directress, Miss Mary Eaton.

CARLO M. FERRERI, Superintendent
P. O., Rome, Via Firenze 38

SWISS DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church among Italians living in French, German and Italian Switzerland.

Number of Churches: Six, with 6 ministers in charge.

FRANCO PANZA, Superintendent
P. O., 119 Avenue des Morges, Lausanne, Switzerland

JUGO-SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 96,134 square miles; Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jugo-Slavia.

Population: 12,017,323.

Organization: In 1907 this work became a part of a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911 when the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference was organized and took over all the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established Austria Mission Conference, Hungary Mission and Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference. The first session of the Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference

was held on April 21, 1921, in Novi Sad. Ten centers of work in Macedonia were taken over from the American Board (Congregational) in December, 1921, and were officially united with the Mission Conference in May, 1922.

Appointments: Crvenka, Mramorak, Pribichevichevo, Novi Sad, Novi Vrbas, Sombor, Stari Behej, Veliki Bechkerek, Vršac, Strumnitz, Murtino, Monospitovo, Koleshino, Radovishte, Velusa, Raklishte, Skoplje, Pristina.

Institutions: Children's Homes: Srbobran, Novi Sad Training School for girls (for social and religious workers). *Social work:* Clubs for boys and girls, Stari Behej, Veliki Bechkerek, Novi Sad.

JOHN JACOB, Superintendent, P. O., 47 Deakova, Novi Sad

SPAIN MISSION

Area: 190,050 square miles (continental only). Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Spain.

Population: 20,950,756 (continental only).

Organization: Administered as a part of France Mission Conference, of which Francisco Albricias, Franklin Albricias and Patricio Gomez are members.

Institutions: Schools, Alicante, Seville.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: North Africa is that part of northern Africa west of Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,400 miles; includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Tripoli, an area of 1,039,600 square miles, of which 482,100 square miles are in the arable belt.

Population: 17,000,000 including the desert section. The Moslem population is 15,300,000, of whom three-fourths are Berbers and one-fourth of Arab origin. Two-thirds, however, speak Arabic and one-third speak some Berber dialect. The Berbers are of the white race (see Encyclopædia Britannica, latest edition), noted for vigor, steadiness and industry, and are capable of unlimited development. The great Berber hill tribes are called Kabyles. The few negroes found were brought across the Sahara desert as slaves. The European population is about 1,100,000, the greater part French, with Spaniards next, in Morocco and Algeria, and Italians next in Tunisia. There are 200,000 Jews.

Organization: Work in Algeria and Tunisia was begun in 1908 by Bishop Hartzell, and organized as the Mission in North Africa in 1909 with E. F. Frease as Superintendent. In 1913, by order of the General Conference of 1912, Bishop Hartzell organized the North Africa Mission Conference. It is now grouped with Europe because it is separated from the rest of Africa by the great Sahara desert; and all its historical, racial, economical and political contacts and interests are with Europe.

Algeria

Area: 210,000 square miles.

Population: 5,800,000. Natives, 5,000,000; Europeans, 800,000, principally French, Spanish next.

Government: A part of France, with three administrative departments, Algiers, Constantine and Oran.

Algiers

Location: On the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Marseilles; capital of Algeria; crowded native city on the hill slope, known as the White City, characteristically oriental; European section, great modern city.

Population: 250,000; chiefly French, Berber, Arabs, Jews and Spaniards.

Missionaries: Rev. E. F. Frease and Mrs. Frease, Rev. F. J. Kellar (on furlough) and Mrs. Kellar (on furlough), Rev. N. W. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay, Rev. Percy Smith and Mrs. Smith. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary Anderson, Martha Robinson (on furlough) Emily Smith, Esther H. Van Dyne, Frances Van Dyne, A. Dora Welch, Glora M. Wysner.

French Workers: Rev. Paul Villon and Mrs. Villon, Rev. Vincent Danic, Rev. Jacques Delpy and Madame Delpy, Miss Brocqueville, Miss Gilradi, Fred-eric Rolot and Mrs. Rolot.

Kabyle Workers: Rev. Said Felici and Ali Deba, Areski Mouas.

Institutions: Central French Church and Social Center, Bab-el-Oued Church, Native City Church and Moslem Work Headquarters, Boys' Home, Bible Institute, Mission Publishing Department. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Home, Student Work Center, Evangelistic Work.

Constantine

Location: 275 miles east of Algiers; capital of department of Constantine; picturesque, with fine public buildings and excellent public schools.

Population: 75,000; chiefly Arabs and Berbers, with 9,000 Europeans and 10,000 Jews.

Missionaries: Rev. J. L. Lochhead and Mrs. Lochhead and Mr. E. H. Douglas. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emily R. Loveless, Nora Webb, E. Gwendoline Nabeth (on furlough) and Eva A. Ostrom.

Special Workers: Rev. James Robb and Mrs. Robb.

French Workers: Rev. César Bardet and Mrs. Bardet.

Institutions: French Church and Social Center and Arab Church and Social Center, Native City Hall, Boys' Home. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Home and Evangelistic Work.

Oran

Location: 250 miles west of Algiers on the sea; capital of Department of Oran.

Population: 160,000, about one-half of whom are of Spanish origin; small native town.

French Workers: Rev. Emile Girardin and Mrs. Girardin, Mr. René Bloch and Mrs. Bloch. *Woman's Work,* Miss Yvonne Place.

Institution: European Church and Social Center; Branch at St. Eugène.

Fort National, Kabylia

Location: 75 miles east of Algiers; important military station and administrative center in the mountains of the "Great Kabylia." 3,000 feet elevation; regional center for our work; out-stations, Agouni-Bourar and Taururth Abdalla (Ouadia Tribe).

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore and Mrs. Blackmore.

French Workers: Miss A. Parker and Miss Rambaud (first half year); Miss Antoni and Miss Girard (last quarter).

Other Workers: Five Kabyle preachers.

Sidi Aich—Il Maten

Location: 75 miles by mountain road, east of Fort National, in the great Souman River valley; 25 miles by rail from the seaport of Bougie; administrative center, with a dense population; our regional center in the "Little Kabylia."

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Il Maten, Miss Martha Robinson (part year) (on furlough).

French Workers: Rev. Henri Rochdieu and Mrs. Rochdieu, Miss Annen and Miss Chevrin; Henri Palpant, Industrial and Agricultural Work.

Other Workers: Two Kabyle preachers.

Institutions: Il Maten (on mountain)—Kabyle Church and village work. *W. F. M. S.:* for women and children, Girls' Day School, Manual Training, Medical Work, Evangelistic Village Work. Sidi Aich (in valley on railway): Evangelistic Work, Industrial and Agricultural School, Farm.

Tunisia

Area: About 50,000 square miles.

Population: 2,200,000, chiefly of Arab and Berber origin; European population, 250,000 chiefly French, Italians and Maltese.

Government: French protectorate; Moslem Bey.

Tunis

Location: Near site of ancient Carthage on Gulf of Tunis; capital of Tunisia; exceptionally fine Arab city; European section, modern.

Population: 250,000, including 110,000 Arabs of mixed blood, 55,000 Italians and Maltese, 52,000 Jews and 30,000 French.

Missionaries: Rev. S. L. Kiser and Mrs. Kiser, R.N., Rev. R. L. McGuffin.

French Workers: Rev. L. E. Bénézet and Mrs. Bénézet.

Other Workers: One Arab and one Kabyle preacher.

Special Workers: Misses I. Marcussou, Nyburg and Karen (Swedish Missionaries).

Institutions: European Church and Work, Woman's Work, Boys' Home, Girls' Home (supported by Swedish Woman's Missionary Society).

Sousse

Location: 100 miles south of Tunis; seaport; center for great olive region and many Arab villages.

Population: 30,000, including adjacent villages open to us, 150,000; splendid roads; several thousand Europeans and Jews.

Missionaries: Misses Marjorie Lochhead and Rhoda Lochhead, M.D.

French Workers: Rev. Marius Chappuis and Mrs. Chappuis.

Other Workers: One Arab helper.

Institutions: Medical Work, Arab Evangelistic Work, European Church Work, Soldiers' Work.

E. F. FREASE, Superintendent

MADEIRA MISSION

Area: Includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Madeira Islands.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898; became a part of North Africa Mission Conference in 1920; was organized as a separate mission in 1925.

Population: 160,000.

Funchal

Location: On the South coast—principal city of the Islands, a port of call for ocean liners between Europe and Africa, Europe and South America and the Mediterranean and North America.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898, when there was taken over the independent work of Rev. William G. Smart, which dated back to his father's work, begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Scotch Presbyterian, Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Smart (retired) and Mrs. Smart (retired), Rev. B. R. Duarte (on furlough) and Mrs. Duarte (on furlough).

Institutions: Headquarters building, where are rooms for church, sailors' rest, and recreation, reading rooms and drawing room and missionaries' residence. There are Bible classes, Sunday School.

San Gancalo

Location: Suburbs of Funchal.

Institutions: Chapel, day school, night school, Sunday school and regular Evangelistic services.

Special Workers: Mr. Julio Freitas and Mrs. Freitas.

Mount Faith (San Antonio Da Serra)

Location: A station among the peasants, fifteen miles northeast of Funchal.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant Church at work here.

Other Workers: Mr. and Mrs. João Simeão.

Institutions: Mission building with chapel. Sunday school, day school and night school.

Ribeira Grande Machico

Location: A coast town in southeastern Madeira, with an out-station at Ribeira Grande.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant church at work here.

Special Worker: Jeronimo Franco.

Institutions: Mission building, with chapel, Sunday school and day school.

Ribeira Brava

Location: A coast town on the southwestern side of the Island.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant Church at work here.

Special Workers: Mr. and Mrs. Correa and Mrs. Maria de Macedo.

Institutions: Mission building, with chapel, Sunday school, day school and night school.

W. G. SMART, Treasurer, P. O., Funchal

ZURICH AREA—*Resident Bishop*: Rev. J. L. Nuelsen.

AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 32,396 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Austria.

Population: 6,526,661, nearly one-third of whom live in the city of Vienna.

Religious Denominations: Protestant State Churches, 250,000; Jews, 200,000; Roman Catholics, 6,000,000; other denominations—Methodists, Old Catholics, Greek Catholics, Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists, 50,000.

Industries: Vienna is the chief center of commerce and industry on the Danube River. In the section of Styria is one of the largest and richest iron fields in Europe. In the Alpine regions, cattle, wood, salt, magnesite.

Organization: The Methodist Episcopal Church has had work in this section since 1897. In 1908 it became a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911, when it was organized as the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference and included all of the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established the Hungary Mission, Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, and Austria Mission Conference, the first session of which was held July 16, 1920, in Vienna.

Institutions: St. Poelten: Day Nursery; Turnitz: Children's Home and Home for Aged; Vienna: Deaconess Home, 1 Day Nursery.

HINRICH BARGMANN, Superintendent, P. O., Vienna, XIV. Sechshauserstrasse 56

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN GERMANY

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856, Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878, this became Germany Annual Conference and included the work in Switzerland and France. The churches in Switzerland and France were separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893, Germany Conference was divided into the North Germany and South Germany Conferences. The work in Austria-Hungary, a part of the North Germany Conference, was separated in 1911. The present Conference divisions, five in number, were effected in 1926.

CENTRAL GERMANY CONFERENCE

Organization: Became an Annual Conference in 1926: formerly a part of North Germany Conference.

DRESDEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes eastern Saxony, Silesia and a small part of Brandenburg; chief centers, Chemnitz with large factories; Dresden, capital and art center; Breslau, university city, commercial metropolis and gateway to eastern Europe.

Institutions: Deaconess Homes in Chemnitz and Dresden.

WILHELM MEYER, Superintendent, P. O., Gravelottestr. 7,
Chemnitz, Saxony

LEIPZIG DISTRICT

Area: 13 circuits are in Saxony, 6 circuits are in Thuringia and one is in Prussia.

Industries: Wool, cotton and silk are worked into tissues of most varying form and color. Lace and silk embroidery was introduced in 1844 and, in the upper Vogtland, have been developed by machinery since 1857. In the production of curtains and musical instruments, this section has led the world. The cities are great centers of trade and traffic. Leipzig is the commercial center of Saxony.

Institutions: Deaconess Homes in Leipzig and Plauen; Home for Aged in Schwarzenshof; Children's Home in Klosterausnitz; Young People's Home in Schwarzenshof.

ALBERT WENZEL, Superintendent, P. O., Höltystr. 11,
Leipzig O, 39. Saxony

NORTHEAST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the northeast of Germany with the northern part of the Prussian province of Saxony, the Prussian provinces of Brandenburg, Pommern, Westmark and East Prussia.

Population: About 13,000,000; includes the large cities of Berlin, Magdeburg, Königsberg and Stettin.

Industries: General manufacturing, including furniture, bicycles, autos, brick, cement, textiles and shipbuilding.

Organization: Became an Annual Conference in 1926; formerly a part of North Germany Conference.

BERLIN DISTRICT

Area: Includes the province of Brandenburg and the northern part of the Prussian province of Saxony.

Population: About 7,000,000 includes the large cities of Berlin and Magdeburg.

Industries: Brown coal mining, manufacturing of briquettes, furniture, bicycles, autos, brick, cement and textiles.

Institutions: Berlin: Deaconess Home and Hospital. Blankenburg (Hass): Children's Home.

HEINRICH SCHADEL, Superintendent, P. O., Klosterlausnitz, Thuringia

STETTIN-KONIGSBERG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the provinces of Pommern, Westmark and East Prussia.

Population: About 6,000,000; includes the large cities of Königsberg and Stettin.

Industries: General manufacturing, including bicycles, brick, cement and shipbuilding.

Institutions: Stettin: Deaconess Home, Elenskrug (Ostprussia): Children's Home.

ALBERT I. OHLRICH, Superintendent, P. O., Stettin, Pommern,
Frederich Karl str. 25

NORTHWEST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the northwest of Germany.

Chief Centers: Hamburg, Bremen, Hannover, Kassel, Kiel, Oldenburg, Bielsfeld, Braunschweig and Osnabrück.

Organization: Formerly a part of North Germany Conference; became an Annual Conference in 1926.

BREMEN DISTRICT

Area: Bremen, Hannover, Kassel, Braunschweig, Osnabrück, Bielsfeld, Bremerhaven, Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.

Industries: In some towns trade and navigation, in other towns are machine and spinning factories. In the country agriculture, cattle breeding and mining.

Population: 8,500,000.

Institutions: Bremen: Book Concern; Bremerhaven: Home for young people; Blankenburg: Children's Home; Kassel: Deaconess Home.

HERMANN MEYER, Superintendent, P. O., Nordstr. 78, Bremen

HAMBURG DISTRICT

Area: Hamburg, Harburg, Kiel and Flensburg.

Industries: Trade and navigation.

Population: 2,000,000.

Institutions: Hamburg: Deaconess Home and Hospital.

HEINRICH RAMKE, Superintendent, P. O., Martinistr. 41, Hamburg 20

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes our work in Bavaria and Württemberg.

Population: About 10,000,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856 Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878, this became

Germany Annual Conference and included our work in Switzerland. The churches in Switzerland separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893 Germany Conference was divided into North Germany and South Germany Conferences. In 1897 union took place with the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Germany. In 1926, the South Germany Conference was divided into the South Germany and Southwest Germany Conference.

NUREMBERG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the whole of Bavaria and the northeastern part of Württemberg.

Population: About 7,000,000.

Chief Centers: In Bavaria: Munchen the capital, 700,000. University, art galleries, technical high school, machine manufacturing and varied industries; Nuremberg, the Methodist center of Bavaria, large lead pencil and toy manufacturing works, also machine manufacturing and varied industries, 500,000; Augsburg, 200,000, large cotton mills and machine manufacturing; Würzburg, 80,000, University, varied industries, wine growing; Hof Saale, 30,000, large cotton mills and varied industries; Bayreuth, 30,000, well known as Richard Wagner's town, varied industries; Ansbach, 25,000, large button manufacturing and varied industries; Bamberg, 50,000, strong center of Roman Catholic Church, varied industries; Erlangen, 35,000, University; Fürth, near Nürnberg, 80,000, large looking glass manufacturing and other industries.

Industries: In Württemberg: Heilbronn, Neckar, 50,000, large salt mine, paper manufacturing; Hall, 10,000, salt mine and mineral springs; Backnang, 15,000, leather and tanning industries.

Institutions: Nuremberg: Deaconess Home and Hospital with branches at Munchen and Fürth; Dondorf: Orphanage; Augsburg, Temperance Hotel.

HEINRICH FELLMAN, Superintendent, P. O., Fudtstrasse, 15 Aurbach, Württemberg.

STUTTGART DISTRICT

Area: Includes Württemberg, except the Northwestern part.

Population: About 3,000,000.

Chief Centers: Stuttgart, 460,000; Ulm, 90,000; Esslingen, 40,000; Ludwigsburg, 25,000; Freudenstadt, 12,000; Waiblingen, 10,000.

Industries: In the environs of Stuttgart manufacturing and agriculture; in the Black Forest section wood working and a little farming.

Institutions: Nagold: Children's Home; Schwarzenberg: Old People's Home; Freudenstadt: Rest Home.

JAKOB SCHNEIDER, Superintendent, P. O., Obere Birkenwaldstr. 204, Stuttgart

SOUTHWEST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes our work in Baden, Palatine, Hessia and the provinces of Hessia-Nassau, Rhineland and that part of Westphalia belonging to Prussia, as well as the Saar State.

Population: 12,000,000.

Organization: Formerly a part of the South Germany Conference, became an annual Conference in 1926.

FRANKFORT DISTRICT

Area: A circle with Frankfort as center and a radius of about 25 miles.

Population: About 1,000,000.

Chief Centers: Frankfort-on-the-Main, 460,000; Mayence, 110,000; Wiesbaden, 102,000; Darmstadt, 90,000; Offenbach, 80,000.

Industries: Only a small part of the population is engaged in agriculture, the greater part is industrial, including the manufacture of automobiles, typewriters and dyes. Frankfort is a great banking center and Wiesbaden a fashionable watering place.

Institutions: Frankfort: Martins Mission Institute (Theological Seminary), Deaconess Home and Hospital.

J. W. ERNST SOMMER, Superintendent, P. O., Ginnheimerlandstr. 180, Frankfort-on-the-Main

KARLSRUHE DISTRICT

Area: Baden, Palatine, Hessia, the Saar-State, the province of Rhineland

and parts of the provinces of Hessa-Nassau and Westphalia belonging to Prussia.

Population: About 11,000,000.

Chief Centers: Cologne, 700,000; Düsseldorf, 430,000; Mannheim, 245,000; Gelsenkirchen, 205,000; Karlsruhe, 145,000; Ludwigshafen, 100,000; Heidelberg, 72,000.

Industries: Only a small part of the population is engaged in agriculture, the greater part is industrial: coal mines, iron works, jewelry, boots.

JOHANNES HERTER, Superintendent, P. O., Durlach, Baden, Auerstr. 20a

HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 35,654 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hungary.

Population: 8,160,000; includes Hungarians, Germans, Slovaks.

Established Religions: Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Reformed, Lutheran, Unitarian, Jewish.

Free Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist.

Organization: Work was begun by Rev. F. H. Otto Melle in Budapest in 1906. In 1907 Austria-Hungary became a district of the North Germany Conference. Organization as a Mission Conference took place in 1911 under Bishop Burt. Under the new political conditions resulting from the World War the work in Hungary was established by the General Conference of 1920 as the Hungary Mission. In 1924, Bishop Nuelsen presiding, the work was reorganized as Hungary Mission Conference.

Institutions: Budapest: Book Concern, Temperance Restaurant, Legal Bureau (People's Office); Budakeszi: Children's Home and Orphanage, Home for Aged and Deaconess Home, Bible School.

MARTIN FUNK, Superintendent
P. O., Budapest VI. Felsöerdösor, 5

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

Area: 15,976 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland.

Population: 3,880,320.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by two preachers of the Germany Conference. In 1858 it was organized into a presiding elder's district, continuing as part of the Germany and Switzerland Conference and later of the Germany Annual Conference. In June, 1886, Switzerland Conference was organized.

EAST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Appenzell, Grison, St. Gall, Thurgovie, Schaffhausen and a small part of Argovie.

Population: 821,000 Protestants; 503,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: German.

Industries: Manufacturing, including embroideries, silk and machines and agriculture.

Institutions: Zurich: Methodist Publishing House, Bethany Deaconess Hospital, Young Women's Hostel; Horgen: Home for the Aged.

HANS LÜTHI, Superintendent
P. O., Kasinostr. 24, Zurich 7

WEST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Argovie, Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Soleure and Vaud.

Population: 1,193,000 Protestants; 425,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: French and German.

Industries: Agriculture, manufacturing, especially watches.

Institutions: Lausanne: Bethany Deaconess Sanatorium, Young Women's Hostel, Deaconess Rest Home at Spiez.

ALFRED HONEGGER, Superintendent
P. O., Monbijoustr. 34, Berne

GENERAL DATA

Alphabetical List of Missionaries.....	(Board) 451, (W. F. M. S.) 479
Appropriations for 1929.....	(Board) 427, (W. F. M. S.) 439
Bishops Resident in Foreign Fields.....	451
Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws.....	500-507
Educational Institutions, 371; (Statistics).....	374
Epworth League Statistics.....	368
Finances of the Board, 1907-1928.....	443
Finances of the Missionary Society, 1819-1906.....	441
Form of Bequest.....	514
Historical Statement.....	498
Hospitals and Dispensaries.....	389
In Memoriam.....	497
Index, Topical.....	515
Medical Statistics.....	388
Mission Treasurers.....	444
Missionaries by Conferences and Missions.....	(Board) 451; (W. F. M. S.) 479
New Missionaries of the Board.....	446
Printing and Publishing Agencies.....	391
Retired Missionaries of the Board.....	474
Statistical Tables.....	340
Summaries of Statistics.....	362, 366, 369
Treasurer's Report.....	392
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	437

I. EASTERN ASIA

GENERAL STATISTICS

For Educational Statistics, see page 374.

1. Peking Area

NORTH CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					MEMBERS OF THE W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers		ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		Full Members			LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed					Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20
	Ordn'd	Unordained	Wives	Single		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chingchao	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	9	4	1	..	14	8	6	16	1290	879	2169	179	2348
Lanhsien	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	9	4	1	..	11	39	13	15	2545	484	3029	267	3296
Peking	9	5	12	2	28	19	1	25	4	1	1	11	44	49	36	2493	1410	3903	817	4720
Shanhaikuan	2	1	3	..	6	10	..	11	1	..	..	10	24	11	15	1189	111	1300	30	1330
Tientsin	2	2	4	1	9	4	..	10	1	..	..	6	6	22	30	1229	1025	2254	231	2485
Tsunhua	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	11	3	..	..	13	54	10	20	1824	1082	2906	692	3598
Total	16	8	22	3	49	36	1	75	17	6	1	65	175	111	132	10570	4991	15561	2216	17777
Last Year	16	7	23	5	48	38	1	76	15	5	1	61	209	169	142	10676	5590	16266	2190	18456

SHANTUNG

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Taianfu	3	..	3	1	7	3	..	12	2	6	9	7	4	1	3	1248	1730	2978	68	3046
Tungping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	8	1	1	1103	1079	2182	..	2182
Yenchow	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	4	4	..	..	1	7	5	753	143	896	46	942
Total	4	..	4	1	9	3	..	19	6	21	9	7	13	8	9	3104	2952	6056	114	6170
Last Year (1925)	4	..	5	..	9	7	..	19	6	32	15	8	18	31	34	3197	1842	5039	..	5039

CHENG TU WEST CHINA

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chengtu	12	2	13	3	30	13	..	8	1	9	9	4	30	25	36	1142	1274	2416	28	2444
Tzechow	1	..	1	1	3	6	..	10	3	3	29	1	41	30	32	1567	1468	3035	43	3078
Total	13	2	14	4	33	19	..	18	4	12	38	5	71	55	68	2709	2742	5451	71	5522
Last Year	8	2	8	4	22	12	1	16	4	18	51	10	73	72	81	2553	2315	4868	78	4946

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chungking	3	3	6	..	12	6	..	9	2	1	13	1	16	14	27	587	555	1142	85	1227
Hochow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	..	4	10	7	168	124	292	19	311
Jungchang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	7	3	1	15	..	3	678	751	1429	11	1440
Suining	2	..	2	..	4	4	..	5	2	3	2	..	6	35	21	674	538	1212	17	1239
Total	5	3	8	..	16	10	..	27	5	13	18	2	41	59	58	2107	1968	4075	142	4217
Last Year	5	3	8	6	22	12	..	28	4	19	17	4	55	54	48	2295	2126	4421	126	4547

2. Shanghai Area

CENTRAL CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chinkiang	1	..	1	..	2	10	..	3	1	2	..	3	1	..	5	224	134	358	29	387	
Kiangning	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	..	1	228	126	354	39	393
Lingwan	6	3	9	1	19	14	..	4	..	2	..	3	1	2	760	189	949	83	1032
Wuning	1	1	2	1	5	5	..	6	..	2	..	5	3	1	4	509	232	741	75	816	
Wannan	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	36	18	54	4	58
Total	10	4	14	2	30	30	..	17	3	7	..	18	4	2	12	1757	699	2456	230	2686	
Last Year	12	4	16	4	36	18	1	20	3	5	1	18	47	11	33	1870	711	2581	224	2805	

1927-28

For Medical Statistics, see page 388.

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
31	25	22	830	30	30913	27	13350	..	.....	.....	3000	2729	.....	1732	56	.....	220	740	2748
87	41	24	990	26	55169	35	20380	..	.....	15000	4000	100	.....	4181	30	12	2320	1872	8415
131	84	11	1765	13	180500	8	34100	12	210000	390000	250000	10547	.....	4860	177	38	1250	6737	13062
55	1	12	1040	21	81730	20	21100	3	52000	45000	80000	5340	.....	1595	26	.....	351	2398	4370
44	33	14	660	20	85456	12	24087	3	52000	120000	250000	18342	.....	3147	136	80	972	4032	8317
37	42	17	1278	18	42000	18	12800	..	.....	10000	6000	.....	.....	1531	60	143	685	646	3065
385	226	100	6563	128	475768	120	125817	18	314000	580000	593000	37058	.....	17046	485	223	5798	16425	39977
473	274	97	7420	129	477630	126	134587	18	314000	580000	593000	37058	.....	19751	578	143	4203	18806	41713

CONFERENCE

1927 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

73	10	6	900	9	23800	7	9000	4	53000	50000	61000	10000	4000	2385	31	174	.....	.....	2590
52	11	1	140	11	16100	5	5000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	2	54	230	656
52	8	6	485	11	52200	9	11300	..	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	451	50	7	276	3158	3942
177	29	13	1525	31	92100	21	25300	4	53000	50000	61000	10060	4000	3206	81	183	330	3388	7188
308	84	28	2130	35	83463	34	28950	4	53000	50000	61000	.....	.....	3746	233	567	1570	436	6552

CONFERENCE

1926 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

77	18	26	1388	16	55550	8	6800	9	64500	194750	.....	.....	26	1757	44	94	2546	1027	5468
87	17	24	1606	27	26550	12	5600	2	5000	38500	.....	5500	80	1025	24	403	1170	4593	7215
164	35	50	2994	43	82100	20	12400	11	69500	233250	136930	5500	106	2782	68	497	3716	5620	12683
161	22	50	3416	38	81246	17	8200	11	69500	128347	124700	980	420	2342	43	920	2474	4682	10461

CONFERENCE

1927 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

5	4	8	676	20	36300	7	2700	5	45000	118000	.....	.....	.....	715	31	40	.....	645	1431
3	1	6	385	8	7640	6	4000	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	4	3	6	258	417
8	1	6	290	40	28600	14	3550	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	32	22	.....	401	803
5	...	8	676	20	17900	7	4000	2	22000	.....	.....	.....	.....	715	12	10	127	1274	2138
21	6	28	2027	88	90440	34	14250	7	67000	118000	215000	29078	1000	1924	79	75	133	2578	4789
70	38	54	3378	59	106450	19	12000	8	67000	275100	216000	.....	.....	1970	51	.....	429	4279	6729

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

16	11	3	112	6	22600	5	6400	2	3000	15000	300000	1500	.....	836	4	11	.....	100	951
4	...	5	195	9	10900	6	6700	..	.....	.....	12000	.....	.....	546	7	2	.....	75	630
22	6	11	793	10	102600	6	6100	5	5000	270000	254500	30000	.....	1518	8	32	.....	300	1858
8	3	8	325	11	28300	10	9400	3	25000	250000	52500	1000	.....	1473	7	4	100	350	1934
1	...	1	20	1	5000	..	.....	1	5000	5000	.....	.....	.....	129	7	7	.....	25	168
51	20	28	1445	37	166400	27	28600	11	38000	540000	619000	32500	.....	4502	33	56	100	850	5541
44	23	33	2120	38	162000	27	27400	13	43000	255000	415624	2120	.....	4915	143	62	.....	725	5845

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					S. F. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordned	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Binghu						1		7	2	7	18		20	11	10	837	271	1108	103	1211
Bingtang								9	1	16	11	4	21	9	18	1505	245	1750	743	2493
Foochow	5	6	11	2	24	19		22	2	7	38		30	13	22	2144	621	2765	371	3136
Futsing	1				2	2		7	1	8	17		22	18	16	2039	2103	4142	327	4466
Kutien	2		2		4	3		12	1	9	33	13	14	23	39	1241	838	2079	186	2285
Lungtien								14	1	6	18		28	14	7	2463	819	3282	483	3765
Mintsing North	1		1		2			4		9	15		48	25	10	858	498	1356	92	1448
Mintsing South						3		4		10	20		26	19	16	1246	560	1806	143	1949
Yukie								8		5	10	1	18	6	3	1184	1133	2317	331	2648
Total	9	6	15	2	32	28		87	8	77	180	23	227	138	141	13517	7088	20605	2779	23384
Last Year	10	7	16	2	35	28		85	8	65	203	24	259	128	144	14469	9683	24152	2677	26769

HINGHWA

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Hankong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	16	19	1	21	..	..	998	757	1755	510
Heohbing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	20	21	2	29	..	..	1290	1203	2493	888
Hinghwa	4	..	3	1	8	14	..	27	7	45	41	12	50	..	..	1557	975	2532	946
Siensyu East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	19	13	..	23	..	..	1242	1037	2279	652
Siensyu West	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	13	..	15	10	1	18	..	..	1081	576	1657	625
Total	5	..	4	1	10	18	..	76	9	115	104	16	141	..	..	6168	4548	10716	3621
Last Year	6	1	7	1	15	24	..	79	10	105	99	31	168	122	220	7648	5791	13439	3706

KIANGSI

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

North Kiangsi	5	1	6	2	14	12	..	10	2	3	8	1	4	2	3	796	388	1184	53
Nanchang	3	2	5	1	11	10	..	7	..	4	5	..	6	37	25	452	369	821	99
Fu River	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	5	..	5	4	4	227	251	478	126
Kan River	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	140	76	216	40
Hwangmei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	10	7	15	285	212	497	46
Total	8	3	11	3	25	22	..	30	6	9	18	1	26	50	47	1900	1296	3196	364
Last Year	11	7	18	6	42	26	..	29	4	7	17	..	32	32	73	1963	1383	3346	329

SOUTH FUKIEN

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Yungchun	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	14	1	6	5	5	15	28	9	365	240	605	224
Tehwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9	6	7	30	..	1	519	519	1038	277
Tatien	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	9	12	..	30	..	1	557	294	851	288
Total	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	29	2	24	23	12	75	28	11	1441	1053	2494	789
Last Year	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	27	5	1	1	46	87	..	5	1645	1120	2765	801

YENPING

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Changhufan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	6	12	1	28	12	2	654	223	877	22
Shahsien	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	2	5	5	4	5	167	262	429	..
Shunchang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	2	3	24	6	6	617	559	1176	38
Yenping	2	..	1	..	3	2	..	9	2	10	12	1	37	33	12	633	369	1002	15
Yuki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	18	6	35	3	5	497	329	826	80
Yungan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	10	6	5	183	149	332	12
Total	2	..	1	..	3	2	..	32	4	43	48	17	139	64	35	2751	1891	4642	167
Last Year	6	2	8	1	17	7	..	36	4	43	58	18	157	82	68	4141	3085	7226	338

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
43	32	14	739	11	7106	12	5030	..	....	1000	....	....	....	1759	110	....	....	50	1919
59	120	26	1064	22	31900	16	14300	..	....	3500	19000	....	....	1210	52	....	276	429	1967
150	126	42	2812	16	76400	8	28200	12	189500	409300	762125	....	....	3173	337	....	355	1688	5553
63	90	17	1196	14	60200	11	11900	3	22000	56500	172000	....	....	2528	266	....	680	1480	4954
81	97	24	1358	19	30073	9	5000	3	20000	56000	40000	....	....	2207	15	....	....	30	2252
62	115	30	1222	40	56850	14	17800	1	7500	23000	28000	....	....	2440	45	....	275	603	3363
40	17	15	739	8	22000	8	10300	1	6000	53000	6500	....	....	1480	6	....	95	149	1730
53	57	20	1273	14	31700	14	22000	..	....	1800	21000	....	....	1927	20	....	269	1795	4011
51	61	23	707	18	53900	10	17560	..	....	....	....	....	....	1553	17	....	991	1071	3632
602	715	211	11110	162	370129	102	132090	20	245000	604100	1048625	....	....	18277	868	....	2941	7295	29381
409	514	227	10791	165	400056	107	114530	19	235500	615000	1138350	....	....	19240	1293	....	4186	9808	34528

CONFERENCE

1927 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	45	28	1207	27	44200	13	20000	1	*	45000	10000	*	*	1602	763	....	468	203	3036
4	94	38	1155	30	33616	14	14500	..	....	....	....	....	....	1500	663	....	70	497	2730
9	57	46	1880	34	115700	22	28500	5	35000	160000	85000	....	....	3342	1538	....	264	618	5762
16	34	25	1246	28	32450	13	15070	..	....	....	....	....	....	2202	540	....	....	344	3086
14	38	23	1109	27	41300	12	12800	1	5000	10000	65000	....	....	2114	525	....	32	607	3278
43	268	160	6597	146	267266	74	90870	7	40000	215000	160000	....	....	10760	4029	....	834	2269	17892
368	410	185	9661	144	260600	73	86650	7	40000	215000	160000	....	....	11619	6100	643	12108	2533	33003

* From 1926 Report

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

22	2	16	1089	7	101400	5	7800	4	30000	373740	....	....	....	1548	47	53	....	310	1958
53	16	15	808	9	62100	6	11200	5	40000	165220	....	....	....	1316	110	37	....	938	2401
17	31	7	367	8	17000	10	6600	..	....	14330	....	....	....	416	33	....	....	181	630
8	6	6	281	5	11900	4	11200	..	....	5700	....	....	....	176	20	....	....	102	298
7	24	8	361	7	17900	8	10300	..	....	24150	....	....	....	443	27	102	....	524	1096
107	79	52	2906	36	210300	33	47100	9	70000	583140	175000	....	....	3899	237	192	....	2055	6383
18	4	38	2093	33	132200	30	41500	12	62000	231200	175000	800	....	4040	203	....	17	1084	5344

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

1	18	17	658	17	45400	14	43250	2	18000	52360	....	4021	....	1251	231	3131	292	282	5187
4	9	19	830	23	62100	19	35700	..	....	8150	....	....	....	2418	311	211	1750	217	4907
12	24	27	686	29	76100	26	21600	..	....	15340	....	....	....	2138	143	467	207	1170	4125
17	51	63	2174	69	175300	59	100550	2	18000	75850	....	4021	....	5807	685	3809	2249	1669	14219
39	51	76	2554	72	176600	58	117050	2	18000	71590	....	1777	....	6198	906	5719	1078	8960	22861

CONFERENCE

1927 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

4	4	13	551	10	27360	9	5600	..	....	....	....	....	....	779	21	15	130	....	945
7	4	4	105	5	17900	6	4540	..	....	....	....	....	....	687	29	9	46	....	771
7	4	13	380	14	33900	17	8130	..	....	....	....	....	....	892	9	20	....	....	921
6	12	1	200	22	105600	15	12620	7	30000	99050	32495	19754	....	1204	103	25	340	....	1672
7	28	15	405	6	12450	4	1830	..	....	....	....	....	....	1043	8	17	....	....	1068
17	11	8	192	8	9100	4	1800	2	15000	....	....	....	....	293	6	13	....	....	312
48	63	54	1833	65	206310	55	34520	9	45000	93050	32495	19754	....	4898	176	99	516	....	5899
158	79	73	2649	68	193610	55	32920	9	45000	87050	38495	870	98	8804	108	363	1037	280	10592

3. Seoul Area

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL—JAPAN

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					7	8	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed									
1	2	3	4	5	6			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
EAST CONFERENCE:																				
Hokkaido						4		7	1		1	2	5		3	1087	828	1915		1915
Ou Hokubu (Hiroasaki)						33		4			1	5	5		3	816	397	1213		1213
Ou Nambu (Sendai)						33		5	2		1		7		1	573	241	814		814
Tokyo					6	37		37	4		12		20		10	3736	1602	5338		5338
Tokai (Yokohama)					2	9		9	2		2		4		7	1002	225	1227		1227
WEST CONFERENCE:																				
Kyushiu North						10		10	1		2	4	2		5	1345	1099	2444		2444
Kyushiu South						4		5			1	2	6		5	531	432	963		963
Mansea						1		5	1		3	10	2		4	1199	567	1766		1766
Loo Choo								4		9	1	1			2	428	719	1147		1147
Total	14	2	15		31	32		86	11	9	24	24	51		40	10717	6110	16827		16827
Last Year (1926)	21	2	19		2	44		94	22	37		19				14968	3892	18860		18860

(a) These figures represent the districts of the Japan Methodist Church in which the Methodist Episcopal Church has work. The other districts represent the districts of the Japan Methodist Church, see table following Summary of General Statistics by Grand Divisions.

KOREA

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chemulpo.....								4	2	2			108		12	1706	610	2316	1114	3430
Chunan.....								5					20	1	7	311	115	426	108	534
Haiju.....								3	1	2			65	2	14	916	315	1231	356	1587
Hongsung.....								2		1			37	1	4	305	140	445	167	612
Kangneung.....								2	1	1			15	1	5	366	117	483	173	656
Kongju.....								8		1			45	1	7	439	203	642	195	837
Manchuria.....								4					17		2	475	91	566	203	769
Pyeongyang.....								15	4	6			299	4	25	3324	787	4111	1146	5257
Seoul.....								10	5	5			154	2	17	1073	390	1463	680	2143
Suwon.....								4	1	1			45	1	7	457	194	651	234	885
Wonju.....								4	2	1			38	2	6	581	417	998	232	1230
Yengbyen.....								3	3	1			39	2	13	937	418	1355	374	1729
Yichun.....								3	1				55	2	7	362	165	527	257	784
Total.....	13	5	17		1	36	55	67	20	21			947	19	126	11252	3962	15214	5239	20453
Last Year.....	14	5	18		2	39	55	102		37			973		121	12568	23579	36147	5133	41280

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYA

1. Singapore Area

Unit of local currency is the Straits Settlements dollar, which equals 55 cents gold.

Ipoh.....													46			1253	393	1646	151	1797
Kuala Lumpur.....													14			816	559	1375	149	1524
Malacca.....													14			748	383	1131	192	1323
Penang.....													16			434	190	624	76	700
Sarawak.....													20			1319	136	1455	558	2013
Singapore.....													16			904	330	1234	80	1314
Total.....	22	2	21		8	53	31	21	13				126			5474	1991	7465	1206	8671
Last Year.....	24	3	20		12	59	31	21	13				36			6080	2587	8667	794	9461

SUMATRA

Unit of local currency is the Dutch guilder, which equals 40 cents gold.

Total.....	9	1	10		2	22		7					19			779	466	1245	192	1437
Last Year.....	8	1	9		2	20		7					14			574	229	803	107	910

METHODIST CHURCH—EAST AND WEST CONFERENCES (a)

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
207	2	30	3668	12	.....	13	.....	1	16000	8000	526380	.....	.....	11039	2913	439	4726	9045	28162
199	4	19	1657	6	.....	7	.....	1	12230	.....	145230	.....	.....	5248	1397	290	1769	3407	12111
81	4	9	983	7	.....	4	.....	1	14504	.....	10750	.....	.....	3808	578	166	416	1601	6569
327	24	29	3365	18	.....	15	.....	9	58750	2500000	175600	.....	.....	18794	6200	1409	2108	13324	41835
58	10	14	1353	9	.....	8	.....	2	60000	.....	26300	.....	.....	7823	1786	228	476	5291	15604
202	3	40	2550	11	.....	12	.....	4	60000	180000	648000	.....	.....	8135	2965	379	808	3995	16282
51	11	15	1005	8	.....	7	.....	1	11477	.....	.....	.....	.....	4686	1100	204	734	3288	10012
137	28	23	1791	12	.....	11	.....	1	9200	.....	.....	.....	.....	22125	1953	714	3859	2901	31552
27	10	8	769	1	.....	1	.....	1	4500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2168	270	38	.....	254	2730
1289	96	187	17141	84	.....	78	.....	21	246661	2688000	1532260	.....	.....	83826	19162	3867	14886	43106	164857
1295	148	309	24502	94	.....	94	.....	21	246661	2688000	1532260	.....	.....	176348	12481	4703	69774	13459	276765

tricts are the territory of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the United Church of Canada.

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

64	77	41	1631	64	57031	13	3480	†	1	†	26000	†	10000	†	51100	250	781	4294	442	198	917	6787	12638
35	11	30	1140	21	9450	11	4900	2	16000	50200	21800	500	106	2516	161	154	4190	2089	9110				
53	45	33	1693	45	36745	13	6550	2	.....	3000	.....	124	110	1257	120	116	801	962	3256				
10	10	24	935	25	8215	8	4780	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	45	1184	148	73	1868	2328	5601			
68	42	22	895	17	13700	6	1550	.....	.....	32000	64400	22400	.....	600	3172	256	239	3253	5154	12074			
23	26	36	1419	34	20540	8	4350	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	786	186	77	377	2907	4333			
23	11	25	969	15	3900	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
223	162	131	9709	84	242835	36	29400	3	55000	339400	213600	340	1060	18654	1165	936	6664	19371	46790				
95	87	62	3408	28	399750	19	17750	8	148000	550000	568700	1418	1506	9950	415	606	9807	28985	49763				
23	27	30	1142	33	17875	10	2665	.....	.....	31000	17600	75	10	2606	133	50	467	1078	4377				
47	29	32	1535	26	27680	12	3140	2	25000	25000	21600	.....	.....	2445	253	129	677	2564	6468				
62	42	47	2873	47	25105	18	3765	2	15000	36000	28000	330	323	4680	397	167	3034	6029	14307				
26	28	29	1216	43	26055	9	2060	.....	.....	.....	2700	122	852	2235	124	97	296	2339	5091				
752	597	542	28565	482	888881	164	84390	21	317000	1110500	947500	3159	5586	56557	3943	2990	34092	82849	180431				
971	749	615	28906	487	888881	157	51833	21	317000	1110500	947500	4804	3591	75691	112	14692	46983	107322	244710				

* Repeated from 1927 Report.

† Repeated from 1926 Report

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

67	94	20	930	13	63701	13	26250	†	†	†	†	12000	50	13877	151	232	1160	2511	17931
107	83	17	1206	9	66800	9	26900	8	65000	400000	195000	7358	506	9324	88	405	2050	3956	15823
94	68	23	1021	20	57450	5	15500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10477	20	449	3001	4457	18404
25	53	9	911	3	27850	3	22500	2	35600	350000	110000	2300	72	3596	41	124	5741	3352	12854
48	134	13	795	21	40000	5	11000	1	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4203	31	43	34100	1394	39771
71	84	11	1301	4	237000	3	34250	8	100000	900000	250000	38659	2913	14595	158	141	6339	7605	28838
412	516	93	6164	70	492800	38	136400	19	205600	1650000	555000	60317	3541	56072	489	1394	52391	23275	133621
597	609	94	6396	62	429800	38	135300	19	205600	1650000	550000	44467	2080	47348	774	1640	49005	34305	133072

† Repeated from 1921 Report

MISSION CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

44	98	23	945	19	85650	4	4000	.....	.....	225770	.....	14865	700	7666	13	496	4515	1572	14262
49	118	13	480	13	77600	4	4000	.....	.....	149690	.....	14500	.....	5903	3	54	.....	3437	9397

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			MEMBERS OF CON- FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Cagayan.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	8	4	..	2	10	102	...	10	5256	3701	8957	620	9577	
Central.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	5	11	..	10	185	...	17	2150	2675	4825	181	5006
Ilocos.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	..	2	1	2	86	...	18	2080	910	2990	262	3252
Manila.....	4	..	4	..	8	10	..	20	8	9	..	..	..	...	17	999	1599	2598	345	2943
Pampanga.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	6	8	1	4	110	...	12	6940	7479	14419	246	14665
Tarlac.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	6	54	..	173	...	2	2732	5123	7855	586	8441
Pangasinan.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	7	2	2	15	457	...	35	5300	4563	9863	410	10273
Total.....	7	..	7	..	14	17	..	64	34	38	60	41	1113	...	111	25457	26050	51507	2650	54175	
Last Year.....	10	..	10	..	20	23	..	58	10	31	18	77	1015	2	101	31416	22832	54248	2361	56609	

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

1. Bombay Area

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which for property valuation equals 33½ cents gold, and for

Basim	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	25	..	..	24	203	186	389	160	549
Bombay	5	..	5	..	10	7	2	3	2	5	..	12	10	1	20	721	209	930	342	1272
Nagpur	2	..	2	..	4	4	..	9	2	..	..	29	..	10	44	396	129	525	302	827
Poona	2	..	2	..	4	6	1	2	..	1	..	8	1	3	27	111	151	262	145	407
Puntamba	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	4	1	1	..	16	..	1	15	1024	298	1322	231	1553
Total	11	..	11	..	22	21	3	22	5	7	..	90	11	15	130	2455	973	3428	1180	4608
Last Year	13	..	13	..	26	20	6	20	3	6	3	38	76	29	136	1672	1612	3284	1301	4585

BOMBAY

GUJARAT

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which for property valuation equals 33½ cents gold, and for

Ahmedabad	2	..	2	1	5	2	1	13	..	9	1	91	..	27	77	1982	4800	6782	3282	10064
Baroda	1	..	1	..	2	6	1	19	..	2	..	61	..	14	42	1675	6613	8288	3944	12231
Central .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	25	..	1	18	928	2514	3442	1820	5262
Godhra	1	..	2	..	3	3	..	13	..	1	1	40	..	7	43	635	6296	6931	4521	11452
Kathiawar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	6	..	..	10	628	646	974	335	1304
Total	4	..	5	1	10	11	2	53	..	14	2	223	..	49	190	5848	20569	26417	13902	40319
Last Year	4	..	5	1	10	10	2	52	..	14	2	223	..	49	190	5495	20113	25608	14085	39693

HYDERABAD

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which for property valuation equals 33½ cents gold, and for

Bidar	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	2	3	..	80	..	5	4	872	7828	8700	3384	12084
Hyderabad: Telugu	1	1	..	3	3	3	..	3	2	4	..	37	..	24	35	1385	2916	4301	1531	5832
English-Hindustani .....	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	114	26	140	45	185
Sironcha .....	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	4	..	1	..	36	..	7	26	164	587	751	465	1216
Tandur .....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	3	..	36	..	14	24	1994	10005	11999	3672	15671
Vikarabad	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	3	..	3	..	43	3	11	20	1629	10939	12568	1645	14213
Yellandu .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	9	15	277	1750	2027	1200	3227
Total	5	1	5	..	11	12	1	18	6	14	..	248	3	70	125	6435	34051	40486	11942	52428
Last Year	5	2	5	..	12	11	2	19	5	19	109	175	..	59	114	6220	32909	39129	11520	50649

SOUTH INDIA

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which for property valuation equals 33½ cents gold, and for

Bangalore	2	..	2	..	4	9	..	3	..	1	..	29	..	4	36	610	570	1180	404	1584
Belgaum	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	3	..	3	..	14	..	2	13	267	4514	4781	1648	6429
Gokak	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	3	..	2	..	46	..	4	45	435	3753	4188	1165	5353
Gulbarga	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	21	..	4	14	527	3786	4313	1193	5506
Madras	4	..	4	..	8	2	..	3	..	3	2	51	..	35	57	1065	3052	4117	1892	6009
Raichur	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	41	..	1	9	143	2883	3026	1084	4110
Total	11	..	11	..	22	19	..	16	..	11	2	202	..	50	174	3047	18558	21605	7386	28991
Last Year	10	..	10	..	20	17	..	15	..	8	3	224	..	65	224	2869	18857	21726	7251	28977

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
202	391	63	4169	38	35605	10	9720	1	6000	19000	5000	.....	.....	3472	129	74	2180	601	6456
72	225	65	4247	49	78883	26	18204	1	.....	25000	.....	.....	.....	8299	.....	50	2621	.....	10970
356	272	27	2166	27	44102	1	200	1	12000	15000	2000	.....	.....	2906	.....	21	1145	.....	4403
690	345	77	7636	47	286800	23	58530	5	75000	345330	250000	30000	10000	24262	.....	.....	.....	331	24262
182	.....	50	4297	37	53190	18	9300	2	19000	60000	54000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	586	44	2384	38	36300	8	5619	1	8000	10000	.....	.....	.....	3086	.....	2616	852	.....	6554
939	410	75	7304	50	97525	14	2520	4	50000	.....	10000	.....	.....	6671	45	109	2395	745	9965
2606	2229	401	32203	286	632405	100	104093	15	170000	474330	321000	30000	10000	48696	174	2870	9193	1677	62610	
2858	2326	405	32454	279	611889	96	120896	14	203400	417928	406400	.....	450	66610	114	1193	37407	18804	124128

CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) 27 cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

31	28	33	794	1	3000	1	10000	.....	.....	.....	29500	.....	.....	1121	15	169	4	46	1355
23	37	28	831	6	389000	6	255000	.....	.....	.....	145500	147650	1500	15379	2399	505	4858	13881	37022
10	35	86	2523	3	21000	10	59185	.....	.....	.....	100000	15000	.....	2473	55	657	.....	5015	8200
.....	9	26	758	3	32800	3	49000	.....	.....	.....	127000	4500	2000	3930	3848	119	306	1827	10030
4	26	30	553	3	9300	3	9600	.....	.....	.....	1700	.....	.....	1019	24	48	.....	31	1122
68	135	203	5459	16	455100	23	382785	7	229589	635675	403700	167150	3500	23922	6341	1498	5168	20800	57729
104	184	198	5079	16	455100	16	154200	7	229589	635675	396600	235150	1500	24788	112	5632	13409	25116	69058

CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) 27 cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

47	205	229	7715	4	22800	5	39500	2	45000	204047	30000	.....	.....	8941	153	324	.....	64	9482
431	570	206	6925	9	47500	3	13500	2	26500	116500	293500	.....	.....	7407	151	447	.....	1511	9516
20	126	57	3232	5	6500	1	1800	.....	.....	3070	.....	.....	.....	2421	8	30	.....	.....	2459
120	258	187	6576	4	19600	10	13900	2	18000	45927	175000	.....	.....	5646	50	434	.....	.....	6130
46	39	38	1508	.....	.....	2	650	.....	.....	395	.....	.....	.....	712	.....	23	.....	.....	735
664	1198	717	25956	22	96400	21	69350	6	89500	369939	498500	20782	.....	25127	362	1258	.....	1575	28322
708	1072	710	25644	20	95900	22	69350	6	89500	369437	365000	35488	.....	23138	337	1266	.....	.....	24741

CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) 27 cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

352	194	86	828	.....	.....	34	17977	1	10500	32000	59500	6616	5000	3625	112	111	522	.....	4370
147	193	72	857	.....	.....	20	49690	2	47000	127000	172400	.....	86564	1108	100	108	.....	25	1341
7	4	11	448	2	40000	1	20000	1	20000	.....	27000	.....	.....	3710	116	362	.....	108	4296
15	31	49	616	3	9750	3	8225	1	8000	6500	70095	300	1850	1090	115	386	150	10	1751
417	272	97	1273	.....	.....	22	6550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1629	36	84	950	.....	2699
57	114	75	853	.....	.....	25	56470	3	50000	164000	60000	9189	.....	1832	21	85	.....	.....	1938
77	54	25	182	2	108	7	18746	.....	.....	33000	.....	20810	.....	841	18	26	.....	.....	885
1072	862	415	5057	7	49858	112	177658	8	135500	362500	388995	36915	93414	13835	518	1162	1622	143	17280
1049	1149	470	7837	7	49858	88	174766	8	135500	362500	384995	127782	2310	14987	184	1092	326	4008	20597

CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) 27 cents. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

8	23	104	2788	8	33735	3	750	3	31750	260525	243400	71727	.....	4285	216	2262	.....	1725	8488
9	52	41	1020	4	12400	10	16300	2	30000	33695	78500	24081	.....	2261	15	148	.....	10	2434
62	151	55	991	3	1900	16	10300	1	16000	9830	.....	.....	.....	1873	46	10	.....	16	1945
14	122	33	330	.....	.....	10	6200	1	15500	7700	.....	5809	.....	1168	17	12	.....	12	1209
115	128	82	3465	38	84760	15	4270	4	134000	75411	122000	92478	2500	5681	125	363	26	4693	10888
189	255	29	557	.....	.....	16	7835	1	10000	16500	60000	4748	.....	1469	35	33	.....	16	1553
397	731	344	9151	53	132795	70	45655	12	237250	403661	503900	198843	2500	16737	454	2828	26	6472	26517
136	349	334	9698	53	132595	70	50425	11	221250	398566	482711	196906	.....	17296	575	2820	623	7016	28330

2. Calcutta Area

BENGAL

From Conference

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which for property valuation equals 33½ cents gold, and for

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					S. F. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordned	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Asansol.....								3		1		21		6	5	706	272	978	362	1340
Gomoh.....								1		3		11		5	16	356	1045	1401	510	1911
English.....												4		5	16	396	119	515	244	759
Pakur.....								2				19		8	7	377	987	1364	365	1729
Calcutta-Bengali.....							3	5		2		21		16	68	953	690	1643	585	2228
Calcutta-Hindustani.....								2		1		22		9	6	309	466	775	205	980
Birbhum.....								5				11		7	17	257	52	309	123	432
Total.....	14		13	1	28		3	18	6	6		109		56	135	3354	3631	6985	2394	9379
Last Year.....	14		13	1	28	24		20		9		114		84	182	3139	3403	6542	2150	8692

BURMA

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which for property valuation equals 33½ cents gold, and for

Pegu-Burmese.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	192	196	388	76	464
Rangoon-Burmese.....	5	..	4	1	10	6	1	3	..	..	..	19	..	8	252	289	541	83	628
Chinese.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	182	68	250	98	348
English.....	3	..	3	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	289	42	331	185	505
Indian.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	12	..	2	376	292	668	221	880	
Total.....	11	..	10	1	22	14	1	10	..	1	..	41	13	1291	887	2178	663	2834
Last Year.....	11	..	10	..	21	13	..	12	..	2	..	62	..	3	3	1254	791	2045	614	2650

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which for property valuation equals 33½ cents gold, and for

Balaghat.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	4	1	..	..	15	..	10	25	262	252	514	183	697
Gadawara.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	..	6	10	79	700	779	319	1098
Jagdalpur.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	2	1	1	..	24	..	4	16	329	1963	2292	575	2867
Jubbulpore.....	5	..	5	..	10	10	2	7	2	3	..	27	..	11	66	582	671	1253	721	1974
Khandwa.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	7	..	4	..	29	..	5	33	443	1722	2165	630	2792
Raipur.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	15	..	4	29	241	114	355	252	607
Total.....	9	..	9	..	18	18	3	27	4	8	..	120	..	40	179	1936	5422	7358	2680	10038
Last Year.....	11	..	11	..	22	19	..	27	4	7	..	121	..	44	173	1898	5321	7219	2834	10053

LUCKNOW

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which for property valuation equals 33½ cents gold, and for

Arrah.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	6	..	3	..	7	3	5	27	169	2132	2301	860	3161
Ballia.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	2	1	9	..	8	21	308	2788	3096	1118	4214
Buxor.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	7	..	12	14	196	3468	3664	1411	5075
Cawnpore.....	3	..	3	..	6	6	..	12	1	5	2	31	15	19	74	1038	3922	4960	1741	6701
Gonda.....	3	..	3	..	6	2	..	3	2	6	2	17	..	7	21	478	873	1351	446	1797
Lucknow.....	9	2	11	..	22	10	..	9	1	7	..	24	8	21	32	666	685	1351	572	1923
Rae Barell.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	10	1	5	21	588	564	1152	458	1610
Tirhut.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	10	1	9	32	350	606	956	452	1408
Total.....	17	2	19	..	38	27	..	44	5	27	5	115	28	86	242	3793	15038	18831	7058	25889
Last Year.....	20	1	21	..	42	24	..	44	7	30	1	166	20	35	238	3658	14971	18629	7135	25764

CONFERENCE

Minutes

Contributions (Cols. 36-41) 27 cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	36	37	38	39	40	41	
2	17	13	464	1	1200	6	34900	1	20000	39000	89000	.....	.....	1453	54	71	.....	.....	1578
163	79	32	867	1	1000	..	.....	1	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	1041	11	.....	.....	.....	1052
..	25	4	373	3	241000	2	107500	2	107500	2685000	765286	866000	.....	14147	4197	150	37220	123734	179448
56	67	31	985	6	16450	8	19030	1	17000	55000	12470	.....	.....	574	13	.....	.....	52	639
12	59	24	1398	9	107350	8	16275	..	.....	985755	28300	17200	2945	53	75	.....	.....	3073	.....
67	24	21	768	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	84233	1817	26	.....	.....	.....	244	2087
23	11	11	367	3	3700	6	32750	3	44000	26200	37100	.....	892	45	240	426	.....	13	1617
323	282	136	5222	23	370900	30	210455	7	188500	3790955	937156	978233	17200	22869	4399	536	37647	124043	189494	
249	271	129	4913	25	375410	36	211425	7	188500	3790955	1070830	1224355	70	21935	4284	4900	286856	324956	642940	

*Repeated from 1927 Report

CONFERENCE

Contributions (Cols. 36-41) 27 cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

22	10	9	354	3	11000	3	10100	1	8000	3300	2400	.....	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	90	710
24	14	28	1986	3	79600	7	76400	4	67500	847000	227600	111320	.....	4778	786	223	349	1469	7605
3	6	2	120	1	60000	..	.....	1	7000	200500	78000	100500	6863	2940	246	450	1178	1079	5893
2	15	3	205	1	175000	1	12000	..	12000	100000	400000	.....	.....	5929	87	1908	347	5151	13422
66	34	16	647	2	2000	4	7000	1	17000	950	.....	.....	.....	2451	78	167	315	762	3773
117	79	58	3312	10	327600	15	105500	7	111500	1151750	708000	211820	6863	16718	1197	2748	2189	8551	31403
83	69	59	3082	10	327600	14	100150	6	97500	1058750	708000	218683	15007	14100	257	3601	3766	8872	30596

CONFERENCE

Contributions (Cols. 36-41) 27 cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

8	15	68	1135	5	14500	3	20000	2	18000	42700	58788	2590	.....	1307	61	265	.....	187	1820
24	24	27	437	3	4600	4	6500	..	.....	56	1200	.....	.....	295	12	52	.....	10	369
8	15	36	455	2	3000	3	18900	1	16000	18525	40000	.....	.....	1448	35	153	.....	191	1827
23	46	57	1211	10	62000	12	113900	7	95000	209850	217000	113000	.....	5325	762	1416	1515	1646	10668
20	68	51	704	3	7700	14	35260	2	22000	43950	35500	.....	.....	2462	91	248	148	393	3344
2	12	37	632	1	12000	3	32800	1	18000	12700	64350	.....	.....	1101	32	105	.....	171	1402
85	180	276	4574	24	104100	39	227360	13	169000	327781	416838	115590	.....	11938	992	2239	1663	2598	19430
91	241	289	8131	23	102900	39	224360	13	169000	372377	389130	118390	.....	11138	1235	1986	1020	2430	17809

CONFERENCE

Contributions (Cols. 36-41) 27 cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

59	56	30	980	..	.....	3	6400	2	22900	40390	53000	16860	4867	2029	.....	315	90	.....	2434
59	72	35	1173	3	4125	16	47550	1	11000	16000	9200	2270	.....	590	.....	206	.....	.....	796
81	104	37	1106	1	1090	2	9750	..	.....	4683	.....	.....	.....	988	.....	24	.....	.....	1012
94	162	131	2914	8	114500	25	42600	3	45000	8891	234000	22275	.....	7826	.....	1193	247	.....	9266
12	34	50	1911	5	32400	19	6700	1	12000	94000	49000	25600	.....	2252	.....	71	.....	.....	2323
58	74	62	2864	6	69140	8	74990	11	168000	1668445	1507000	19374	.....	10179	.....	1119	1290	.....	12588
106	75	30	749	4	4200	10	13300	..	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	1036	.....	59	.....	.....	1095
12	23	44	1460	2	5000	13	40057	1	18000	28780	60000	19000	.....	1322	.....	105	105	.....	1532
481	600	419	13157	29	230455	96	241317	19	276900	1866189	1912200	105379	4867	26222	.....	3092	1732	.....	31046
469	606	449	7420	29	230365	104	107928	19	276900	1866189	1912200	110244	.....	24723	.....	3092	1547	6644	36006

3. Delhi Area

INDUS RIVER

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which for property valuation equals 33½ cents gold, and for

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN						MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20
	Ordnained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Full Members				On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Ajmer.....	1	1	2	..	4	8	2	4	1	7	3	21	21	..	..	715	371	1086	571	165
Sindh Baluchistan.....	2	..	2	..	4	1	..	6	..	2	2	19	..	..	..	824	711	1535	630	218
Batala.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	1825	7229	9054	4040	1309
Bhatinda.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	1	8	..	8	..	..	..	4349	5627	9976	4325	1430
Bikanir.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	259	793	1052	543	159
Hissar.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	1704	2919	4623	2015	663
Lahore.....	4	..	3	1	8	4	1	10	2	1	3	8	5	..	..	4225	9819	14044	9644	2368
Total.....	8	1	8	1	18	15	3	32	4	28	8	71	26	..	..	13901	27469	41370	21768	6313
Last Year.....	8	1	8	..	17	14	3	33	5	34	8	270	12	12	20	13459	27493	40952	22573	6352	

NORTH INDIA

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which for property valuation equals 33½ cents gold, and for

Bareilly.....	3	..	3	1	7	9	..	7	..	9	..	32	3	25	92	5287	5089	10376	4725	1510
Bijnor.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	6	15	2	6	28	2652	7149	9801	4493	1429
Budaun.....	1	..	1	1	3	2	..	8	2	10	1	25	10	17	61	5836	7873	13709	7294	2100
Eastern Kumaun.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	10	6	10	4	7	53	347	142	489	323	81
Garhwal.....	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	5	4	1	..	11	..	3	39	698	307	1005	507	151
Hardoi-Sitapur.....	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	4	..	9	..	18	6	1	44	1274	1370	2644	1163	380
Kumaun.....	3	1	4	..	8	..	..	8	1	7	..	33	6	22	70	574	341	915	442	135
Moradabad.....	2	..	2	..	4	7	..	7	..	15	..	30	5	40	91	4373	7624	11997	7487	2348
Rampur.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	11	..	15	18	2621	3073	5694	3671	936
Total.....	12	1	13	3	29	34	..	47	7	75	14	185	36	136	496	23662	32968	56680	30105	8673
Last Year.....	14	3	18	..	35	32	..	62	5	85	..	377	..	204	528	22676	36057	58733	28599	8733

NORTHWEST INDIA

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which for property valuation equals 33½ cents gold, and for

Aligarh.....	1	..	1	..	2	5	..	8	..	9	..	40	..	10	45	5290	8353	13643	8653	2220
Anupshahr.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	19	..	14	18	3576	5186	8762	4359	1312
Bulandshahr.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	41	..	8	27	2807	6986	9793	8210	1900
Delhi.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	7	..	5	..	18	..	39	26	2483	10735	13218	8961	2217
Meerut.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	15	..	5	..	83	..	7	69	10563	22184	32747	16853	4900
Muttra.....	1	..	1	..	2	6	..	8	..	9	..	38	..	4	42	4565	5311	9876	5730	1506
Muzaffarnagar.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	6	..	16	..	17	29	5555	8915	14470	8005	2247
Roorkee.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	7	..	3	..	22	..	5	21	2321	5384	7705	3164	1080
Sonepat.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	7	..	22	..	34	20	538	9033	9621	5409	1503
Total.....	6	..	6	..	12	20	3	57	..	53	..	299	..	138	297	37748	82087	119835	69344	18917
Last Year.....	10	..	10	..	20	33	4	51	7	51	..	311	..	303	328	36117	81143	117260	68663	18592

IV. Africa.

ANGOLA MISSION

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the

Loanda.....	4	..	4	3	11	1	..	1	4	7	..	8	..	..	735	695	1430	..	1430
Quessua.....	7	..	5	..	12	2	..	..	4	21	..	8	..	..	419	337	756	..	756
Sango-Bangala.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	128	81	209	..	209
Total.....	11	..	9	3	23	3	..	1	10	28	..	16	..	13	45	1282	1113	2395	..	2395
Last Year.....	11	..	9	3	23	3	..	1	3	28	..	16	..	..	1163	893	2056	..	2056

* Repeated from 1925 Report.

CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) 27 cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
10	28	26	753	2	25450	1	25000	1	25000	*168000	228460	*60000	.....	2676	58	.....	13000	1590	17324
26	79	26	1345	2	42000	2	27000	1	15000	47500	.....	260	.....	6961	77	.....	260	3791	11089
98	310	57	2952	2	1200	10	2936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2820	12	.....	.....	.....	2832
167	206	67	4373	1	5000	1	1000	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	1403	37	.....	.....	.....	1440
1	19	21	1040	.....	.....	2	5500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	899	20	.....	.....	.....	919
150	222	32	1415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20000	.....	27000	.....	.....	1008	16	.....	.....	347	1371
188	584	100	3779	5	17400	16	24010	1	20000	41600	73000	.....	.....	3806	.....	.....	.....	1239	5045
640	1448	329	15557	12	91050	32	85446	3	60000	258100	328460	60260	.....	19573	220	.....	13260	6967	40020
1169	1576	361	15767	13	60950	29	84896	3	60000	258100	283191	72100	.....	22731	299	.....	6998	6152	36180

* Madar Sanitarium—68,000 rupees valuation, 60,000 rupees debt

CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) 27 cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

56	329	146	4633	16	65500	32	30350	5	115000	479700	284450	25000	...	4608	2094	558	...	...	7260
852	604	86	3185	7	13150	17	32700	1	8000	34750	55000	...	...	1287	...	179	...	277	1743
226	704	126	2879	13	28600	35	17820	2	20000	51420	68000	...	...	4750	553	557	...	...	5880
2	31	22	728	4	7998	15	7446	1	9000	6000	47889	...	...	1163	343	171	650	672	2999
21	54	39	367	3	5140	13	35910	2	51000	330725	143000	...	...	2443	...	293	...	120	2856
66	103	86	2710	10	54100	14	15500	2	25000	30000	65000	...	19000	2203	370	211	290	460	3534
30	44	29	1064	10	144750	21	64000	3	30000	694275	392100	134000	...	6216	232	220	...	3304	10142
546	1042	177	4287	16	51530	90	15750	3	30000	298700	140000	72094	...	2978	219	6344	...	133	4674
136	564	37	880	8	2250	11	6650	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	89	136	...	...	512
1929	3475	748	20733	87	373018	248	226126	19	291000	1925570	1195439	231094	19000	25935	3900	3839	940	4966	39580
1889	3101	724	21533	92	362120	271	345330	23	402500	2047320	1162960	199922	...	33253	1223	3729	917	6668	45790

CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) 27 cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

265	1100	114	3113	3	35590	8	31550	1	10000	56000	175700	...	...	6747	177	301	...	549	7774
372	467	73	2797	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1771	42	47	...	126	1986
194	413	111	3402	1	2250	10	20300	...	...	150	30000	...	...	2660	88	85	...	135	2968
166	348	90	2856	1	3227	3	92032	2	20000	24479	98000	...	...	3610	48	50	...	138	3846
754	1684	257	8445	2	24500	32	108750	2	25000	163700	143600	...	...	6966	193	270	...	154	7592
576	787	143	2944	2	23000	6	45000	2	45000	118936	192879	...	...	4434	152	365	...	159	5110
721	815	117	3846	1	6000	4	9700	...	...	20000	...	...	...	2129	36	50	...	10	2225
130	180	41	1598	6	79300	5	13750	1	20000	18000	36000	...	...	4066	124	160	...	298	4648
226	420	134	2637	...	...	4	21183	1	20000	73646	...	...	...	2148	47	416	...	140	2751
3404	6214	1080	31638	17	173967	72	342265	9	150000	474911	676179	...	...	34531	907	1753	...	1709	38900
3486	5762	1105	36376	13	173641	72	351265	9	150000	475009	662179	...	...	38031	845	2252	500	...	41628

CONFERENCE

1927 Report

United States gold dollar

102	39	15	2705	8	11065	14	19635	2	21000	22150	20000	...	...	493	...	800	652	250	2195
72	104	19	2370	10	4655	18	8682	5	7800	7000	...	640	60	187	...	905	50	20	1162
30	20	1	350	4	410	8	7495	2	3000	1000	...	...	...	677	...	...	...	...	677
204	163	35	5425	22	16130	40	35812	9	31800	30150	20000	640	60	1357	...	1705	702	270	4084
228	214	26	5068	22	16356	36	35110	9	31800	30350	20000	1210	244	1106	...	1705	3707	227	6745

CONGO MISSION

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the Belgian franc, which equals 5 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Elisabethville-Luba.....	7	1	7	7	1	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	60	..	608	837	1445	..	1445
Lunda-Chiokwe.....	3	..	2	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	52	..	199	310	509	..	509
Total.....	10	1	9	2	2	22	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	112	..	807	1147	1954	..	1954
Last Year.....	10	1	9	2	2	22	..	2	..	1	1	74	..	14	9	299	361	660	47	707

RHODESIA

Unit of local currency is the pound sterling, which equals \$4.86 gold.

Mrewa.....	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	32	..	..	..	797	760	1557	477	2034
Mtoko.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	168	459	827	102	729
Nyadiri.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	33	..	..	..	655	667	1322	320	1642
Old Umtali.....	4	..	3	2	9	..	..	3	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	1164	823	1987	539	2526
Reusapi.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	26	..	..	..	753	639	1392	454	1846
Umtali.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	1338	1062	2400	920	3320
Total.....	9	..	7	3	19	10	..	6	2	1	..	192	..	..	..	4875	4410	9285	2812	12097
Last Year.....	12	1	8	3	24	16	1	7	1	..	..	159	..	4	13	4618	3916	8543	2306	10840

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

Unit of local currency is the

Inhambane.....	4	1	5	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	8	1553	4274	5827	..	5827
Limpopo.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	885	2090	2975	..	2975
Transvaal.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	1145	1849	2994	..	2994
Total.....	7	1	8	1	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	271	..	..	..	8	3563	8213	11796	..	11796
Last Year.....	7	1	8	1	17	3	..	5	3	..	..	282	..	..	..	8	3434	8368	11802	..	11802

LIBERIA

Unit of local currency is the

Bassa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	4	..	21	..	..	..	1138	428	1566	21	1587
Cape Palmas.....	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	4	5	14	20	34	70	1	8	2685	881	3566	107	3673
Kru Coast.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	5	2	..	20	..	25	8	2670	871	3541	136	3677
Montserrado.....	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	10	6	3	12	3	21	3	14	1773	137	1910	58	1968
Total.....	2	1	3	2	8	..	..	33	16	23	32	78	91	29	30	8266	2317	10583	322	10905
Last Year.....	4	2	5	3	14	..	..	36	8	13	..	88	..	29	34	7187	2308	9495	258	9753

V. LATIN AMERICA

1. Mexico City Area

Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50 cents gold.

Central.....	3	..	3	..	6	12	2	13	..	4	3	13	13	10	20	2369	2135	4504	45	4549
Northern.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	4	5	6	10	20	5	9	675	575	1250	15	1265
Puebla.....	..	1	1	..	2	8	1	15	4	3	1	14	36	7	24	1942	2300	4242	35	4277
Total.....	3	1	4	..	8	22	3	36	8	12	10	37	69	22	53	4986	5010	9996	95	10091
Last Year.....	3	2	5	..	10	20	3	36	..	..	..	37	69	22	53	4782	4937	9719	95	9814

2. Buenos Aires Area

CENTRAL AMERICA

Unit of local currency is the

Panama.....	2	1	2	2	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	78	173	251	13	264
Costa Rica.....	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	79	145	224	12	236
Total.....	4	1	4	2	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	157	318	475	25	500
Last Year.....	4	2	5	5	15	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	3	3	15	211	226	437	64	501

CONFERENCE

1926 Report
For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
163	85	6	709	12	350000	5	350000	5	316000	35000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25000	25000
46	15	2	490	25	35000	2	100000	4	45000	75000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	2000
209	100	8	1199	37	385000	7	450000	9	9361000	110000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27000	27000
76	37	7	1009	7	291300	4	78000	9	9361000	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13279	13279

MISSION CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

183	78	30	2230	31	1185	30	1245	1	1035	1620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	618	829
54	12	27	1749	28	530	28	957	1	680	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488	488
118	66	29	2250	37	540	31	2212	1	2000	2200	4143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	1081	1215
107	127	21	1912	19	1324	20	6050	7	5000	25510	7600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	1626	1784
172	112	18	1716	18	410	20	245	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	538	896
175	101	30	1667	28	3315	34	1972	2	1500	4276	6849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1078	1114
809	496	156	11524	161	7304	163	12681	12	10215	34211	18592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	897	5429	6326
490	317	143	12291	155	7815	160	11693	16	11205	32906	14510	.....	.....	1052	.....	.....	466	3140	4658

MISSION CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

151	187	129	4817	63	3850	3	275	6	28750	40000	25000	.....	.....	2253	46	247	1500	.....	4046
119	154	74	2313	32	1350	2	150	2	6500	1000	.....	.....	.....	1482	20	188	175	.....	1865
253	10	1	.....	5	1800	2	600	1	10000	5000	.....	.....	.....	3485	29	49	475	.....	4038
523	351	204	7130	100	7000	7	1025	9	45250	46000	25000	.....	.....	7220	95	484	2150	.....	9949
287	188	185	6645	103	6760	7	1025	8	44750	45500	25000	.....	.....	3303	99	211	1070	1487	6170

CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

28	21	17	1291	24	26750	4	3225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	.....	.....	546	63	1187
131	107	27	1285	23	33610	7	2910	3	18000	34803	.....	.....	.....	1079	635	.....	2289	302	4305
59	136	8	470	16	16750	5	16750	2	3000	4205	.....	.....	.....	664	.....	.....	650	20	1334
66	58	24	2030	25	129355	2	5000	4	40000	45365	.....	.....	.....	3164	1837	194	14465	865	20525
284	322	76	5076	88	206465	18	27885	9	61000	84473	.....	.....	.....	5485	2472	194	17950	1250	27351
437	258	76	5164	74	156797	20	14685	9	46000	129675	.....	.....	.....	6249	6267	989	3994	1297	18796

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

151	186	31	2731	27	363250	15	79200	1	40000	3000	684000	12573	1000	15651	852	4731	2631	4037	27902
38	61	20	1029	17	89200	10	61500	.....	.....	146450	100000	600	.....	6570	860	3828	2438	2732	16428
99	199	36	2267	24	171500	7	35000	.....	.....	338500	136500	47914	11824	10798	1114	4163	7300	1829	25204
288	446	87	6027	68	623950	32	175700	2	40000	487950	920500	61087	12824	33019	2826	12722	12369	8598	69534
178	383	84	6309	71	739700	35	201660	2	40000	628500	920500	69996	14420	36052	2670	3217	7367	6182	55488

MISSION CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

19	9	6	402	3	21000	1	500	4	15000	41000	.....	.....	.....	482	.....	.....	.....	331	813
3	12	4	451	4	17000	2	2500	2	7000	3500	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	300	110	650
22	21	10	853	7	38000	3	3000	6	22000	44500	.....	.....	.....	722	.....	.....	300	441	1463
61	27	11	635	6	28500	3	4000	6	22000	38500	.....	1000	.....	890	185	.....	.....	679	1754

BOLIVIA MISSION

Repeated from
Unit of currency is the

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN					MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordned	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Total.....	1	2	6	4	4	17	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	114	26	140	34	172
Last Year (1922).....	2	10	9	10	31	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	10	59	35	94	8	102

NORTH ANDES

Unit of local currency is the sol, which equals 45 cents gold.

Coast.....	3	3	6	8	20	...	...	4	3	...	...	2	18	14	33	514	518	1032	17	1049
Central.....	2	1	2	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	14	6	8	210	356	606	...	606
Total.....	5	4	8	9	26	...	...	4	6	...	...	5	32	20	41	724	914	1638	17	1655
Last Year.....	5	4	9	9	29	6	...	4	3	...	...	5	31	10	12	871	878	1749	93	1842

CHILE

From 1927 Report

Unit of local currency is the Chilean peso, which equals 12½ cents gold

Northern.....	2	2	3	3	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	358	525	883	205	1088
Central.....	3	1	4	8	16	...	...	6	...	4	1	5	13	...	...	691	620	1310	219	1529
Concepcion.....	1	4	5	4	14	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	758	850	1609	...	1609
Southern.....	...	2	2	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	703	1344	...	1344
Magellan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	107	170	...	170
Total.....	6	9	14	15	44	...	...	19	5	5	1	7	29	...	...	2511	2805	5316	424	5740
Last Year.....	13	8	20	15	56	...	2	21	6	2	4	5	44	1	3	2524	2799	5323	...	5323

EASTERN SOUTH

Unit of local currency is the Argentina paper peso, which equals 42.4 cents gold.

Buenos Aires.....	6	2	8	1	17	1	2	12	...	4	19	2	24	17	25	2232	828	3110	981	4091
Northern.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	3	13	3	24	23	23	1648	919	2567	801	3368
Uruguay.....	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	6	2	...	8	69	8	1450	448	1898	232	2130
Southern.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	6	12	14	138	97	235	100	335
Cuyo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	11	15	11	219	203	422	158	580
Total.....	6	4	8	3	17	13	2	35	...	14	35	5	73	136	81	5737	2495	8232	2272	10504
Last Year.....	8	1	8	...	17	11	2	36	...	1	9	31	10	79	80	114	5706	2444	8150	9991

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

1. Stockholm Area

BALTIC AND SLAVIC

Repeated from
Unit of currency is the

Esthonia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	...	56	...	3	780	200	980	...	980
Latvia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	18	...	4	418	151	569	...	569
Lithuania.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	13	...	2	205	104	309	...	309
Total.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	9	4	...	...	87	...	9	1403	455	1858	...	1858
Last Year.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	19	3	...	...	66	...	5	1078	618	1696	...	1696

DENMARK

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 27 cents gold.

Eastern.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	1528	84	1612	466	2078
Northern.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1148	63	1211	486	1697
Southern.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	1147	121	1268	497	1765
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	1	...	2	23	...	...	3823	268	4091	1449	5540
Last Year (1924).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	3	20	...	...	3998	315	4313	...	4313

CONFERENCE

1927 Report
United States gold dollar

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	36	37	38	39	40	41
28	12	6	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	550000	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	500
...	4	8	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	550000	..	45000	..	500	..	..	..	..	500

MISSION CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

5	17	9	615	1	3000	..	..	..	..	2000	..	..	..	496	..	213	..	..	709
3	56	10	441	..	..	..	..	1	1700	7000	..	1000	250	65	..	9	..	..	74
8	73	19	1056	1	3000	..	..	1	1700	9000	..	1000	250	561	..	222	..	..	783
21	76	23	1201	1	25000	..	..	1	8720	93421	80000	21888	11444	7035	203	121	3648	3424	14431

CONFERENCE

and Conference Minutes

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

16	48	10	725	5	119250	1	32000	..	..	500000	..	24000	..	22370	370	1772	..	2070	26582
30	56	21	1136	9	615000	1	40000	2	125000	1093000	..	12000	..	32030	283	2239	..	2827	37379
121	58	21	1713	8	173800	2	11600	..	..	410000	..	..	..	16870	108	929	..	1135	19042
29	76	20	1305	17	309400	6	100370	..	..	3000000	..	243000	..	18750	235	2146	..	2493	23624
...	12	3	200	5	131000	1	10000	..	..	..	..	..	..	5683	60	460	..	560	6763
196	250	75	5079	44	1348450	11	193970	2	125000	5000000	..	279000	..	95703	1056	7546	..	9085	113390
165	205	81	5373	42	1326000	17	262000	1	100000	5000000	..	279000	..	98579	5485	5488	..	..	109552

AMERICA CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

28	100	42	3192	16	1648500	10	400000	4	150000	544000	186000	60300	16720	57565	2374	7611	7397	50376	125323
24	181	37	2275	20	422820	11	217500	..	..	25000	155000	4040	15550	33496	1197	2128	14331	21299	72451
4	40	22	1601	14	965900	8	138900	..	..	..	950000	48000	12684	25675	2102	3579	1492	6710	39558
1	16	10	373	7	84000	5	60000	..	..	..	..	13834	1591	6841	505	1151	17826	2930	29253
...	30	10	684	4	76400	4	59500	..	..	..	..	7729	941	7472	852	222	1015	2232	11793
57	367	121	8125	61	3197620	38	875900	4	150000	569000	1291000	133903	47486	131049	7030	14691	42061	83547	278378
43	453	126	8607	57	2984900	37	847828	4	45000	278300	1291000	72124	24883	130614	6818	17617	36028	67652	258729

MISSION CONFERENCE

1925 Report

United States gold dollar

...	20	28	1662	5	67000	6	..	..	..	15000	..	..	..	552	..	44	..	..	596
...	9	16	978	4	181000	7	..	..	..	15000	..	..	..	1006	..	54	500	..	1560
...	9	12	660	2	62000	2	..	..	..	10000	..	..	..	640	..	28	..	..	668
...	38	56	3300	11	310000	15	..	..	..	40000	..	..	..	2198	..	126	500	..	2824
...	24	50	3272	11	310000	15	..	..	..	40000	..	..	..	111	..	80	..	..	191

* Included with Churches (under same roof)

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	48	22	1209	14	892940	9	545080	..	..	188980	..	638704	2619	33748	8918	5906	..	345537	394109
...	30	18	1192	15	492600	5	108500	..	..	397000	..	285033	29455	25296	5929	4988	..	55699	91912
...	30	16	1216	9	425900	8	207000	..	..	270662	..	295191	13090	22440	4760	3733	..	64373	95306
...	108	56	3617	38	1811440	22	860580	..	..	856642	..	1218928	45164	81484	15607	14627	..	465609	581327
...	151	61	4905	37	1759820	24	865280	..	..	1589450	..	873089	35847	85139	27496	15559	..	305388	433582

FINLAND SWEDISH

Unit of local currency is the Finnish mark, which for property valuation equals 19 cents gold, and for

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Southern.....	10	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	679	44	723	...	723
Western.....	10	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	456	59	515	...	515
Total.....	20	2	...	...	...	12	...	...	1135	103	1238	...	1238
Last Year.....	10	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	461	53	514	...	514

FINLAND

Unit of local currency is the Finnish mark, which for property valuation equals 19 cents gold, and for

Eastern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	...	...	9	...	2	...	3	1104	587	1691	37	1728
Western.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	...	11	...	2	...	1	708	120	828	3	831
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	...	20	...	4	...	4	1812	707	2519	40	2559
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	...	3	7	...	...	...	1	1073	669	1742	40	1782

NORWAY

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 26 cents gold.

Eastern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	...	...	3	2	89	...	110	3103	253	3356	3846	7202
Northern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	1034	133	1167	530	1697
Western.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	...	1	3	65	...	59	2893	207	3100	2875	5975
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	1	...	4	5	177	...	169	7030	593	7623	7251	14874
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	...	1	4	7	179	...	160	7005	605	7610	1141	8751

SWEDEN

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 26 cents gold.

Northern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	...	...	1	32	...	2	1985	115	2100	...	2100
Eastern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	7	...	1	2	53	...	19	4257	231	4488	...	4488
Southern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	2	...	3	1	44	...	...	3909	267	4176	...	4176
Western.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	5	...	3	1	65	...	14	4312	314	4626	...	4626
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	18	...	7	5	194	...	35	14463	927	15390	...	15390
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	21	...	6	13	180	...	38	15497	975	16472	...	16472

* Repeated from 1926 Report.

RUSSIA MISSION

Unit of currency is the

Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	...	...	†14	...	...	...	†1734	†356	†2090	...	†2090
Last Year (1919).....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1482	205	1687	28	1715

† 1927 Report.

* 1919 Report.

2. Paris Area

BULGARIA MISSION

Unit of currency is the lev, which equals 1.35 cents gold.

Sofia.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	1	6	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	395	123	518	32	550
Trinovo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	246	115	361	16	377
Total.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	1	11	4	2	5	...	...	...	1	641	238	879	48	927
Last Year.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	11	2	...	7	2	19	...	2	620	201	821	42	863

MISSION CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) 2½ cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	36	37	38	39	40	41	
...	6	15	1119	10	3580991	7	1000000	..	...	...	...	891860	45895	252643	13330	35732	210116	818843	1330664
...	3	12	1009	9	1792133	7	450000	..	...	...	...	404900	8880	139398	4453	13871	148723	306418	612863
...	9	27	2128	19	5373124	14	1450000	..	...	...	...	1296760	54775	392041	17783	49603	358839	1125261	1943527
...	2	12	1016	8	1481700	7	450000	..	...	250000	...	300280	15020	133980	5822	19196	55258	275429	489685

CONFERENCE

contributions (Cols. 36-41) 2½ cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	37	20	1334	29	2042600	3	300000	..	...	60000	...	399500	2500	157437	3055	132801	...	...	293293
...	3	9	819	6	7700000	4	1000000	..	...	520000	...	6756323	9116	137453	1960	21902	...	...	161315
...	40	29	2153	14	9742600	10	1300000	..	...	580000	...	7155823	11616	294890	5015	154703	...	...	454608
...	40	19	1491	8	1500000	6	300000	..	...	60000	...	358000	500	181577	3713	147757	500	...	509747

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

5	82	26	4696	29	1668400	13	497500	..	...	500000	...	331316	11779	100949	8453	28856	12189	101233	251680
1	23	12	2475	13	888000	4	92000	..	...	24000	...	260654	6013	46494	5124	12751	8465	48660	121494
2	78	19	6219	21	2106850	10	266200	..	...	298000	...	689063	35402	95577	7441	32574	12845	112774	261211
8	183	57	13390	63	4663250	27	855700	..	...	822000	...	1281033	53194	243020	21018	74181	33499	262667	634385
1	194	60	13927	64	4739850	29	869920	..	...	824000	...	1311015	52272	249627	20000	78467	73032	263345	684471

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

2	10	46	3013	35	1050550	14	300400	..	...	*	...	390942	7507	76665	5955	28430	29385	50181	190616
...	19	58	3743	53	1720775	12	476800	..	...	...	...	722627	25042	119835	19026	52072	81158	93341	365432
...	25	57	5664	46	1244750	18	355800	..	...	...	...	547435	9235	124743	20076	37824	27226	75938	285807
1	33	62	5119	62	2024771	19	799835	..	...	...	...	1161134	20321	133389	14386	46835	52527	134854	381991
3	87	223	17539	196	6040846	63	1932835	..	...	1712749	...	2822138	62105	454632	59443	165161	190296	354314	1223846
...	74	228	18422	191	5880291	60	1940635	..	...	1431000	...	2793523	48903	441942	59443	165161	151126	335763	11534354

CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

...	*10	*10	*1500	*7	*125000	*7	*125000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	900	7	125000	7	125000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see summary of Statistics

...	32	8	850	8	6747000	8	1280000	..	...	1554400	2060000	1215000	810000	193410	7865	9818	...	9511	220604
...	16	9	429	8	303500	8	2050000	..	...	350000	...	...	...	158680	4150	6145	...	7280	176255
...	48	17	1279	16	7050500	16	3330000	..	...	1904400	2060000	1215000	810000	352090	12015	15963	...	16791	396859
2	42	18	1160	15	8682000	16	3140000	..	...	1904400	2060000	1215000	810000	131940	21285	17797	...	17211	188233

* From 1925 Report

FRANCE MISSION

Unit of local currency is the franc, which equals 4 cents gold

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					W. F. M. S. Missionaries of the Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS	ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS	THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY								
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS				Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20				
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
France.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	747	229	976	279	125
Spain.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	14	169	57	22	
Total.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	8	21	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	902	243	1145	336	148
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	1	..	7	..	..	5	..	1	904	255	1159	307	146

ITALY

Unit of local currency is the lira, which equals 4 cents gold

Italy.....	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	41	4	1	5	..	..	24	17	10	2519	402	2921	1537	445
Switzerland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	4	..	..	373	47	420	311	73
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	43	4	4	5	..	1	28	17	10	2892	449	3341	1848	518
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1	6	6	..	..	30	..	..	2804	395	3199	2000	519

JUGO-SLAVIA

Unit of local currency is the dinar, which equals 2 cents gold

Northern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	7	1	..	..	..	1	495	443	938	181	111
Southern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	2	..	..	..	1	312	289	601	467	106
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	11	3	..	..	..	2	807	732	1539	648	218
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	1	1	15	..	..	2	803	668	1471	636	210

NORTH AFRICA

Unit of local currency for North Africa is the franc, which equals 4½ cents gold

Algiers: Bab-el-Oued							1			1				1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Central Church	3		3		6	6	1				3			4	82	36	118	8	1	12	
Native City Church							2				1	4		2	10	6	16	5	2		
Constantine: French Ch.							1					11		1	43	10	53	7	6		
Native Church	3		2		5	4	2				1	7		1	18	30	48	3	5		
Grand Kabylia: Fort Nat'l.	1		1		2				1				1	2	6	5	11	11	2		
Ouadias								1		1				3	23	47	70	12	8		
Agouni Bourar									1		1			1	2			2	3		
Little Kabylia: Il Maten						1		1			1	1		4	16	21	37	5	4		
Sidi Aich															12	8	20	2	2		
Oran								1		1				3	25	8	33	5	3		
Sousse: French Church							1							1	11	6	17		1		
Native Work				2	2			1		1				1	2		2	2			
Tunis: French Church							1							3	19	9	28	3	3		
Native Church and Work	2		1		3		3		1			2	2	1	10	18	28	5	3		
Total	9		7	2	18	11	5	8	3	3	1	10	26	2	28	285	208	493	72	56	
Last Year	8	1	9	1	19	10	3	7	4	4		12	12	5	27	258	235	493	99	59	

* Col. 17—European, 195; Native, 95. Col. 18—European, 50; Native, 158. Col. 19—European, 240; Native, 253. Col. 20—European, 27; Native, 45. Col. 21—European, 267; Native, 298. Col. 22—European, 2; Native, 13. Col. 23—Native, 2.

MADEIRA

Unit of local currency is the escudo, which equals 19.4 cents gold

Total.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	123	90	213	26	23
Last Year.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	99	85	184	22	20

3. Zurich Area

Unit of local currency is the Austrian shilling, which equals 14 cents gold

Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	1	1	13	..	3	678	293	971	232	1205
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	1	13	..	3	726	316	1042	245	1287

AUSTRIA MISSION

Unit of local currency is the Austrian shilling, which equals 14 cents gold

Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	1	1	13	..	3	678	293	971	232	1205
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	1	13	..	3	726	316	1042	245	1287

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	36	37	38	39	40	41	
1	24	20	446	11	4832000	..	..	..	..	4175500	400000	221250	15000	35000	5796	..	..	155915	196711
..	5	2	880	1	2000000	..	..	..	..	..	..	248000	..	..	473	..	..	7752	8225
1	29	22	1326	12	6832000	..	..	..	..	4175500	400000	469250	15000	35000	6269	..	..	163667	204936
..	31	21	495	11	4802000	*	†	..	..	491618	..	457500	10000	33222	3849	..	..	154653	191724

* Parsonages are with Churches. † Included in Churches

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

8	37	45	2017	22	19000000	18	1500000	2	260000	4000000	3000000	..	..	56000	5200	83900	..	..	145100
1	11	6	331	2	80000	1	20000	..	..	..	..	..	..	48000	70	16800	..	..	64870
9	48	51	2348	24	19080000	19	1520000	2	260000	4000000	3000000	..	..	104000	5270	100700	..	..	209970
7	66	53	2390	24	10080000	19	1520000	2	260000	5800000	2000000	..	..	77840	6441	101653	..	158857	344791

MISSION CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

..	12	15	502	13	1857000	7	..	..	..	300000	..	71600	..	66745	2187	13567	1957	101131	185587
..	29	5	261	9	770000	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35758	385	5853	7000	24301	73297
..	41	20	763	22	2627000	10	..	..	..	300000	..	71600	..	102503	2572	19420	8957	125432	258884
1	70	21	739	21	2627500	..	..	..	..	300000	..	99500	..	99190	2513	171062	6173	..	277938

CONFERENCE

1927 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

*	*	3	40	..	..	..	..	2	210000	580000	665000	98000	10000	1200	..	2270	..	133	1333
8	..	4	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	230000	..	73125	..	2250	..	64	..	2443	16505
2	..	4	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231733	..	3600	..	136	..	116	2430
1	..	2	32	1	290000	1	30000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	6152	100	..	6253	9989
1	1	5	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31420	3840	142	..	3186	9438
..	..	3	85	1	30000	1	35000	1	225000	100000	..	..	..	4136	840	25	..	960	4942
..	..	1	55	1	45000	1	25000	1	30000	15000	..	..	..	2000	300	10	..	1020	1885
..	..	1	48	1	5000	1	30000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	10	..	120	430
..	..	4	180	1	20000	1	20000	1	65000	15000	..	..	..	16900	3900	100	..	597	4597
1	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	2	80000	245000	..	22546	4869	..	..	..	..	4707	5923
..	..	2	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	236000	..	2506	..	..	1216	..	..	2486	5001
..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	1	100000	70000	..	..	..	..	2475	..	40	..	..
..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3000	100	..	1400	4500
2	1	1	45	..	..	..	..	2	130000	280000	..	135074	..	3700	..	100	..	1456	5256
15	2	34	1400	5	390000	6	160000	13	990000	2001000	965000	564984	68325	44265	..	3087	..	24877	72229
26	13	32	1686	5	390000	6	160000	13	910000	1870000	965000	645281	88817	31088	..	1352	2000	17882	52322

MISSION

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

..	3	4	134	3	*5100	..	..	2	*7000	..	..	*840	*120	..	..	..	..	6065	6065
..	5	5	156	5	*9200	..	..	1	*24000	..	..	*960	*120	..	..	..	..	4850	4850

* United States gold

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

..	8	13	571	6	351000	3	200000	..	..	617000	..	228975	..	6050	1103	1368	3117	21917	33555
..	7	13	844	6	705000	3	440000	..	..	520000	..	169375	..	7730	922	2425	3087	22720	36884

CONFERENCE

Missions. The Statistics are included here to complete the record
For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	Nc. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered By General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	138	80	4554	39	1093304	13	...	...	...	...	...	568322	10454	123293	3755	30983	32925	370926	156218 405664 125640
...	86	62	4218	30	1346825	16	...	...	...	...	...	469777	6446	102545					
...	224	142	8772	69	2440129	29	...	...	...	...	...	1038099	16900	225838	3755	30983	56020	370626	687522
...	250	141	9146	66	1582613	28	547000	...	...	200000	...	826048	...	228391	3539	42666	58102	295104	627802

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	32	16	875	7	438000	6	400000	...	...	...	...	164134	...	29813	141	907	4482	66965	102308
...	40	34	2428	14	449900	11	280000	...	...	...	...	330527	400	35564	115	1147	4233	71559	112618
...	72	50	3303	21	887900	17	680000	...	...	...	...	494661	400	15377	256	2054	8715	138524	214926
...	19	15	1095	6	363000	6	400000	...	...	...	...	83920	...	26304	80	13481	3883	43575	87323

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	72	42	1735	21	500000	5	140000	...	...	750000	...	217000	...	59693	460	7008	...	86121	153282
...	32	11	900	5	380000	3	170000	...	...	1600000	...	188000	...	22780	432	3800	...	40587	67587
...	104	53	2635	26	880000	8	310000	...	...	2350000	...	405000	...	82473	892	10808	...	126666	220869
...	95	58	3105	27	870000	8	320000	...	...	1500000	...	376000	...	67628	765	860	7737	106374	183364

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	117	136	5280	89	1876800	8	232000	...	...	...	...	521119	...	50840	310	4200	10220	34430	100000
...	61	96	3083	60	1658700	14	103000	...	...	...	...	314701	...	37113	213	3090	4200	28400	73016
...	178	232	8363	149	3535500	22	335000	...	...	...	...	835820	...	87953	523	7290	14420	62830	173016
...	187	240	8724	142	3465524	22	335000	...	...	...	...	459308	...	55466	510	8350	...	67453	131779

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	28	33	1283	10	196661	4	16666	...	...	...	149	40360	...	6089	189	936	627	6240	14081
...	89	66	3256	37	441715	8	57619	...	...	...	298	89279	...	19812	378	1872	2532	19305	43899
...	117	99	4539	47	638376	12	74285	...	...	...	447	129639	...	25901	567	2808	3159	25545	57980
...	102	99	4946	46	602639	12	64285	...	...	...	...	94122	...	27465	365	7722	1745	26620	63917

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	6	20	446	5	110000	9	527000	...	...	190000	...	81550	1250	4479	258	786	80	7160	12763
...	10	20	483	5	110000	9	472000	...	...	190000	...	82800	709	7530	398	2938	1578	11072	23516

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

5	117	168	10738	55	4494270	34	1534124	...	...	2500000	...	3195157	75911	151500	5827	528249	39393	79950	804919
5	93	98	9634	40	2694980	42	296570	...	...	500000	...	1448844	73000	97850	3469	347619	26158	20139	495235
10	210	266	20372	95	7189250	76	449694	...	...	3000000	...	4644001	148911	249350	9296	875868	65551	100089	1300154
5	192	267	20081	94	7047250	42	1849370	...	...	...	...	4535799	129644	232050	14551	125582	194080	714787	1281050

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

The figures for Missionaries of the Board

CONFERENCES	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					S. F. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIONAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIONAL WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY					
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
VI. EUROPE AND NO. AFRICA																				
1. Austria (1927)							7	2	1	1		13		3	678	293	971	232	1203	
2. Baltic and Slavic (1925)							23	9	4			87		9	1403	455	1858		1858	
3. Bulgaria (1927)	1		1		2	4	11	4	2	5				1	641	238	879	48	829	
4. Denmark (1927)							35		1			2	23		3823	268	4091	1449	5540	
5. Finland							20	4		20		4		4	1812	707	2519	40	2559	
6. Finland-Swedish							20	2				12			1135	103	1238		1238	
7. France	2		1	1	4	3	21					5		4	902	243	1145	336	1481	
8. Central Germany	1		1		2		50	4		28			189		10004	4437	14441	2847	17288	
9. Northeast Germany							28	3				59		3	3778	976	4754	1233	5987	
10. Northwest Germany							33	3				52		2	3417	718	4135	1172	5307	
11. South Germany							73	12		72		512			10106	1592	11698	2321	14019	
12. Southwest Germany							35	8				143		4	4766	926	5692	1489	7181	
13. Hungary							8	5		2		8		1	4	498	305	803	355	1158
14. Italy						4	43	4	4	5		1	28	17	10	2892	449	3341	1848	5189
15. Jugo-Slavia							8	1	1	11	3			2	807	732	1539	648	2187	
16. Norway							61	1		4		5	177		169	7030	593	7623	7251	14874
17. Russia (1927)							4	1				14				1734	356	2090		2090
18. Sweden (1927)							118	18		7		5	194	3	35	14463	927	15390		15390
19. Switzerland							70	11		26			112			10915	984	11899	2280	14179
Total for Europe	4		3	1	8	11	9	668	92	13	181	31	1618	21	250	80804	15302	96106	23549	119557
20. North Africa (1927)	9	2	9	2	22	11	5	8	3	3	1	10	26	2	28	285	208	493	72	565
21. Madeira	1		1		2							4				123	90	213	26	239

BY CONFERENCES—Continued

and the Society are of June 1, 1929

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD						
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
...	8	13	571	6	\$ 49140	3	\$ 28000	...	\$	\$ 86380	...	\$ 32057	...	\$ 847	\$ 154	\$ 192	\$ 436	\$ 3068	\$ 4697	
...	38	56	3300	11	310000	15	...	...	...	40000	...	...	...	2198	...	126	500	...	2824
...	48	17	1279	16	95182	16	44955	...	...	25709	27810	16403	10935	4753	162	216	...	227	5358
...	108	56	3617	38	489089	22	232357	...	...	231293	...	329110	12194	22001	5294	3949	...	125714	156958
...	40	29	2153	14	1851094	10	247000	...	...	110200	...	1359616	2207	7372	3868	...	...	...	11240
1	9	27	2128	19	1020894	14	275500	...	...	...	...	246384	10407	9801	445	1240	8971	28132	48589
...	29	22	1326	12	273280	...	...	...	...	167020	16000	18770	600	1400	251	...	...	6547	8198
...	224	142	8772	69	580751	29	...	...	...	...	...	67367	4022	53749	894	7374	13333	88280	163630
...	72	50	3303	21	211320	17	16184	...	...	...	...	117729	95	15560	61	489	2074	32969	51153
...	104	53	2635	26	209440	8	73780	...	...	559300	...	96390	...	19629	212	2572	...	30154	52567
...	178	232	8363	149	841449	22	79730	...	...	...	...	198925	...	20933	124	1735	3432	14954	41178
...	117	99	4539	47	151933	12	17680	...	...	...	...	30854	...	6164	135	668	752	6080	13799
...	6	20	446	5	22000	9	105400	...	...	38000	...	16310	250	896	52	157	16	1432	2553
9	48	51	2348	24	763200	19	60800	2	10400	160000	120000	...	...	4160	211	4028	...	...	8399
...	41	20	763	22	52540	10	...	...	...	6000	...	1432	...	2050	51	388	179	2509	5177
8	183	57	13390	63	1212445	27	222482	...	...	213720	...	333069	13830	63185	5463	19287	8710	68293	164938
...	10	10	1500	7	125000	7	125000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	87	223	17539	196	1570620	63	502537	...	...	445315	...	733756	16147	118204	15455	42942	49477	92122	318200
10	210	266	20372	95	1387525	76	86791	...	...	579000	...	896292	28740	48125	1794	169043	12651	19317	250930
...	31	1560	1443	98345	840	1216902	379	2118196	2	10400	2661937	163916	4494464	99427	401027	34626	254406	100531	519798	1310388
15	2	34	1400	5	17550	6	7200	13	44550	90045	43425	25424	3074	1992	...	139	...	1119	3250	
...	3	4	134	3	5100	...	...	2	7000	...	...	840	120	...	...	...	...	1177	1177

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEMBERS

ALL FIELDS

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Seniors	Juniors	CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Seniors	Juniors
I. EASTERN ASIA			IV. AFRICA		
China:			Angola.....	180	....
Central China.....	495	....	Congo.....	....	28
Chengtu.....	594	....	Liberia.....	45	....
Chungking.....	....	....	Rhodesia.....	....	....
Fouchow.....	....	....	Southeast Africa.....	....	....
Hinghwa.....	....	....	
Kiangsi.....	324	....	Total for Africa.....	225	28
North China.....	1,545	....		
Shantung.....	215	....	V. LATIN AMERICA		
South Fukien.....	170	....	Mexico.....	1,016	1,260
Yenping.....	1,575	....	Central America.....	....	55
Total for China.....	4,918	....	Bolivia.....	....	....
Japan.....	....	....	Chile.....	731	756
Korea.....	1,821	864	Eastern South America.....	2,586	761
			North Andes.....	307	264
Total for Eastern Asia.....	6,739	864	Total for South America.....	3,624	1,781
			Total for Latin America.....	4,640	3,096
II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA			VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA		
Malaya.....	1,071	936	Austria.....	34	10
North Sumatra.....	67	12	Baltic and Slavic.....	819	521
Philippine Islands.....	....	....	Bulgaria.....	223	47
Total for Southeastern Asia.....	1,138	948	Denmark.....	1,607	1,011
			Finland.....	743	291
III. SOUTHERN ASIA			Finland-Swedish.....	713	681
India:			France.....	223	....
Bengal.....	546	703	Central Germany.....	....	3,252
Bombay.....	489	555	Northeast Germany.....	1,203	161
Burma.....	304	243	Northwest Germany.....	....	856
Central Provinces.....	639	619	South Germany.....	3,612	66
Gujarat.....	....	....	Southeast Germany.....	1,483	125
Hyderabad.....	507	576	Hungary.....	....	137
Indus River.....	447	237	Italy.....	310	432
Lucknow.....	675	334	Jugo-Slavia.....	....	....
North India.....	2,308	1,162	Norway.....	4,026	2,196
Northwest India.....	1,626	2,043	Russia.....	725	....
South India.....	....	....	Sweden.....	5,275	4,543
Total for Southern Asia.....	7,541	6,472	Switzerland.....	1,649	....
			Total for Europe.....	22,645	14,329
			North Africa.....	147	70
			Total, Excluding Europe.....	20,430	11,478
			Grand Total.....	43,075	25,807

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

	1928	1927	Increase	Decrease
Board Missionaries (June 1, 1929):				
Men:				
Ordained.....	330	363	.....	33
Unordained.....	81	94	.....	13
Women:				
Wives.....	380	426	.....	46
Single.....	90	89	1	.....
Total.....	881	972	.....	91
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society				
Missionaries.....	746	746	.....	.....
Other Foreign Workers.....	40	37	3	.....
Total Foreign Workers.....	1,667	1,755	.....	88
Ordained National Preachers:				
Members of Conference: In Full.....	1,818	1,850	.....	32
On Trial.....	320	265	55	.....
Local Preachers: Appointed.....	738	826	.....	88
Not Appointed.....	814	896	.....	82
Total.....	3,690	3,837	.....	147
Unordained National Preachers:				
Appointed.....	2,738	2,956	.....	218
Not Appointed.....	5,067	4,947	120	.....
Total.....	7,805	7,903	.....	98
All Other Workers: Men.....	1,531	1,703	.....	172
Women.....	3,312	3,488	.....	176
Total.....	4,843	5,191	.....	348
Total Ordained and Unordained National Workers.....	16,338	16,931	.....	593
The Christian Community:				
Church Members.....	317,427	324,693	.....	7,266
Preparatory Members.....	353,828	372,840	.....	19,012
Total.....	671,255	697,533	.....	26,278
Baptized Children Under Instruction...	217,848	205,650	12,198	.....
Total Christian Community...	889,103	903,183	.....	14,080
Baptisms: Adults.....	18,772	18,825	.....	53
Children.....	24,434	23,483	951	.....
Total.....	43,206	42,308	898	.....
Sunday Schools: Number.....	9,007	9,327	.....	320
Scholars.....	415,923	434,928	.....	19,055
Epworth League Members: Seniors.....	43,075	40,881	2,194	.....
Juniors.....	25,807	26,105	.....	298
Churches and Chapels: Number.....	3,483	3,457	26	19
Parsonages and Homes: Number.....	2,391	2,378	13	.....
Missionary Residences: Number.....	357	376	.....	.....

Estimated Value:

Churches and Chapels	\$6,319,329	\$14,248,809	\$	\$7,929,480
Parsonages and Homes	4,409,242	4,305,901	103,341	. . . . .
Missionary Residences	1,854,082	1,966,732	. . . . .	112,650
Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants . .	12,874,356	12,779,537	94,819

Total Estimated Value	\$25,457,009	\$33,300,979	\$	\$7,843,970
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Estimated Value Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Property

\$7,215,255	\$6,867,736	\$347,519
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Debt	\$5,525,522	4,291,229	1,234,293
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Paid on Debt	191,039	132,606	58,433
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Contributions of Churches on Foreign Field:

Ministerial Support	\$755,511	\$805,724	\$	\$50,213
Disciplinary Benevolences	64,147	56,785	7,362	. . . . .
Annual Conference Benevolences	286,717	168,614	118,103	. . . . .
New Buildings and Improvements	241,827	374,599	. . . . .	132,772
All Other Purposes	756,832	908,249	151,417

Total Contributions	\$2,105,034	\$2,313,971	\$	\$208,937
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Contributions of Churches on Foreign Field excluding Europe:

Ministerial Support	\$354,484	\$418,725	\$	\$64,241
Disciplinary Benevolences	29,521	25,230	4,291	. . . . .
Annual Conference Benevolences	32,311	39,499	. . . . .	7,188
New Buildings and Improvements	141,296	246,387	. . . . .	105,091
All Other Purposes	237,034	300,997	63,963

Total Contributions	\$794,646	\$1,030,838	\$	\$236,192
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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italic type*, those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

University of Nanking, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, and Southern Presbyterian Churches. Maintains College of Liberal Arts, College of Agriculture and Forestry (in which the Board of Northern Baptist Church cooperates), Junior College, School of Education, Department of Missionary Training and University Hospital.

Ginling College, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal South and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Fukien Christian University, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Dutch Reformed Churches, and the Church Missionary Society (British).

Hua Nang College, Foochow, Fukien.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Peking University, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches and the London Missionary Society. Maintains the College of Arts and Sciences and Theological School.

Yenching College, Peking, China. Affiliated with Peking University. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Shantung Christian University Medical School, Tsinanfu, Shantung. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Baptist Missionary Society (British), the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Northern Presbyterian, the Southern Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal, the Wesleyan Methodist (British), the English Presbyterian, the United Lutheran Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the China Medical Board, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China. Conducted by the China Medical Board which carries all costs and has preponderance of control and with which are associated the Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (British), the London Medical Missionary Association.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the United Church of Canada, the British Church Missionary Society, and Friends Foreign Mission Association. Maintains the School of Arts and Sciences, School of Religion, School of Medicine, and School of Education.

INDIA

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

Forman Christian College, Lahore. Conducted chiefly by the Missionary Board of the Northern Presbyterian Church. Methodist Episcopal Board provides two professors.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Northern Presbyterian Board of Missions.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Madras Christian College for Women, Madras, India. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Congregational (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association, the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the London Missionary Society, Canadian Presbyterian Church (Women's Auxiliary), Dutch Reformed Church (Women's Auxiliary), United Free Church of Scotland (Women's Auxiliary), the British Wesleyan Methodist Society (Women's Auxiliary), and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAPAN

JAPAN

Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki.

Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Women's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo. Conducted by the Missionary Board of the Northern Baptist, Northern Presbyterian, and Dutch Reformed (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Disciples), and the United Church of Canada.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Chosen Christian College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South Churches and the United Church of Canada.

Ewha Haktang, Seoul, Korea.

Severance Union Medical College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Canadian Presbyterian Churches.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Nanking School of Theology, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, and the Christian (Disciples) Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Union Theological School, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, and the British Church Missionary Society.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Theology of Peking University, Peking, Chihli. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the British United Methodist Church Missionary Society.

Peking Theological Seminary. Formerly the Peking Bible Institute and distinct from the School of Theology of Peking University.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Religion of West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Friends Foreign Mission Association (British), and the United Church of Canada.

EUROPE

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Theological Seminary, Copenhagen, Denmark.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Theological Seminary, Helsingfors, Finland.

SOUTHWEST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Martin Missions Institute, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

ITALY CONFERENCE

Reeder Theological Seminary, Rome, Italy.

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Theological School, Oslo, Norway.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Theological School, Gothenburg, Sweden.

INDIA

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly.

ALL INDIA

India Methodist Theological College, Jubbulpore.

JAPAN

JAPAN

Theological School of Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal South Churches.

LATIN-AMERICA

CHILE CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Santiago, Chile. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Evangelical Seminary, Mexico City, Mexico. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, the American Friends and the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P. I. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal and Northern Presbyterian Churches, and the United Brethren in Christ.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS, THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Schools under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are in italics unless otherwise noted

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								Total Pupils
						Foreign	National	Primary	Middle	High	College	Graduate Course	Other			
CHINA																
Univ. of Nanking (Union), Nanking	Central China	Nanking	6	M	45	110	197	298			518			171	118	
Ginting College (Union), Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	F	13	17				95					9	
School of Theology, Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	Clo	sed	duri	ng	ye	ar							
Fukien Christian Univ. (Union), Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	1	M	10	10				109					10	
Yenching University (Union), Peking	North China	Peking	1	M	20	72				386	34		116	53		
Yenching College (Union), Peking	North China	Peking	1	F	12	6				99	3		20	12		
Theological Seminary, Peking	North China	Peking	1	M	2	4							21	2		
West China Union Univ., Chengtu	Chengtu	Chengtu	9	M F	73	21		125		173			100	39		
Shantung Christian University (Union), Tsinanfu	Shantung	Taian	4	M F	42	84		25		258			187	47		
EUROPE																
Theological Seminary, Helsingfors	Finland		1	M		5								4		
Theological Seminary, Frankfort	South Germany		1	M		6							56	5		
Theological Seminary, Gothenburg	Sweden		1	M		4							40	4		
INDIA																
Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	1	M	5	23			44	296			18	35		
Christian School of Commerce, Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	1	M	1	6							136	13		
Isabella Thoburn Coll. (Union), Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	1	F	12	12				66			42	10		
Methodist Theological Coll., Jubbulpore	All India		1	M F	5								29	2		
Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda	Gujarat	Baroda	1	M F	1	7							45	4		
Theological Seminary, Bareilly	North India	Bareilly	1	M F	2	10							62	6		
JAPAN																
Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo	East Japan	Tokyo	4	M F	14	130				920			1230	216		
Woman's Christian Coll. (Union), Tokyo	East Japan	Tokyo	1	F	5	45				309				30		
KOREA																
Chosen Christian Coll. (Union), Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	M	7	30				204				20		
Severance Medical Coll. (Union), Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	M	8	16							93	9		
Severance Nurses' Training Sch. (Union), Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	F	10	14							30	3		
Theological Seminary (Union), Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	M	Not	Reported							63	6		
LATIN AMERICA																
Theological Seminary (Union), Mexico	Mexico	Central	1	M	5	6							31	3		
Theological Sem. (Union), Buenos Aires	Eastern So. Am.	Buenos Aires	1	M	3	2							5			
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS																
Theological Seminary (Union), Manila	Philippine Islands	Manila	1	M F	9	19							94	9		
Board (Union)			28		232	384	197	448		1648	34		890	321		
Society (Union)			4		42	80				569	3		62	63		
Board			14		30	195			44	1216			1641	290		
Total			46		304	659				3433	37		2593	675		

* These figures are not included in Grand Total on last page of Educational Statistics.

ALL OTHER SCHOOLS

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							Other	Total Pupils
						Foreign	National	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	High						
AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH																
Teacher Training School.	Angola.	Loanda.	1	M F	2	3	175	25							200	
District Day Schools.	Angola.	Loanda.	4	M F		6	400								400	
Day School, Quionrua.	Angola.	Malanje.	1	M		1	75								75	
District Day Schools.	Angola.	Malanje.	28	M F		34	750								750	
Central Institute, Quessua.	Angola.	Malanje.	1	M	4	4	140	10							150	
Boarding School, Quessua.	Angola.	Malanje.	1	F	4	2	150	10							160	
Total	Angola.		36		10	50	1690	45							1735	
Congo Institute, Kanene.	Congo.	Elisabethville.	1	M F	2									21	21	
Illage Schools, Elisabethville Circuit.	Congo.	Elisabethville.	10	M F	2	7	268							70	338	
Illage Schools, Kabongo Circuit.	Congo.	Elisabethville.	14	M F	1	14	906								906	
Girls' Boarding School, Kabongo.	Congo.	Elisabethville.	1	F	1		10	2							12	
Illage Schools, Kanene Circuit.	Congo.	Elisabethville.	8	M F		10	110								110	
Illage Schools, Likasi Circuit.	Congo.	Elisabethville.	14	M F		15	626								626	
Illage Schools, Kapanga Circuit.	Congo.	Lunda.	15	M F	2	25	800								800	
Illage Schools, Sandoa Circuit.	Congo.	Lunda.	23	M F	2	28	910								910	
Total	Congo.		86		10	99	3630	2						91	3723	
Day Schools, Sanguin.	Liberia.	Bassa.	1	M F		2	119	6							125	
Seminary, Cape Palmas.	Liberia.	Cape Palmas.	2	M F		6	317	39	3					7	368	
Training School, Garraway.	Liberia.	Cape Palmas.	2	M F	1	6	123	107							230	
Day Schools, Plebo, Grand Cors.	Liberia.	Cape Palmas.	2	M F		5	150	9							159	
Illage Schools, Nana Kru.	Liberia.	Kru Coast.	8	M F	1	12	376	72							448	
College of West Africa, Monrovia.	Liberia.	Montserrado.	1	M F	1	14	241			52					293	
St. Paul River Indus. Inst., White Plains.	Liberia.	Montserrado.	1	M F	1	5	104								104	
Day Schools, Krutown, Busherd.	Liberia.	Montserrado.	2	M F		2	75								75	
Total	Liberia.		19		4	52	1505	233	55					9	1802	
Day Schools, Headlands Circuit.	Rhodesia.	Mrewa.	11	M F		12	687								687	
Day Schools, East Mrewa Circuit.	Rhodesia.	Mrewa.	8	M F		10	530								530	
Day Schools, Mrewa Circuit.	Rhodesia.	Mrewa.	11	M F	3	13	673							95	768	
Day Schools, North and South Mtoko Circuits.	Rhodesia.	Mtoko.	36	M F		32	1590							7	1597	
Day Schools, Nyadiri Circuit.	Rhodesia.	Nyadiri.	18	M F		41	1418							133	1551	
Day Schools, Nzumba Circuit.	Rhodesia.	Nyadiri.	14	M F		16	921								921	
School, Salisbury.	Rhodesia.	Nyadiri.	1	M F		1	48								48	
Boys' School, Nyadiri.	Rhodesia.	Nyadiri.														
Girls' School, Nyadiri.	Rhodesia.	Nyadiri.														
Location School, Nyadiri.	Rhodesia.	Nyadiri.	3	M F	4	6	131							117	248	
Day Schools, Old Umtali Center.	Rhodesia.	Old Umtali.	2	M F		23								418	418	
Day Schools, Old Umtali Circuit.	Rhodesia.	Old Umtali.	6	M F		10	323								323	
Day Schools, Nyakatsupa.	Rhodesia.	Old Umtali.	11	M F		13	593								593	
Day Schools, Gandanzara Circuit.	Rhodesia.	Rusapi.	7	M F		10	631								631	
Day Schools, Chiduhu Circuit.	Rhodesia.	Rusapi.	11	M F		14	690								690	
Day Schools, Umtali Circuit.	Rhodesia.	Umtali.	10	M F		10	602								602	
Day Schools, Marange Circuit.	Rhodesia.	Umtali.	9	M F		10	405								405	
Day Schools, Mutumbara Center.	Rhodesia.	Umtali.	11	M F		37	344							177	521	
Ellie Dingley School, Mutumbara.	Rhodesia.	Umtali.	1	M F	4	3	187	25							212	
Airfield School, Old Umtali.	Rhodesia.	Old Umtali.	1	M F	4	4	145	45						16	206	
Total	Rhodesia.		171		15	265	9918	70						963	10951	
Day Schools.	Southeast Africa.	Inhambane.	89	M F	106	2852									2852	
Artzell Girls' School, Inhambane.	Southeast Africa.	Inhambane.	1	F	2	4	87								87	
Day Schools.	Southeast Africa.	Limpopo.	81	M F		82	1978								1978	
Day Schools.	Southeast Africa.	Transvaal.	80	M F		123	1459								1659	
Total	Southeast Africa.		251		2	315	6376								6376	
Board.	Africa.		556		23	762	22419	270	55					930	23674	
Society**.	Africa.		7		18	19	700	80						133	913	
Total.	Africa.		563		41	781	23119	350	55					1063	24587	

* Schools operate jointly.

** Joint School at Nyadiri not included.

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						Other	Total	
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle					
CHINA																
Day Schools		Central China	Kiangning	1	F		1		27							
Day Schools		Central China	Lingwan	4	M F		10		188	47						
Day Schools		Central China	Lingwan	1	M		7		20	10						
Day Schools		Central China	Wuning	6	M F		12		241	10						
Green Hill, Wuhu		Central China	Wuning	1	F	1	3			8	12					
Day Schools		Central China	Wannan	1	M F		1		20							
Wannan Academy, Wannan		Central China	Wannan	1	M		12		10	44	86					
Total		Central China		15		1	46		506	119	98					
Goucher School, Chengtu		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M	3	10			35	60					
Middle School, Chengtu		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	F	2	18			30	74					
Primary Schools		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M F	1	31		681	49						
Harmony Crasselt, Chengtu		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M F	1	9		110	50						
Girls' School, Chengtu		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	F		2		38	10						
Primary School, Kienchow		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M		3		18	20						
Primary School, Chengtu		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M F		3		65							
Primary Schools		Chengtu	Chengtu	16	M F	1	19		466	11						
Kindergarten, Chengtu		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M F		3	60								
Primary Schools		Chengtu	Chengtu	10	M		25		377	160						
Primary Schools		Chengtu	Chengtu	20	F	2	51		1015	15						
Caldwell School, Tzechow		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	F	1	9		61	57						
Middle School, Tzechow		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M		2	18		78				35		
Bible Training School, Tzechow		Chengtu	Chengtu	1	F	1	9		35	20	9			4		
Total (1927)		Chengtu		57		14	210	60	2806	461	278			39	30	
Primary Schools		Chungking	Chungking	5	M		10		200							
Primary Schools		Chungking	Chungking	19	F	1	37		896							
Primary Schools		Chungking	Chungking	5	M		15			136						
Primary Schools		Chungking	Chungking	4	F		8			23						
Middle School, Chungking		Chungking	Chungking	1	M	2	15				136					
Middle School, Chungking		Chungking	Chungking	1	F	2	6			42	40					
Kindergarten, Chungking		Chungking	Chungking	1	M F	1	9	134								
Woman's Industrial School, Chungking		Chungking	Chungking	1	F	1	2							25		
Woman's School, Chungking		Chungking	Chungking	1	F		2							19		
Primary Schools		Chungking	Hochow	6	M		9		242							
Primary Schools		Chungking	Hochow	6	F		12		367							
Primary Schools		Chungking	Hochow	5	M		9			55						
Primary Schools		Chungking	Hochow	2	F		4			18						
Primary Schools		Chungking	Suining	10	M		10		323							
Primary Schools		Chungking	Suining	15	F	1	25		616							
Primary Schools		Chungking	Suining	7	M		8			160	17					
Primary Schools		Chungking	Suining	8	F	1	10			58						
Middle School, Suining		Chungking	Suining	1	M	2	5				67					
Middle School, Suining		Chungking	Suining	1	F	2	8			35	51					
Kindergarten, Suining		Chungking	Suining	1	M F		2	42								
Total		Chungking		98		13	206	176	2644	527	311			44	30	
Primary Schools		Foochow	Binghu	6	M		9		145	11						
Primary Schools		Foochow	Binghu	9	M F		10		200							
Primary Schools		Foochow	Bingtang	16	M F		16		278							
Kindergarten, Tangtau		Foochow	Bingtang	1	F		2	30								
Middle School		Foochow	Bingtang	1	M		4			36	26	21				
Middle School		Foochow	Bingtang	1	F		5			36	17					
Institution Church Kindergarten		Foochow	Foochow	1	M F		2	45								
Mary E. Cook Kindergarten		Foochow	Foochow	1	F		3	90								
Boys' Primary Schools		Foochow	Foochow	13	M		20		410	26						
Girls' Primary Schools		Foochow	Foochow	15	M F		21		320							
Boys' Middle Schools		Foochow	Foochow	1	M		6			29	75					
Girls' Middle Schools		Foochow	Foochow	2	F	2	34		205	79	100					
Anglo-Chinese College		Foochow	Foochow	1	M	5	25			52	133					
Hua Nan College		Foochow	Foochow	1	F	12	13			107				77		
Woman's Bible School		Foochow	Foochow	1	F		5	25								
Union Middle School		Foochow	Foochow	1	M		2	9	65	17	39					
Union Kindergarten Training School		Foochow	Foochow	1	F	2	4	40						16		
Kindergarten		Foochow	Futsing	1	F		2	50								
Boys' Primary Schools		Foochow	Futsing	5	M		8			170						

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						Total Pupils
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	Other		
CHINA														
Girls' Primary Schools	Foochow	Futsing		4	M F		7			150				150
Boys' Middle School	Foochow	Futsing		1	M		7			18	39			57
Girls' Middle School	Foochow	Futsing		1	F		7			36	34			70
Woman's Bible School	Foochow	Futsing		1	F	1	3	21						21
Kinderarten	Foochow	Kutien		1	M F			26						26
Boys' Primary Schools	Foochow	Kutien		18	M	1	7		21	476			82	579
Girls' Primary Schools	Foochow	Kutien		8	F		8		208					208
Boys' Middle School	Foochow	Kutien		1	M	1	7			25	20			45
Girls' Middle School	Foochow	Kutien		1	F	2	7				49		7	56
Woman's Bible School	Foochow	Kutien		1	F	1	4	14			7			21
Boys' Primary Schools	Foochow	Lungten		4	M		6		157					157
Girls' Primary Schools	Foochow	Lungten		4	F		6		100					100
Boys' Middle School	Foochow	Lungten		1	M		8				96			96
Boys' Primary Schools	Foochow	Mintsing North		17	M		18		380					380
Girls' Primary Schools	Foochow	Mintsing North		8	F		11		200	5				205
Boys' Middle School	Foochow	Mintsing North		1	M		8			16	42			58
Boys' Primary Schools	Foochow	Mintsing South		12	M		18		313	16				329
Girls' Primary Schools	Foochow	Mintsing South		11	F		14		280					280
Girls' Middle School	Foochow	Mintsing South		1	F	1	6			19	31			50
Woman's Bible School	Foochow	Mintsing South		1	F	1	3	20						20
Boys' Primary Schools	Foochow	Yukie		5	M		6		155					155
Girls' Primary Schools	Foochow	Yukie		2	F		3		55					55
N. School of Nursing	Foochow			1	F	2	5						18	18
Total	Foochow			183		39	362	361	3528	1207	810		200	6106
Primary Schools	Hingwa	Hankong		2	M		5		61	62				123
Primary Schools	Hingwa	Hingwa		12	M		16		399	52				451
Primary Schools	Hingwa	Heoh Bing		8	M		11		287					287
Primary Schools	Hingwa	Sienny		9	M		12		266	24				290
Primary Schools	Hingwa	All Districts		15	F	2	39	84	576	60				720
Euthrie High School, Hingwa	Hingwa	Hingwa		1	M	2	23		40	50	266			356
Junior High School, Ng Sauh	Hingwa	Hingwa		1	M	1	12		60	40	30			130
Biblical School, Hingwa	Hingwa	Hingwa		1	M	1	5						32	32
Hamilton Girls' High School, Hingwa	Hingwa	Hingwa		1	F	3	11				108			108
Juliet Turner Training Sch., Hingwa	Hingwa	Hingwa		1	F	4	4						35	35
Girls' Schools	Hingwa	Sienny		2	F	2	21	60	122	59	61			302
Trieta Knoechel Bible School, Sienny	Hingwa	Sienny		1	F	2	2						25	25
Total	Hingwa			54		13	161	144	1811	347	465		92	2859
Primary Schools	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi		12	M F		34	82	652					734
William Nast College, Kiukiang	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi		1	M	5	13	7	165	44				216
Julison High School, Kiukiang	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi		1	F	4	17	40	152	83				275
Knoules Bible Training Sch., Kiukiang	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi		1	F	4	12		71	57				128
Primary Schools	Kiangsi	Nanchang		5	M F		10		122					122
Higher Primary, Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1	M		3			25				25
Evening School, Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1	M		4	32						32
Nanchang Academy, Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1	M	6	18		119	201				320
Maduin Girls' School, Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1	F	5	13		64	131			12	207
Primary Schools	Kiangsi	Hwangmei		17	M F		25	45	387					432
Higher Primary, Taihu	Kiangsi	Hwangmei		1	M		9			69				69
Higher Primary, Taihu	Kiangsi	Hwangmei		1	F		3		6	20				26
Primary Schools	Kiangsi	Kienchang		8	M F		14		250					250
Higher Primary, Fuchow	Kiangsi	Kienchang		1	M		4		6	24				30
Primary School	Kiangsi	Kan River		1	M F		1		33					33
Higher Primary, Changshu	Kiangsi	Kan River		2	M F		6		50	32				82
Total	Kiangsi			49		24	186	206	2077	686			12	2981
Primary Schools	North China	Chingchao		6	M F		8		120	28				148
Primary Schools	North China	Chingchao		9	M F		9		179					179
Primary Schools	North China	Lanhsien		21	M F		21		546					546
Primary Schools	North China	Lanhsien		15	F		15		326				6	332
City School, Lanhsien	North China	Lanhsien		1	F		6			115				115
Joint School, Lanhsien	North China	Lanhsien		1	F		3		22	45				67
Industrial School, Lanhsien	North China	Lanhsien		1	M		2						15	15
Primary Schools	North China	Peking		5	M F		5		140	72				212
Primary Schools	North China	Peking		5	M F		11							...

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)					
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	Other	
CHINA													
Middle School, Chushihkou		North China.	Peking.	1	M		6		78	20			30
East City		North China.	Peking.	1	M F		17		124	232			
Middle School, Shuehchmen		North China.	Peking.	1	M		7		98	80			
Gamewell School.		North China.	Peking.	1	F		7			100			
Gamewell Middle Schools.		North China.	Peking.	2	F	6	19				210		
Peking Academy.		North China.	Peking.	1	M	5	65				888		
Primary Schools		North China.	Shanhaikuan.	11	M F		17		285	61			
Primary Schools		North China.	Shanhaikuan.	7	M F		9		201				
Alderman Schools, Changli.		North China.	Shanhaikuan.	3	F		12		91	40			
Boarding School, Shanhaikuan		North China.	Shanhaikuan.	1	F	1	3						40
City School, Shanhaikuan		North China.	Shanhaikuan.	1	M		6		42	36			
City School, Changli		North China.	Shanhaikuan.	1	M		8		25				
Academy, Changli		North China.	Shanhaikuan.	1	M	3	15				210		
Middle School, Shanhaikuan.		North China.	Shanhaikuan.	1	M		4				58		
Primary Schools		North China.	Tientsin.	16	M		20		379				
Primary Schools		North China.	Tientsin.	13	M F	1	18		809	9			75
Higher Primary School, Tientsin		North China.	Tientsin.	1	M		8			103			
Keen School, Tientsin		North China.	Tientsin.	1	F		5		37	42			
Keen Middle School, Tientsin.		North China.	Tientsin.	1		6	8				103		
Academy, Tientsin		North China.	Tientsin.	1	M	3	21				155		
Primary Schools		North China.	Tsunhua.	2	M F		2		52				
Primary Schools		North China.	Tsunhua.	10	M F		10		156				
City School, Tsunhua		North China.	Tsunhua.	1	F		4		34	26			
City School, Tsunhua.		North China.	Tsunhua.	1	M		7		56	59			
Junior Middle School, Tsunhua.		North China.	Tsunhua.	1	M	5	14				70		
Kindergarten.		North China.		3	M F		3	65					
Training Schools		North China.		2	F	2	6		68	15			
Total		North China.		150		32	409	65	3868	1083	1694		166
All Schools.		Shantung.	Taianfu	9		1	27		159	72	200		
All Schools.		Shantung.	Tungshing.	10			14		162	40			
All Schools.		Shantung.	Yenchow.	11			11		198	53	12		
(W. F. M. S., 524 pupils) Total		Shantung.		30		1	52		519	165	212		
Hardy Boys' School, Yungchun.		South Fukien.	Yungchun.	1	M		8		38	30	23		
Girls' and Women's School, Yungchun.		South Fukien.	Yungchun.	1	F	1	8		45	30			
Bible School, Yungchun		South Fukien.	Yungchun.	1	M		3						6
Kindergarten, Yungchun.		South Fukien.	Yungchun.	1	M F	1	3	32					
All Other Schools.		South Fukien.	Tatien.	10	M F		13		175	23	13		
All Other Schools.		South Fukien.	Tehwa.	18	M F		26		436	42	28		
All Other Schools.		South Fukien.	Yungchun.	24	M F		33		774	56			
Total		South Fukien.		56		2	94	32	1468	181	64		6
Primary Schools		Yenping	Changhufan	3	M		8		159	26			
Primary School, Changhufan.		Yenping	Changhufan.	1	F		3		40	2			
Primary Schools		Yenping	Shahsien.	3	M		6		81	3			
Primary Schools		Yenping	Shahsien.	5	F		6		103	1			
Primary Schools		Yenping	Shunchang	3	M		8		91	13			
Primary Schools		Yenping	Shunchang	2	F		5		77	4			
Primary Schools		Yenping	Yenping.	3	M		9		107	24			
Primary Schools		Yenping	Yenping.	5	F		7		160	10			
Nathan Sites Academy, Yenping.		Yenping	Yenping.	1	M	1	11				51		4
Emma Fuller School, Yenping.		Yenping	Yenping.	1	F	2	5				30		
Women's Bible School, Yenping.		Yenping	Yenping.	1	F		3		6	5			
Primary Schools		Yenping	Yuki.	3	M		8		82	12			
Primary Schools		Yenping	Yuki.	2	F		6		81	6			
Women's Bible School, Yuki.		Yenping	Yuki.	1	F		1		12				
Primary Schools		Yenping	Yungan.	3	M		6		86	12			
Primary Schools		Yenping	Yungan.	2	F		8		80	7			
Total		Yenping		39		3	100		1165	125	81		4
Board		China.		444		61	1142	391	11926	3412	3025		228
Society		China.		287		81	684	653	8466	1489	988	18	335
Total		China.		731		142	1826	1044	20392	4901	4013	18	563

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)									
						Foreign	National	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other			
INDIA AND BURMA																	
Day Schools		Bengal.	Birbhum	10	M F		7	153									
Collins Institute.		Bengal.	Calcutta.	1	M	1	17	80	12		150	76					
Boys' Schools.		Bengal.	Calcutta.	13	M F	1	22	511	60								
Girls' Schools.		Bengal.	Calcutta.	2	F		6	141	15								
Lee Memorial School.		Bengal.	Calcutta.	1	F	1	20	213	23		26	14			17		
Total.		Bengal.		62		21	193	2558	286		370	159			78	30	
Primary Schools.		Bombay	Basim.	1	M F		3	44	8								
Boys' School, Basim.		Bombay	Basim.	1	M		2	28	5	14	3						
Girls' School, Basim.		Bombay	Basim.	1	F	1	5	49	9	11							
Primary Schools.		Bombay	Bombay	8	M F		16	368	27								
Primary Schools*.		Bombay	Nagpur	8	M F		24	505	42								
Primary Schools.		Bombay	Nagpur	2	M F		2	67									
Boys' School, Messa Bagh.		Bombay	Nagpur	1	M		6	35	20		69	3					
Girls' School, Messa Bagh.		Bombay	Nagpur	1	F		4	51	20	14	7						
Normal Training School.		Bombay	Nagpur	1	F	1	1								6		
Primary Schools.		Bombay	Poona.	2	M F		4	195	77								
Boys' Hostel.		Bombay	Poona.	1	M										9		
Taylor High School and Anglo-Indian Home Pupils.		Bombay	Poona.	1	F		10	72	35		33	6					
Hilman Memorial.		Bombay	Poona.	1	F	1	9	86			38	2					
Primary Schools.		Bombay	Puntamba.	5	M F		5	118									
Boys' School, Puntamba.		Bombay	Puntamba.	1	M F		5	84		12	12	2					
Total.		Bombay		35		3	96	1702	243	26	184	16			15	21	
Primary Schools.		Burma	Pegu-Burmese.	2	M F		3	68	25								
Primary School.		Burma	Pegu-Burmese.	1	M F		1	20	4								
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Sch., Twante.		Burma	Pegu-Burmese.	1	M F		8	88	75		68						
Primary Schools.		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese.	3	M F		7	98	48	6							
Primary School*.		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese.	1	M F		1	23	9								
Boys' High School, Rangoon.		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese.	1	M	3	39	149	272		367	211					
Girls' High School, Rangoon.		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese.	1	F	2	17	150	88		84	56					
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Sch., Thongwa.		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese.	1	M F		6	26	35		69						
Bible School for Men, Thongwa.		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese.	1	M		1	1							4		
Bible Training School, Thongwa.		Burma	Rangoon-Burmese.	1	F		1	1							7		
Anglo-Chinese School, Pegu.		Burma	Chinese.	1	M			2	16	6							
Anglo-Chinese School, Rangoon.		Burma	Chinese.	1	M		9	112	61		54						
Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Rangoon.		Burma	Chinese.	1	M F		9	148	36		13						
Girls' High School, Rangoon.		Burma	English.	1	F	1	21	169	67		69	36					
English School, Kalaw.		Burma	English.	1	M F	1	7	32	22		25						
Primary Schools.		Burma	Indian.	2	M F		4	110									
Primary Schools.		Burma	Indian.	8	M F		12	183	175								
Total.		Burma.		27		7	146	1380	933	12	749	303			11	338	
Primary Schools.		Central Provinces	Balaghat.	3	M F		10	210	35								
Coeducational, * Baihar.		Central Provinces	Balaghat.	2	M F	1	8	36	22		49						
Primary Schools.		Central Provinces	Gadawara.	5	M F		5	44									
Primary School.		Central Provinces	Jagdalpur.	1	M F		1	11									
Boys' School, Jagdalpur.		Central Provinces	Jagdalpur.	1	M		3	18	12		14	1					
Alderman Girls' School.		Central Provinces	Jagdalpur.	1	F		8	77	40		30						
Primary Schools.		Central Provinces	Jubbulpore.	5	M F		9	115	17								
Boys' Hostel, High School, Jubbulpore.		Central Provinces	Jubbulpore.														
Johnson's Girls' High School, Jubbulpore.		Central Provinces	Jubbulpore.	3	F	4	25	226	19		138	39			42		
Christian Normal School, Jubbulpore.		Central Provinces	Jubbulpore.	1	F	2	3								24		
Thouven Biblical Institute, Jubbulpore.		Central Provinces	Jubbulpore.	1	M F	2	3								17		
Primary Schools.		Central Provinces	Khandwa.	2	M F		2	24									
Primary Schools*.		Central Provinces	Khandwa.	4	M F		4	60									
Boys' Middle School, Khandwa.		Central Provinces	Khandwa.	1	M		9	77	35		52						
Girls' Middle School, Khandwa.		Central Provinces	Khandwa.	1	F		8	47	27	24							
Primary Schools.		Central Provinces	Raipur.	2	M F		3	30									
Primary School*.		Central Provinces	Raipur.	1	M F		2	36	2								
Primary School.		Central Provinces	Raipur.	1	F		4	68	4								
Boys' Middle School, Raipur.		Central Provinces	Raipur.	1	M		6	37	15	31	6						
Stevens Girls' School, Raipur.		Central Provinces	Raipur.	1	F		9	51	25		36						
Total.		Central Provinces		37		9	122	1167	253	55	325	40			41	188	

* Maintained jointly.

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools		Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers	PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								Total Pupils
								Foreign	National	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College		Other
INDIA AND BURMA																
Primary Schools*	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	47	M F	..	88	1589									1589
Primary School, Nadiad	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	M F	..	5	108	37								145
Primary School, Nadiad	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	M F	..	3	38									60
Industrial School, Nadiad	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	M	..	8										38
Primary Schools*	Gujarat	Baroda	38	M F	..	49	953									953
School of Theology, Baroda	Gujarat	Baroda	1	M F	1	7										45
Practice Primary School	Gujarat	Baroda	1	M F	..	2	15									45
Boys' High School, Baroda	Gujarat	Baroda	1	M	..	12										288
Webb Memorial Girls' School, Baroda	Gujarat	Baroda	2	F	4	17	147	38		53	124	164				349
Nurses' Training School, Baroda	Gujarat	Baroda	1	F	1	1						32			7	7
Primary Schools*	Gujarat	Central	27	M F	..	46	848									848
Primary Schools*	Gujarat	Godhra	40	M F	..	52	791									791
Boys' Boarding School, Godhra	Gujarat	Godhra	1	M	1	5	128									128
Woman's Normal College, Godhra	Gujarat	Godhra	1	F	1	6									53	53
Girls' Boarding School, Godhra	Gujarat	Godhra	1	F	..	14	101	103								204
Girls' Primary School, Godhra City	Gujarat	Godhra	1	F	..	3	45									45
Primary Schools*	Gujarat	Kapadvanj	16	M F	..	27	472									472
Primary Schools*	Gujarat	Kathiawar	5	M F	..	9	151									151
Primary Schools	Gujarat	Kathiawar	3	M F	..	4	75									75
Primary School	Gujarat	Kathiawar	1	M F	..	2	49									49
Total	Gujarat		189			9 360	5510	178	53	203	196			165		6305
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Bidar	45	M F	..	45	491									491
Boys' Boarding School, Bidar	Hyderabad	Bidar	1	M	..	7	29	15			23		3			70
Girls' Boarding School, Bidar	Hyderabad	Bidar	1	F	1	9	30	17			13					60
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Hyderabad-Hindustani	8	F	..	6	462									462
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	H'derabad-Telugu	14	M	..	17	361									361
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	H'derabad-Telugu	24	F	..	25	236									236
Methodist Boys' High Sch., Hyderabad	Hyderabad	H'derabad-Telugu	1	M	..	19		104	54		46					204
Stanley Girls' High School, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	H'derabad-Telugu	1	F	2	29	88	141		79	46					354
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Sironcha	2	M F	..	2	36									36
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Sironcha	8	M F	..	7	142									142
Boys' Boarding School, Sironcha	Hyderabad	Sironcha	1	M	..	8	112	21	26							159
J. C. Davis Girls' School, Sironcha	Hyderabad	Sironcha	1	F	..	9	52	25		44	1					122
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Tandur	37	M F	..	37	634									634
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Vikarabad	28	M F	..	33	428									428
Primary Schools*	Hyderabad	Vikarabad	7	M F	..	7	130									130
J. L. Crawford Boys' Sch., Vikarabad	Hyderabad	Vikarabad	1	M	..	7	28	33			31	8				100
Mary A. Knott School, Vikarabad	Hyderabad	Vikarabad	1	F	..	10	63	46			31	16				156
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Yellandu	16	M F	..	19	249	6								255
Total	Hyderabad		197			3 296	3571	408	80	221	120					4400
Primary Schools	Indus River	Ajmer	4	M F	..	5	31									31
Primary Schools*	Indus River	Ajmer	14	M F	..	14	149									149
Bowen Boys' Hostel	Indus River	Ajmer	1	M	..		32	33			7	5				77
Avery Girls' School	Indus River	Ajmer	1	F	..		94	31		18						143
Primary Schools	Indus River	Batala	9	M F	..	10	224									224
Primary Schools	Indus River	Bhatinda	6	M F	..	6	84									84
Primary Schools	Indus River	Bhatinda	5	M F	..	5	102									102
Primary Schools	Indus River	Bikanir	6	M F	..	6	70									70
Primary Schools	Indus River	Hissar	10	M F	..	13	101									101
Primary Schools	Indus River	Lahore	7	M F	..	12	195	8	8							211
Lucie Johnson Girls' School, Lahore	Indus River	Lahore	1	F	..	9	80				22		3			105
Raewind Christian Institute	Indus River	Lahore	1	M	..	8	37	30			57					124
Primary Schools	Indus River	Lind-Baluchistan	7	M F	..	8	115	7								122
Total	Indus River		72			96	1314	109	8	104	5	3				1543
Boys' School, Arrah	Lucknow	Arrah	2	M	1	6	30	7			26					63
Girls' School, Arrah	Lucknow	Arrah	1	F	1	7	67	6			6					79
Dehri-on-Sone	Lucknow	Arrah	1	M	..	1	12									12
Arrah	Lucknow	Arrah	1	M	..	1	10									10
Primary Schools	Lucknow	Arrah	4	M F	..	4	39									39
Baria Boys' Schools	Lucknow	Ballia	2	M	..	1	16									16
Ballia Boys' School	Lucknow	Ballia	1	M	..	1	10									10
Bara Boys' Schools	Lucknow	Ballia	2	M	..	2	13									13

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								Total Pupils
						Foreign	National	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other		
INDIA AND BURMA																
Primary Schools	Lucknow		Buxar	14	M F		11	145								1
Primary Schools	Lucknow		Cawnpore	22	M	1	26	297								2
Cawnpore City	Lucknow		Cawnpore	3	M		13	119								
Hudson Memorial School, Cawnpore	Lucknow		Cawnpore	1	F	2	11	115	19		19					1
Cantonment Girls' School, Cawnpore	Lucknow		Cawnpore	1	F		2	27								
Girls' High School, Cawnpore	Lucknow		Cawnpore	1	F	2	15	90	13		50	8				1
Boys' Day School, Gonda	Lucknow		Gonda	1	M		2	86								
Girls' Day School, Gonda	Lucknow		Gonda	1	F	2	11	70	41		19					1
Primary Schools	Lucknow		Gonda	3	M		10	226								2
Training Department, Gonda	Lucknow		Gonda	1	F	1	3								14	
Lal Bagh Girls' School, Lucknow	Lucknow		Lucknow	1	M F	3	16	100	88		115	22				3
Centennial Boys' School, Lucknow	Lucknow		Lucknow	1	M		12	40	23		218					2
Boys' Primary Schools	Lucknow		Lucknow	2	M		2	46								
Primary Schools	Lucknow		Rai Bareilly	2	M F		2	24								
Primary School	Lucknow		Tirhoot	1	F	2	7	25	11		9					
Primary School	Lucknow		Tirhoot	1	M		1	5								
Total	Lucknow			70		15	167	1612	208		462	30			14	23
Abbie Rich High School, Shahjahanpur	North India		Bareilly	1	M		27	36	35		344	159				5
Middle School, Bareilly	North India		Bareilly	1	F	2	15	80	98		18					1
Middle School, Bareilly	North India		Bareilly	1	M		12	25	25		120					1
Bidwell Girls' School, Shahjahanpur	North India		Bareilly	1	F	1	11	66	60		15					1
Primary Schools	North India		Bareilly	5	M F		8	177								1
Primary Schools	North India		Bareilly	4	M F		2	51								
Primary School, Bisalpur	North India		Bareilly	1	M		1	17								
Primary School, Bisalpur	North India		Bareilly	1	F		1	16								
Primary School, Pilhibhit	North India		Bareilly	2	M		2	26								
Primary School, Bijnor	North India		Bijnor	2	M		2	19								
Primary School, Chandpur	North India		Bijnor	1	M		1	30								
Primary School, Thalu	North India		Bijnor	1	M		1	22								
Primary School, Thalu	North India		Bijnor	1	F		1	6								
Primary Schs., Kiratpur, Nagal, Nagina	North India		Bijnor	3	M F		3	70								
Primary School, Nagina	North India		Bijnor	2	F		2	14								
Primary School, Najibabad	North India		Bijnor	1	M		1	27								
Lois Parker Girls' School	North India		Bijnor	1	F	2	6	60	18							
Primary School, Suora	North India		Bijnor	1	M F		1	10								
Sigler Girls' School, Budaon	North India		Budaon	1	F	1	10	70	69		20					1
Middle School, Budaon	North India		Budaon	1	M		15	30	35		133					1
Primary Schools, Aonla	North India		Budaon	4	M		3	60								
Primary Schools, Aonla	North India		Budaon	5	F		3	35								
Primary Schs., Bhamora, Binawar, Bisauli	North India		Budaon	6	M		6	66								
Primary Schools, Dataganj, Sahaswan	North India		Budaon	6	M		4	118								1
Primary Schools, Dataganj, Sahaswan	North India		Budaon	6	F		3	99								
Normal Training School, Budaon	North India		Budaon	1			2								17	
Primary Schools	North India		Budaon	5	M		3	67								
Primary Schools	North India		Budaon	3	F		1	46								
Preacher Training School, Budaon	North India		Budaon	1	M F		1	9							48	
Primary Schools	North India		Chandausi	5	M		5	64								
Primary Schools	North India		Chandausi	3	F		3	31								
Messmore High School, Pauri	North India		Garhwal	1	M		23	50	49		209	65				3
Primary Schools	North India		Garhwal	7	M		11	238								2
Gadoli Girls' School	North India		Garhwal	1	F	1	9	40	44		18					1
Middle School, Hardoi	North India		Hardoi-Sitapur	1	F		9	40	31		20					1
Middle School, Sitapur	North India		Hardoi-Sitapur	1	F	1	11	40	35		28					1
Boarding School, Sitapur	North India		Hardoi-Sitapur	1	M	1	6	60	42							1
Primary School, Lakimpur	North India		Hardoi-Sitapur	1	M		3	60	20							1
High School, Almora	North India		Kumaon	1	F	3	19	60	37		32	10			11	1
High School, Almora	North India		Kumaon	1	M	1	27	60	49		264	122				4
Primary Schools, Danpur	North India		Kumaon	5	M		9	214								2
Middle School, Dwarahat	North India		Kumaon	1	M		10	40	18		72					1
Middle School, Dwarahat	North India		Kumaon	1	F		8	40	16		10					1
Primary School, Gangolihath	North India		Kumaon	1	M		1	15								
Philander Smith College, Naini Tal	North India		Kumaon	1	M	1	17	40	36		88	56				2
Wellesley, Naini Tal	North India		Kumaon	1	F	2	18	49	40		16	21				1
Primary Schools, Naini Tal	North India		Kumaon	2	F		6	138								1
Primary School, Pithoragarh	North India		Kumaon	1	M		5	40	40							1
Middle School, Pithoragarh	North India		Kumaon	1	F	1	14	63	60		15					1
Middle School, Ranikhet	North India		Kumaon	1	M		11	54	50		51					1

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								Total Pupils
						Foreign	National	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other		
INDIA AND BURMA																
Primary Schools		North India	Kumaon	3	F			9	83							83
Arker High School, Moradabad		North India	Moradabad	1	M		1	18	50	43		195	55			343
Arker Primary School, Moradabad		North India	Moradabad	1	M		1	7	149							149
iddle School, Moradabad		North India	Moradabad	1	F	2		15	90	60		34			14	198
Primary Schools		North India	Moradabad	8	M			8	118							118
Primary Schools		North India	Moradabad	5	F			5	32							32
Primary Schools		North India	Moradabad	7	M F			5	67							67
Primary Schools		North India	Moradabad	28			33	322								322
Total		North India		161		22	481	3690	1010			1702	488		90	6980
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Anupshahr	5	M			5	64							64
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Anupshahr	1	F			1	9							9
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Aligarh	5	M		10	86								86
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Aligarh	4	F		8	38								38
Industrial School		Northwest India	Aligarh	1	M			6							28	38
Boarding School		Northwest India	Aligarh	1	M			4	42							42
iddle School		Northwest India	Aligarh	1	F	2		11	80	60		21				161
National School		Northwest India	Aligarh	1	F	2		7	40	12		34				86
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Aligarh	23	M			25	331							331
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Aligarh	12	F			13	135							135
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Bulandshahr	8	M			14	146							146
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Bulandshahr	3	F			10	28							28
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Delhi	5	M	1		7	106							106
iddle School, Delhi		Northwest India	Delhi	1	F	2		8	30	22		23				75
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Muzaffarnagar	6	M			8	99							99
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Muzaffarnagar	7	F			7	62							62
ackstone Bible Training Inst., Muttra		Northwest India	Muttra	1	F	2		11							47	47
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Muttra	22	M			16	273							273
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Muttra	5	F			4	48							48
iddle School, Meerut		Northwest India	Meerut	1	F	3		16	70	42		67			20	199
raham Institute, Ghaziabad		Northwest India	Meerut	1	M	2		8			60				6	66
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Meerut	29	M			31	530							530
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Meerut	4	F			4	50							50
Primary School, Meerut		Northwest India	Meerut	1	M	2		16	80	38						118
iddle School, Roorkee		Northwest India	Roorkee	1	M			1	10	10		7				27
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Roorkee	17	M			18	267							267
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Roorkee	3	F	1		9	128							128
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Anupshahr	5	M			5	64							64
Primary Schools		Northwest India	Anupshahr	1	F			1	9							9
Total		Northwest India		175		17	284	2825	184			212			101	3322
Primary School		South India	Bangalore	1	M F			5	70	60						130
Primary Schools		South India	Bangalore	17	M F			44	758	46						804
ldwin Boys' High School, Bangalore		South India	Bangalore	1	M			13	48	50			18			116
ldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore		South India	Bangalore	1	F	1		12	75	28			9			112
bleical Training School, Kolar		South India	Bangalore	1	M			1							11	11
oman's Biblical Training School, Kolar		South India	Bangalore	1	F			1							37	37
ormal and Training Institute, Kolar		South India	Bangalore	1	M	1		5							32	32
ys' Boarding School, Kolar		South India	Bangalore	2	M			9	45	60		99	9			213
rls' Boarding School, Kolar		South India	Bangalore	1	F	1		17	65	35		100	15			215
Primary Schools		South India	Belgaum	16	M F			15	300							300
Primary Schools		South India	Belgaum	8	M F			18	399							399
ynon Smith Boys' High Sch., Belgaum		South India	Belgaum	1	M	3		28				215	372			587
ylor Smith Girls' School, Belgaum		South India	Belgaum	1	F	1		8				31	24			55
erman Girls' High School, Belgaum		South India	Belgaum	1	F			7	118							118
Primary Schools		South India	Gokak	30	M F			30	420	20						440
Primary Schools		South India	Gokak	8	M F			8	111	7						118
Industrial School, Gokak		South India	Gokak	1	M			1							6	6
nglo-Vernacular School, Gokak		South India	Gokak	1	M			8	96			26				122
Primary Schools		South India	Gulbarga	9	M F			9	101							101
Primary Schools		South India	Gulbarga	4	M F			11	62	37						99
Primary Schools		South India	Madras	23	M F			54	1228	38						1266
Primary Schools		South India	Madras	4	M F			20	236	39		15				290
rls' Boarding School		South India	Madras	1	F			10	66	44		41	3			154
ys' Boarding School		South India	Madras	1	M			8	34	42		34	6			116
Primary Schools		South India	Raichur	13	M F			13	157							157
rls' Boarding School, Raichur		South India	Raichur	1	F			12	69	25		31				125
ys' Boarding School, Raichur		South India	Raichur	1	M			9	33			17				50
Total		South India		150		7	378	4491	531	15	594	456			86	6173
Board		India		543		30	1139	12334	1919	129	3305	1412			257	19356
Society		India		422		82	1149	11743	2349	120	1772	409	3		344	16732
Jointly Operated		India		210		1	331	5743	75		49	11				5867
Total		India		1175		113	2619	29820	4343	249	5126	1813	3		601	41955

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (Day and Boarding)					
						Foreign	National	Primary	Middle	High	College		Other
JAPAN													
To-O-Gijuku, Hirosaki	East Japan	Hirosaki	1	M	3	25		575					
Jo-Gakko, Hirosaki	East Japan	Hirosaki	1	F	2	18		253					
Alexander Memorial, Hirosaki	East Japan	Hirosaki	1	M F	1	3	55						
Aiko Kindergarten, Hirosaki	East Japan	Hirosaki	1	M F		3							5
Iai-Jo-Gakko, Hakodate	East Japan	Hokkaido	1	F	3	19			291				
Dickerson Memorial, Hakodate	East Japan	Hakkaido	1	M F		5							107
Pascoe Memorial, Hakodate	East Japan	Hakkaido	1	M F		3							70
Aoyama Jo Gakuin, Tokyo	East Japan	Tokyo	1	F	3	56	527	300	200				
Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki	West Japan	North Kyushiu	1	M	2	21		535					
Akunsura Kindergarten	West Japan	North Kyushiu	1	M F	1	2							45
Night School	West Japan	North Kyushiu	1	M	1	2							26
Kwassui Jo Gakko	West Japan	North Kyushiu	1	F	5	30			344				55
Kwassui College	West Japan	North Kyushiu	1	F	2	9				124			
Kindergartens	West Japan	North Kyushiu	2	M F		7							95
Kindergartens	West Japan	South Kyushiu	4	M F		10							213
Board	Japan		3		6	48		1110					26
Society	Japan		16		17	165	582	553	835	124			636
Total	Japan		19		23	213	582	1663	835	124			662
KOREA													
Primary Schools	Korea	Chemulpo	6	M		18	776						
Primary Schools	Korea	Chemulpo	4	M F		6	78						118
Primary Schools	Korea	Chemulpo	6	F		16	392						60
Primary School, Haiju	Korea	Haiju	1	M		5	250						
High School, Kongju	Korea	Kongju	1	M	1	6	60			30			
Primary School, Kongju	Korea	Kongju	1	M									
High School, Pyen Yang	Korea	Pyen Yang	1	F	2	15			316				
High School, Chengchin	Korea	Pyen Yang	1	F		9			440				
Primary Schools	Korea	Pyen Yang	19	M F		67	1900						
High School, Pyen Yang	Korea	Pyen Yang	1	M		19	19	498					
Bible Woman's Training School, Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	F	3	6							45
Kindergartens (Ewha College)	Korea	Seoul	2	M F	1	3							289
Primary School (Ewha College)	Korea	Seoul	1	F		7	291						
High School (Ewha College)	Korea	Seoul	1	F	1	14			225				
Normal School (Ewha College)	Korea	Seoul	1	F	2	2							39
Ewha College	Korea	Seoul	1	F	6	12				70			33
Primary Schools	Korea	Seoul	11	M F		36	1196						
Pai Chai, Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	M	1	25			760				
High School	Korea	Yengbyen	1	M	1	6	45	30	20				
High School, Hakyo	Korea	Yengbyen	1	M		5			92				
Primary Schools	Korea	Yichun	5	M F		7							174
Boys' School, Yichun	Korea	Yichun	1	M		2	35						
Board	Korea		37		2	165	3445	30	1370				
Society	Korea		31		16	121	1597	981	100				758
Total	Korea		68		18	286	5042	30	2351	100			758
LATIN AMERICA													
Day Schools	Mexico	Central	6	M F	1	9	35	280	22				
Sarah L. Keen School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	M F	5	17	64	162	70	64	20		18
Industrial School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	M F	4	3		49	50				
Bible Training School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	F	1	2					10		14

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle	Grammar	Commercial	Other	Total Pupils
<i>Day Schools</i>	Mexico	Central		2	M F	4		173	10					183
<i>Day Schools</i>	Mexico	Northern		5	M F	7		147						154
Villagran School, Pachuca	Mexico	Northern		1	M F	10		42	132	46				220
Valasco Institute, Queretaro	Mexico	Northern		1	M F	5			50	30				80
Ludlow Institute, Pachuca	Mexico	Northern		1	M F	5	16	71	211	54	30			366
<i>Colegio Jaurez, Guanajato</i>	Mexico	Northern		1	M F	2	8	17	27	19	7			70
<i>Day School</i>	Mexico	Northern		1	M F	2	2	18	52					70
Methodist Mexican Institute, Puebla	Mexico	Puebla		1	M	2	23	193	96		19		19	327
<i>Day Schools</i>	Mexico	Puebla		20	M F			758						758
<i>Normal Institute, Puebla</i>	Mexico	Puebla		1	M F	6	20	71	406	82		8	49	616
<i>Day Schools</i>	Mexico	Puebla		3	M F		5	85	137					222
Board	Mexico			34		3	54	84	1560	194	19		19	1876
Society	Mexico			11		23	77	326	1217	285	105	38	81	2052
Total	Mexico			45		26	131	410	2777	479	105	57	100	3928
<i>Colegio Metodista, San Jose</i>	Central America	Costa Rica		1	M F	3	6		63				20	83
<i>Escuela Metodista, Alajuela</i>	Central America	Costa Rica		1	M F	2	4		42		15			57
<i>Instituto Pan Americano, Panama City</i>	Central America	Panama		1	M F	4	10		121		75		29	225
<i>Instituto Pan Americano, David</i>	Central America	Panama		1		3	3				15		25	40
Total—Board	Central America			4		12	23		226		105		74	405
<i>Cochabamba Institute</i>	Bolivia	Cochabamba		1	M F	4	12		126		129		22	277
<i>American Institute, La Paz</i>	Bolivia	La Paz		1	M F	10	30		282	150	53			485
Total—Board	Bolivia			2		14	42		408	150	182		22	762
<i>Santiago College, Santiago</i>	Chile	Central		1	F	8	19	74	153				73	300
<i>Theological Seminary, Santiago</i>	Chile	Central		1	M	2							3	3
<i>"Sweet Institute," Santiago</i>	Chile	Central		1	F	5	2						5	5
<i>Colegio Americano, Concepcion</i>	Chile	Concepcion		1	M	6	6		44	42	42			128
<i>Concepcion College, Concepcion</i>	Chile	Concepcion		1	F	7	14		64	38	45		53	200
<i>Iquique English College, Iquique</i>	Chile	Northern		1	M F	10	8		199	87			60	346
<i>Instituto Agricola</i>	Chile	Southern		1	M	3	2						29	29
<i>Primary Schools</i>	Chile	Southern		2	M F		2		68					68
Total—Board	Chile			9		41	47	74	528	167	87		223	1079
<i>Instituto Modelo, Buenos Aires</i>	East'n So. Amer.	Buenos Aires		1	F	3	3		8	4	6			18
<i>Instituto Commerc'l Ward, Buenos Aires</i>	East'n So. Amer.	Buenos Aires		2	M	15	23		50		35		228	313
<i>Colegio Notre Americano, Rosario</i>	East'n So. Amer.	Northern		1	M F	6	20	8	56	30			26	120
<i>Instituto Glison, Rosario</i>	East'n So. Amer.	Northern		1	M F		8	54	93	45				192
<i>Escuelade Alberdi, Rosario</i>	East'n So. Amer.	Northern		1	M F		2	62						62
<i>Escuelade Arroyito</i>	East'n So. Amer.	Northern		1	M F		2		34					34
<i>Escuelade "Sud"</i>	East'n So. Amer.	Northern		1	M F		1		14					14
<i>Instituto Pan Americano, Montevideo</i>	East'n So. Amer.	Uruguay		1	M F		3		49	28				77
<i>Esc. Evangelica Howard, Montevideo</i>	East'n So. Amer.	Uruguay		1	M F	1			13					13
<i>Instituto Cramdon, Montevideo</i>	East'n So. Amer.	Uruguay		1	F	9	16	10	106	98			152	366
Board	East'n So. Amer.			8		19	34	62	168	32	6	35	228	531
Society	East'n So. Amer.			3		15	44	72	255	173			178	678
Total	East'n So. Amer.			11		34	78	134	423	205	6	35	406	1209
<i>Instituto Andino</i>	North Andes	Central		1	M F	2	11	130	198		30			358
<i>Anglo-American Schools, Callao</i>	North Andes	Coast		3	M F	3	22	38	450				81	569
<i>Anglo-American Schools</i>	North Andes	Coast		2	M F		8	46	297					343
Board	North Andes			3		2	19	176	495		30		81	781
Society	North Andes			3		3	22	38	450					488
Total	North Andes			6		5	41	214	945		30		81	1270
Board	Latin America			60		91	219	396	3385	543	93	371	647	5435
Society	Latin America			17		41	143	436	1922	458	105	38	259	3218
Total	Latin America			77		132	362	832	5307	1001	198	409	906	8653

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools		Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers	PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)								
								Foreign	National	Primary	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Cambridge	Industrial	Commercial	Other
MALAYA																
Chinese School, Ayer Tawar	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	12	12									
Anglo-Chinese Schools, Ipoh	Malaya	Ipoh	12	M	F	2	23			246	266	154				
Anglo-Chinese C. School	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	10	10			154	148	41				
Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh	Malaya	Ipoh	1	F	F	5	12			119	121	60	19			
Anglo-Chinese Boarding School	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	1	1									
Anglo-Chinese School, Kampar	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	1	13			123	144	73	14			
Anglo-Chinese C. School, Kampar	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	1	3			45	23					
Chinese Vernacular School, Pusing	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	1	1			28						
Vernacular School, Tromoh	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	1	1			30						
Anglo-Chinese School, Sitiawan	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	1	1			90	146	80				
Anglo-Chinese School, Sitiawan	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	1	1			24	21					
Teacher Girls' School, Taiping	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	1	11			134	97	84	15			
Oranndon Home, Taiping	Malaya	Ipoh	1	F	F	1	1									
Hua Ming School, Seri Wangi	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	1	1			13						
Anglo-Chinese School T. Anson	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	F	1	15			30	206	94	80			
Chinese School, Kajang	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	M	F	1	1			88						
Anglo-Chinese, Klang	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	M	F	1	16			93	233	219	41			
Afternoon School, Klang	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	M	F	1	1			43	32					
Girls' School, Klang	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	F	F	1	5			46	63	16				
Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	M	F	4	25			163	360	179	92			
Afternoon School, Kuala Lumpur	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	M	F	1	3			73	9					
Girls' School, Kuala Lumpur	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	F	F	4	13			123	221	72	33			
Anglo-Chinese School, Port Swettenham	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	M	F	1	3			56	71					
Chinese School, Asahan	Malaya	Malacca	1	M	F	1	1			12	40					
Anglo-Chinese School, Malacca	Malaya	Malacca	1	M	F	1	12			25	135	24	21			
Shellbear Hall, Malacca	Malaya	Malacca	1	F	F	1	1			12						
Suydam Girls' School, Malacca	Malaya	Malacca	1	M	F	1	2			95	117	35	7			
Chinese School, Serang	Malaya	Malacca	1	M	F	1	1			20	13					
Anglo-Chinese School, Seremban	Malaya	Malacca	1	M	F	3	9			96	135	75	25			40
Chinese School, Serom	Malaya	Malacca	1	M	F	1	3			19	22					
Chinese School, Sungai Rambai	Malaya	Malacca	1	M	F	1	1			9						
Chinese School, Tampin	Malaya	Malacca	1	M	F	1	1			47						
Anglo-Chinese School, Bukit Mertajam	Malaya	Penang	1	M	F	1	1			20	27	6	1			
Anglo-Chinese School, Daro Karmat	Malaya	Penang	1	M	F	1	1			63	124					
Anglo-Chinese School, Nebong Tebal	Malaya	Penang	1	M	F	1	13			78	144					
Anglo-Chinese School, Parit Buntar	Malaya	Penang	1	M	F	1	14			105	137	84	14			
Tamil School, Parit Buntar	Malaya	Penang	1	M	F	1	2			15	18					
Anglo-Chinese School, Penang	Malaya	Penang	1	M	F	1	7			356	385	373	202			
Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Penang	Malaya	Penang	1	F	F	4	17			104	302	90	20			
All Schools	Malaya	Sarawak	25				83			135	132	192				
Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	M	F	5	42			214	545	426	168			
Paya Lebar English School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	M	F	1	7			84	192					
Anglo-Chinese Continuation School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	M	F	1	1									
Girls' School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	M	F	1	37			247	625	162			31	
Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	2	F	F	3	24			282	288	100	42			
Gairang Girls' School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	2	F	F	3	14			240	237	60	6			
Nind Home, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	M	F	1	6			164	28					
Evangel Training School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	F	F	1	4			35						2
Jean Hamilton Training Sch., Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	2	F	F	1	1						4			11
Board	Malaya		60			35	450			2833	6115	2171	706		31	46
Society	Malaya		17			31	113			1321	1545	527	146		148	36
Total	Malaya		77			66	563			4154	7660	2698	832		31	194
SUMATRA																
Elementary Schools	Sumatra	Kisaran	8	M	F	10	80			179	42					
Elementary Schools	Sumatra	Lh. Bilik	2	M	F	2	2			39						
Elementary Schools, Bindjei	Sumatra	Medan	1	M	F	1	1			65	18					
Boys' Schools, Medan	Sumatra	Medan	1	M	F	4	19			174	252	82	26		70	
Mission School, Palembang	Sumatra	Palembang	1	M	F	2	10			95	167	93	9		62	
Primary Schools	Sumatra	Tandj. Balai	2	M	F	3	49									
Elementary School, Tebing Tinggi	Sumatra	Tebing Tinggi	1	M	F	3	10			50	12					
Elementary School, Pematang Siantar	Sumatra	Tebing Tinggi	1	M	F	8	96			114	41					
Elementary Schools	Sumatra	Tebing Tinggi	3			3	54									
Total—Board	Sumatra		20			7	54			519	880	270	35		132	18

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italics* those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

CHINA

Central China.

Chinkiang—*Letitia Mason Quine Hospital.*

Nanking—University of Nanking Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Northern Presbyterian and Southern Presbyterian Churches.

Wuhu—Wuhu General Hospital.

Foochow

Foochow City—*Magaw Memorial Hospital.*

Foochow City—*Woolston Memorial Hospital.*

Futsing—*Lucie F. Harrison Hospital.*

Haitang—*Dispensary.*

Kutien—Wiley General Hospital.

Lek Du—*Nathan Sites Good Shepherd Hospital.*

Lungtien—*Dispensary.*

Hinghwa

Hankong—Richmond Methodist Hospital.

NgSauh—Otis A. Jakway Dispensary.

Sienyu—*Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.*

Kiangsi

Kiukiang—Water of Life Hospital.

Kiukiang—*Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Hospital.*

Nanchang—Ensign Memorial Hospital.

Nanchang—*Women's and Children's Hospital.*

North China

Changli—Martyrs' Memorial Hospital.

Peking—Hopkins Memorial Hospital.

Peking—*Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital.*

Shanhaikwan—Shanhaikwan Dispensary.

Taianfu—Taianfu Men's Hospital.

Tientsin—*Isabella Fisher Hospital.*

Tsouhsien—Hospital.

Tsunhua—Kwangchi Dispensary.

West China

Chengtú—Chengtú Hospital.

Chungking—Chungking General Hospital.

Chungking—*William Gamble Memorial Hospital.*

Yenping

Changhufan—Dispensary.

Shahsien—Dispensary.

Shunchang—Dispensary.

Yenping—Alden Speare Memorial Hospital.

Yuki—Hospital.

Yungan—Yungan Christian Hospital.

KOREA

Chemulpo—*Dispensary.*

Haiju—Louisa Holmes Norton Memorial Hospital.

Kongju—*Dispensary.*

Pyeongyang—Union Christian Hospital (Hall Memorial): conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches: Woman's Department under Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Seoul—Severance Union Medical College Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Australian, Presbyterian and United Church of Canada.

Seoul—*Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital; Public Health Clinic; Dispensary.*

Wonju—Swedish Methodist Hospital.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Manila—*Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital.*

INDIA**SOUTHERN ASIA****Bengal**

Calcutta—At 140 Dharamtala St., Dispensary.

Pakaur—*Edith Jackson Fisher Memorial Hospital.*

Bombay

Igatpuri—Dispensary.

Poona—Dispensary.

Puntamba—Dispensary.

Gujarat

Baroda—*Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital.*

Nadiad—Thoburn Memorial Hospital.

Hyderabad

Sironcha—*Clason Memorial Hospital.*

Vikarabad—Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital.

Indus River

Chaman—Dispensary.

Lahore—Dispensary.

Madar—Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Sheik Mandah—Dispensary.

Tilaunia—*Mary Wilson Sanitarium.*

Lucknow

Rasra—Dispensary.

North India

Bareilly—*Clara A. Swain Memorial Hospital.*

Ujhani—Hospital.

Northwest India

Brindaban—*Sarah E. Creighton Memorial Hospital.*

South India

Bidar—Bidar Methodist Hospital.

Kolar—*Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital.*

AFRICA**AFRICA****Angola**

Loanda—Dispensary.

Quessua—Dispensary.

Quiongua—Dispensary.

Congo

Kabongo—Dispensary.

Kapanga—Hospital.

Liberia

Ganta—Dispensary.

Rhodesia

Mtoko—Dispensary.

Mutambara—*Riley Dispensary.*

Nyadiri—Washburn Memorial Hospital.

Old Umtali—Dispensary and Nurses' Training School.

Southeast Africa

Gikuki—Inhambane Hospital.

Kambini—Dispensary.

LATIN-AMERICA**MEXICO**

Guanajuato—Good Samaritan Hospital.

Mexico City—Gante St. Dispensary.

Mexico City—Aztecas Dispensary.

Puebla—Latin-American Hospital; conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches.

BOLIVIA

La Paz—Dispensary.

CHILE

Concepcion—Dispensary.

Santiago—Dispensary.

PERU

Callao—British-American Hospital.

NORTH AFRICA**EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA**

Tunis—Dispensary for Arab Women.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING AGENCIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

CHINA

EASTERN ASIA

Methodist Publishing House, Foochow.
Hinghwa Mission Press, Hinghwa City.

JAPAN

Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo.

MALAYA

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Methodist Publishing House, Singapore.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Java Book Concern, Batavia, Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Methodist Publishing House, Manila.

INDIA

SOUTHERN ASIA

Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow.
Methodist Publishing House, Madras.

AFRICA

AFRICA

Methodist Mission Press, Monrovia, Liberia.
Patton Mission Press, Malanje, Angola.
Congo Mission Press, Kambove, Congo.
Rhodesia Mission Press, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Inhambane Mission Press, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

MEXICO

LATIN-AMERICA

Evangelical Press of Mexico City, Mexico City: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Northern Baptist, Congregational, Friends, Reformed Presbyterian Churches, and the Y. M. C. A.

SOUTH AMERICA

Methodist Publishing House, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Union Book Store, Buenos Aires: conducted by the Mission Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Disciples and Scotch Presbyterian Churches, and the American Bible Society, the Y. W. C. A. and the Religious Tract Society of London.

Union Depository for Literature, Santiago, Chile: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and Northern Presbyterian Churches.

Methodist Book Depository, Lima, Peru.

DENMARK

EUROPE

Methodist Book Concern, Copenhagen.

HUNGARY

Methodist Book Concern (Christian Book House), Budapest.

GERMANY

Buchhandlung und Verlag des Traktalhauses, Bremen.

ITALY

Methodist Publishing House, Rome.

NORWAY

Methodist Book Concern, Oslo.

SWEDEN

Methodist Book Concern, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

Methodist Book Concern, Zurich.

NORTH AFRICA

Bible Depot of the North Africa Mission, Constantine, Algeria.

TREASURER'S REPORT

November 1, 1927, to October 31, 1928

AUDIT.—Pages 92 to 109 of this report have been prepared by the Treasurer, as working sheets for the information and use of the Board. All of the figures used have been taken from the books that have been audited, but they are set up here in different form to meet the needs of this Annual Meeting. Pages 111 to 118 are taken from the Auditor's report as certified by the Auditors on page 110. The entire audit is at the disposal of the Board.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS TO APPLY ON DISBURSEMENTS

World Service Divisible Receipts

World Service, Direct.....	\$364,697.08
World Service, Designated.....	233,951.42
World Service, Treasurer.....	<u>1,920,112.99</u>

Our Share of Divisible Receipts..... \$2,518,761.49

World Service Non-Divisible Receipts

World Service Specials, Designated.....	11,086.65
World Service Specials, Undesignated.....	12,771.46
World Service, Designated.....	<u>114,554.09</u>

Total Non-Divisible Receipts..... 138,412.20

Receipts from Other Sources

Annuity Fund, Designated.....	\$2,134.37
From Legacies, Undesignated.....	96,235.87
From Legacies, Designated.....	7,945.19
Interest, Permanent Fund, Undesignated.....	12,782.20
Interest, Permanent Fund, Designated.....	54,721.22
Miscellaneous, Undesignated.....	102,931.28
Miscellaneous, Designated.....	<u>41,491.34</u>

Total Receipts from Other Sources..... 318,241.47

TOTAL..... \$2,975,415.16

Total Receipts for 1927..... \$2,870,046.00

Increase for this year (Exclusive of Con-
ditional Appropriations and Debt)..... 105,369.16

DISBURSEMENTS

Board Obligations.....	(Schedule A).....	\$232,919.22
General Expense.....	(Schedule B).....	239,761.28
Indirect Appropriations.....	(Schedule C).....	163,907.05
Direct Appropriations.....	(Schedule D).....	2,095,602.84
Non-Recurring Items, Field Projects Fund.....	(Schedule E).....	81,051.20
Non-Recurring Items, Designated Gift Adjustment Fund.....	(Schedule F).....	<u>56,804.41</u>

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE APPROPRIATION..... \$2,870,046.00

RECAPITULATION

Total Receipts	\$2,975,415.16
Total Disbursements under the Appropriation.....	<u>2,870,046.00</u>
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements.....	\$105,369.16

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON CONDITIONAL
APPROPRIATIONS AND THE DEBT

RECEIPTS

Conditional Appropriations

Non-Recurring.....	\$315,558.78
Recurring.....	<u>160,526.35</u>

TOTAL CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS..... \$476,085.13

Receipts for the Debt

Preferential.....	\$475,000.00
Contributions.....	<u>500.00</u>

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE DEBT..... 475,500.00

Total..... \$951,585.13

DISBURSEMENTS

Conditional Appropriations..... (Schedule G)

Non-Recurring Items.....	\$315,558.78
Recurring Items.....	<u>160,526.35</u>

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS..... \$476,085.13

Debt

Applied on the Debt..... 475,500.00

TOTAL..... \$951,585.13

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE A

BOARD OBLIGATIONS

INTEREST PAID	\$116,189.82	
Interest on bank loans, made necessary by the Board Obligations and on funds borrowed to maintain the necessary current work of the Board, because of delay in forwarding funds from the churches.		
Less interest received.....	25,663.60	
On bank balances and on advances to mission fields.		
Net interest.....		\$90,526.22
DEFICIT		142,393.00
Disbursements on account of current work for 1927 in excess of receipts for that year.		
Total Board Obligations		<u>\$232,919.22</u>

SCHEDULE B

GENERAL EXPENSE

I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Corresponding Secretaries	\$19,616.22
Salaries of the corresponding secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, for the general supervision of all the work of the Board.	
2. Secretary-Counsel	6,080.77
Salary of the secretary-counsel and stenographic help.	
3. Office Service	
a. Reception	2,605.60
Salary of reception clerk and office messenger. Incidental supplies.	
b. Stenographers and Clerks ...	6,939.71
Salaries of stenographers and clerks not assigned to special departments, telephone operator, incoming and outgoing mail.	
c. Filing	5,389.89
Salaries of clerical help for the filing of all correspondence.	
d. Porters	3,398.25
Salaries of porters.	
e. Postage	4,010.96
For all correspondence.	
f. Telephones and Telegrams ...	2,353.03
g. Insurance	993.81
Liability and group insurance of office and staff, fire insurance on office furniture.	
h. Office Supplies	2,432.65
Cost of supplies not charged to special departments.	

GENERAL EXPENSE—(Continued)

i. Incidentals.....	\$251.24
Miscellaneous charges of administration.	
4. Board and Committee Meetings.....	6,118.94
Travel expense and entertainment of the members of the Board for the annual meeting and expense of Board Committees.	
5. Rent.....	17,859.98
For office of the Board at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.	
6. Light.....	1,282.68

II. TREASURER

1. Treasurer's Office.....	17,396.09
Salaries of treasurer, assistant treasurer, stenographic help, auditing and office expense. The treasurer and assistant treasurer supervise all the receipts and expenditures of the Board under the Board's direction, including cultivation of annuities and legacies and the care of all property received by gift or will.	
2. Accountant's and Cashier's Office \$31,896.35	
Less refund from annuity fund... 3,000.00	
	28,896.35

Salaries of the accountants, cashier, stenographic and clerical help. The book-keeping connected with receipts and disbursements of both designated and undesignated funds to the various treasurers throughout the world; accounting for all appropriations; dealing with exchange, letters of credit, and payment of bills for purchases made in the United States by individual missionaries and institutions; handling the cash, the bank accounts, and the records of investments and reinvestments of the permanent and annuity funds.

3. Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation (one quarter).....	3,182.22
Proportion of expense of purchasing supplies and transportation properly charged against office administration.	

III. FOREIGN FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1. Associate Secretaries.....	19,269.34
Salaries of associate secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, foreign field visitation, and office expense. The associate secretaries co-operate with the corresponding secretaries and under their direction aid in conducting correspondence with all the fields and the business related thereto. They are also engaged in the public presentation of foreign missions.	
2. Records and Research.....	12,523.50
Salary and office expense of the recording secretary, stenographic and clerical help, for keeping the minutes of the Board and its committees and staff; preparation and editing of the annual report, and all forms and schedules of reports from the fields; editing and revising the surveys; research for the church at large, the editors, the secretaries, and the missionaries.	

GENERAL EXPENSE—(Continued)

IV. EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

1. Designated Income..... \$20,529.13

Salaries, stenographic and clerical help involved in preparing and sending out information regarding objects for designated gifts and keeping in touch with all persons, organizations, and churches that through the years have maintained designated objects for their foreign missionary giving. Securing from the field and distributing reports of the work made possible by designated gifts.

2. Legal and Property..... 1,577.35

Watching over the legal status of all phases of the Board's work; the direction of all cases of contested wills; the settlement of estates; the investigation of the value and title of all property offered the Board on the annuity or other plan.

3. Field Cultivation..... 30,490.40

Salary of associate secretary in charge of field cultivation, stenographic help. One half the maintenance of the offices of the Board in Chicago and San Francisco; supplementary allowances for missionaries on furlough assigned to special field work.

4. Publications..... 18,810.43

Printing and distribution of the annual report and special foreign missionary literature.

5. Travel..... \$12,716.15

Less amount..... 5,851.74

6,864.41

Travel expense of secretaries and missionaries for field cultivation.

6. Annuity Cultivation..... 3,820.71

Proportionate cost of salaries and travel expense of annuity agents employed by Home and Foreign Boards. One half the cost of annuity advertising in the Church Press.

V. GENERAL CONFERENCE..... 7,850.68

Cost of exhibit, anniversary, field days, demonstrations and missionary addresses.

\$250,543.84

Less income from permanent fund for Administration and Home Cultivation....

10,782.56

Total General Expense..... \$239,761.28

SCHEDULE C

INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSIONS

EMERGENCY FUND		\$30,180.75
Homecoming of missionaries on account of sickness, salaries of missionaries on extended furlough on account of ill health; emergency repairs on mission property.		
Incidental Fund		24,626.77
Outfit allowance of new missionaries, children's allowance not provided in field budget, medical grants, travel expense of candidates for examination, cablegrams.		
Co-operation Fund		12,436.00
The Board's share of the cost of co-operation committees, like the Foreign Missions Conference, Committees on Co-operation in Latin America.		
Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation (three quarters)	\$11,041.88	
Less commissions	1,495.19	
		9,546.69
Proportion of cost properly charged to the fields for the purchase and shipping of personal supplies for missionaries, building materials and supplies for churches, educational institutions and hospitals, involving every conceivable sort of article from a pin to a central heating plant.		
Personnel Department		6,654.84
Salaries and clerical help involved in the selection of all candidates for the mission field; and one half of the expense of the Chicago and San Francisco offices of the Board.		
Medical Department	\$13,244.87	
Less refund for services rendered ...	6,003.87	
		7,241.00
Salaries and clerical help involved in the medical examination of all candidates for the mission field; medical examination of all missionaries arriving on furlough and before returning to their fields; examinations of written health reports sent regularly from missionaries on the fields.		
Retired Missionaries' Fund	\$73,945.70	
Less income from permanent fund ..	7,866.20	
		66,079.50
Allowances for retired missionaries, their widows and orphans, on the basis of the average claim of retired members of Conferences in the United States.		
Personnel Preparation Fund		7,141.50
For co-operation with theological seminaries and departments of religious education in certain universities for the training of prospective foreign missionaries, and for scholarships.		
Total Indirect to Field		\$163,907.05

SCHEDULE D

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS

EASTERN ASIA

China

Central China.....	\$62,000.00
Chengtu, West China.....	35,900.00
Chungking, West China.....	34,860.00
Foochow.....	74,000.00
Hinghwa.....	32,700.00
Kiangsi.....	45,000.00
Shantung.....	20,700.00
North China.....	92,600.00
South Fukien.....	15,300.00
Yenping.....	25,300.00
China Connectional.....	15,813.00
Fukien Christian University.....	4,213.00
Nanking University.....	7,000.00
Peking University.....	3,000.00
West China Union University.....	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$474,386.00

Japan and Korea

Japan.....	\$103,500.00
Korea.....	89,800.00
Manchuria.....	1,370.00
Chosen Christian College.....	4,000.00
Severance Union Medical School.....	750.00
	<hr/>
	\$199,420.00

\$673,806.00

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Malaya.....	\$32,300.00
Netherlands Indies.....	20,900.00
North Sumatra.....	20,405.00
Philippines.....	38,000.00
	<hr/>

\$111,605.00

SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal.....	\$28,800.00
Bombay.....	30,400.00
Burma.....	25,500.00
Central Provinces.....	36,900.00
Gujarat.....	49,000.00
Hyderabad.....	44,300.00
Indus River.....	40,000.00
India Theological College.....	13,500.00
Lucknow.....	53,000.00
Lucknow Christian College.....	32,000.00
North India.....	86,000.00
Northwest India.....	65,300.00
South India.....	38,600.00
India General.....	33,000.00
	<hr/>

\$576,300.00

AFRICA

Angola.....	\$28,250.00
Congo.....	34,300.00
Liberia.....	35,550.00
Rhodesia.....	34,000.00
Southeast Africa.....	32,920.00
	<hr/>

\$165,020.00

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS—Continued

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia.....	\$26,700.00	
Central America.....	28,000.00	
Chile.....	44,800.00	
Eastern South America.....	56,200.00	
Mexico.....	63,600.00	
North Andes.....	32,550.00	
Latin America General.....	15,900.84	
		<hr/> \$267,750.84

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Copenhagen Area

Baltic and Slavic.....	\$12,711.00	
Denmark.....	10,170.00	
Finland.....	5,800.00	
Finland-Swedish.....	4,500.00	
Norway.....	12,550.00	
Sweden.....	12,000.00	
		<hr/> \$57,731.00

Zurich Area

Austria.....	\$6,500.00	
Bulgaria.....	8,310.00	
Frankfort Theological School.....	5,000.00	
Hungary.....	6,000.00	
Jugo Slavia.....	9,000.00	
Northeast Germany.....	7,270.00	
Northwest Germany.....	6,900.00	
Russia.....	3,750.00	
South Germany.....	4,060.00	
Southwest Germany.....	11,860.00	
Switzerland.....	4,500.00	
		<hr/> \$73,150.00

Paris Area

France.....	\$44,000.00	
Italy.....	63,366.00	
Monte Mario.....	8,750.00	
Madeira Islands.....	2,900.00	
North Africa.....	46,624.00	
Spain.....	4,600.00	
		<hr/> \$170,240.00
		<hr/> \$301,121.00

Total Direct Appropriations, Recurring Items.....\$2,095,602.84

SCHEDULES E AND F

NON-RECURRING ITEMS

DESIGNATED GIFT ADJUSTMENT FUND..... \$56,804.41

Designated gifts disbursed for building and other non-recurring items. All designated gifts for current work are charged to the recurring items budget of each field. Since there is no appropriation for the individual fields for property it is necessary to charge to a special fund all such designated gifts.

FIELD PROJECTS FUND..... \$111,209.71

Amounts which have been disbursed by the Executive Committee for property obligations and commitment.

\$168,014.12

The following figures give the expenditure of the above funds by Conferences:

	Designated Gift Adjustment Fund	Field Projects Fund
EASTERN ASIA		
China		
Central China.....	\$4,345.70	
Chengtzu, West China.....	1,265.00	\$4,000.00
Chungking, West China.....	50.00	375.00
Foochow.....	534.47	
Hinghwa.....	1,540.00	
Kiangsi.....	648.10	
North China.....	300.84	
Shantung.....	25.00	
South Fukien.....	360.00	
West China University.....	1,180.00	
TOTAL.....	\$10,249.11	\$4,375.00
Japan and Korea		
Japan.....	\$1,509.50	\$3,500.00
Korea.....	3,272.28	500.00
TOTAL EASTERN ASIA.....	\$ 15,030.89	\$8,375.00
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA		
Malaya.....	\$4,401.18	
North Sumatra.....	289.00	\$1,500.00
Philippines.....	405.00	
TOTAL SOUTHEASTERN ASIA.....	\$5,095.18	\$1,500.00
SOUTHERN ASIA		
Bengal.....	\$6,774.42	
Bombay.....	406.00	\$10,000.00
Burma.....	160.00	3,000.00
Gujarat.....	570.00	
Hyderabad.....	496.55	
Indus River.....	150.00	
Lucknow.....	1,064.00	
Lucknow Christian College.....	125.00	
North India.....	522.00	\$5,000.00
Northwest India.....	2,614.00	3,000.00
South India.....	1,200.00	8,000.00
India General.....	636.00	
TOTAL SOUTHERN ASIA.....	\$14,717.97	\$29,000.00

NON-RECURRING ITEMS—Continued

AFRICA

Angola.....	\$1,851.89	
Liberia.....	50.00	\$4,000.00
Rhodesia.....	16,327.60	1,500.00
Southeast Africa.....	187.20	

TOTAL AFRICA.....	\$18,416.69	\$5,500.00
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LATIN AMERICA

	Designated	Field
	Gift	Projects
	Adjustment	Fund
	Fund	
Eastern South America.....		\$2,500.00
Mexico.....		9,500.00
North Andes.....	\$2,273.68	
Latin America General.....	220.00	

TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	\$2,493.68	\$12,000.00
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EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Copenhagen Area

Baltic and Slavic.....	\$5,250.00
Denmark.....	24,053.22
Sweden.....	5,000.00

TOTAL.....	\$34,303.22
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Zurich Area

Germany.....	\$25.00
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TOTAL.....	\$25.00
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Paris Area

France.....	\$185.00	
Italy.....	415.00	
Monte Mario.....		\$11,931.49
North Africa.....	425.00	5,000.00
Spain.....		3,600.00

TOTAL.....	\$1,025.00	\$20,531.49
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TOTAL EUROPE AND N. AFRICA...	\$1,050.00	\$54,834.71
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GRAND TOTAL.....	\$56,804.41	*\$111,209.71
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SCHEDULE G
CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECURRING

EASTERN ASIA

China

Central China.....	\$857.75	
Chengtzu, West China.....	110.00	
Chungking, West China.....	350.90	
Foochow.....	8,273.18	
Hinghwa.....	3,791.25	
Kiangsi.....	578.39	
North China.....	5,592.00	
Shantung.....	3,021.40	
South Fukien.....	536.97	
Yenping.....	874.00	
China Connectional.....	3,666.00	
Nanking University.....	107.43	
Fukien Christian University.....	1,015.00	
West China Union University.....	50.00	
		\$28,824.27

*Of this amount \$30,158.51 was received in Designated Gifts.

CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECURRING—Continued

Japan and Korea

Japan.....	\$2,800.33	
Korea.....	10,285.13	
Chosen Christian College.....	100.00	
Severance Union Medical School.....	175.00	\$13,360.46
		<hr/>
		\$42,184.73

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Malaya.....	\$1,320.00	
Netherlands Indies.....	150.00	
North Sumatra.....	870.00	
Philippines.....	1,175.08	
		<hr/>
		\$3,515.08

SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal.....	\$2,768.10	
Bombay.....	3,452.50	
Burma.....	3,731.73	
Central Provinces.....	3,414.57	
Gujarat.....	7,845.76	
Hyderabad.....	4,226.77	
India Theological College.....	97.00	
Indus River.....	1,417.17	
Lucknow.....	2,851.39	
Lucknow Christian College.....	1,512.50	
North India.....	14,246.69	
Northwest India.....	9,534.24	
South India.....	3,891.88	
India General.....	17,133.28	
		<hr/>
		\$76,123.58

AFRICA

Angola.....	\$1,553.00	
Congo.....	6,828.47	
Liberia.....	855.00	
Rhodesia.....	1,829.56	
Southeast Africa.....	596.53	
		<hr/>
		\$11,662.56

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia.....	\$140.00	
Central America.....	227.67	
Chile.....	735.00	
Eastern South America.....	53.00	
Latin America.....	1,390.47	
Mexico.....	9,030.10	
North Andes.....	386.54	
		<hr/>
		\$11,962.78

CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECURRING—(Continued)

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Zurich Area

Austria.....	\$109.00	
Bulgaria.....	507.00	
Frankfort Theological Seminary.....	1,550.00	
Hungary.....	632.00	
Jugo Slavia.....	505.60	
Northeast Germany.....	395.50	
Russia.....	10.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,709.10

Paris Area

France.....	\$2,142.50	
Italy.....	145.00	
Madeira.....	1,100.00	
Monte Mario.....	2,050.00	
North Africa.....	2,498.00	
Spain.....	850.00	
	<hr/>	\$8,785.50

MISCELLANEOUS.....	<hr/>	\$12,494.60
		2,583.02
		<hr/>

TOTAL CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECURRING..... \$160,526.35

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED FOR THE FIELDS FROM DIRECT APPROPRIATION, AND CONDI-

	DIRECT APPROPRIATION	NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATION	
EASTERN ASIA	Recurring Schedule D	Field Projects Fund Schedule E	Designated Adjust- ment Schedule F
China			
Central China.....	\$62,000.00		\$4,345.70
Chengtui, West China.....	35,900.00	\$4,000.00	1,265.00
Chungking, West China.....	34,860.00	375.00	50.00
Foochow.....	74,000.00		534.47
Hinghwa.....	32,700.00		1,540.00
Kiangsi.....	45,000.00		648.10
North China.....	92,600.00		300.84
Shantung.....	20,700.00		25.00
South Fukien.....	15,300.00		360.00
Yenping.....	25,300.00		
China Connectional.....	15,813.00		
Fukien Christian University...	4,213.00		
Nanking University.....	7,000.00		
Peking University.....	3,000.00		
West China Union University..	6,000.00		1,180.00
Total.....	\$474,386.00	\$4,375.00	\$10,249.11
Japan and Korea			
Japan.....	\$103,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$1,509.50
Korea.....	89,800.00	500.00	3,272.28
Manchuria.....	1,370.00		
Chosen Christian College.....	4,000.00		
Severance Union Medical Sch..	750.00		
Total.....	\$199,420.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,781.78
Total Eastern Asia.....	\$673,806.00	\$8,375.00	\$15,030.89
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA			
Malaya.....	\$32,300.00		\$4,401.18
Netherlands Indies.....	20,900.00		
North Sumatra.....	20,405.00	\$1,500.00	289.00
Philippine Islands.....	38,000.00		405.00
Total Southeastern Asia...	\$111,605.00	\$1,500.00	\$5,095.18
SOUTHERN ASIA			
Bengal.....	\$28,800.00		\$6,774.42
Bombay.....	30,400.00	\$10,000.00	406.00
Burma.....	25,500.00	3,000.00	160.00
Central Provinces.....	36,900.00		
Gujarat.....	49,000.00		570.00
Hyderabad.....	44,300.00		496.55
Indus River.....	40,000.00		150.00
India Theological College.....	13,500.00		
Lucknow.....	53,000.00		1,064.00
Lucknow Christian College...	32,000.00		125.00
North India.....	86,000.00	5,000.00	522.00
Northwest India.....	65,300.00	3,000.00	2,614.00
South India.....	38,600.00	8,000.00	1,200.00
India General.....	33,000.00		636.00
Total Southern Asia.....	\$576,300.00	\$29,000.00	\$14,717.97
AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH			
Angola.....	\$28,250.00		\$1,851.89
Congo.....	34,300.00		
Liberia.....	35,550.00	\$4,000.00	50.00
Rhodesia.....	34,000.00	1,500.00	16,327.60
Southeast Africa.....	32,920.00		187.20
Total Africa, Cent. and South	\$165,020.00	\$5,500.00	\$18,416.69

APPROPRIATION, NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATION, INDIRECT TIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

INDIRECT APPROPRIATION		CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS		TOTAL
Emergency Fund Schedule C	Incidental Fund Schedule C	Non- Recurring Schedule G-1	Recurring Schedule G-2	
\$289.46	\$220.20	\$126.00	\$857.75	\$67,839.11
737.50		3,491.69	110.00	45,504.19
100.00		10.00	350.90	35,745.90
317.50	1,059.00	1,978.77	8,273.18	86,162.92
250.00	63.00	950.00	3,791.25	39,294.25
897.50	190.00		578.39	47,313.99
712.72	745.25	2,488.00	5,592.00	102,438.81
150.00	350.00	100.00	3,021.40	24,346.40
185.00		30.00	536.97	16,411.97
	25.00		874.00	26,199.00
5,000.00			3,666.00	24,479.00
		100.00	1,015.00	5,328.00
			107.43	7,107.43
		500.00		3,500.00
			50.00	7,230.00
<hr/> \$8,639.68	<hr/> \$2,652.45	<hr/> \$9,774.46	<hr/> \$28,824.27	<hr/> \$538,900.97
\$1,719.00	\$1,758.00	\$69,450.14	\$2,800.33	\$184,236.97
220.83	512.00	4,608.00	10,285.13	109,198.24
			100.00	1,370.00
			175.00	4,100.00
				925.00
<hr/> \$1,939.83	<hr/> \$2,270.00	<hr/> \$74,058.14	<hr/> \$13,360.46	<hr/> \$299,830.21
<hr/> \$10,579.51	<hr/> \$4,922.45	<hr/> \$83,832.60	<hr/> \$42,184.73	<hr/> \$838,731.18
\$970.00	\$895.64	\$6,245.09	\$1,320.00	\$46,131.91
60.00	278.00	1,640.99	150.00	23,028.99
175.16	229.00	2,250.35	870.00	25,718.51
263.50	448.50	1,210.00	1,175.08	41,502.08
<hr/> \$1,468.66	<hr/> \$1,851.14	<hr/> \$11,346.43	<hr/> \$3,515.08	<hr/> \$136,381.49
\$803.50	\$1,221.00	\$1,253.50	\$2,768.10	\$41,620.52
3,152.03	199.82	5,219.16	3,452.50	52,829.51
319.00	50.00	3,123.06	3,731.73	35,883.79
177.38	48.10		3,414.57	40,540.05
533.34		2,048.41	7,845.76	59,997.51
928.00	35.00	36,770.61	4,226.77	86,756.93
800.00	353.00		1,417.17	42,720.17
			97.00	13,597.00
1,262.12	564.50	26.00	2,851.39	58,768.01
565.00	402.00	1,564.30	1,512.50	36,168.80
236.00	410.00	0,963.72	14,246.69	113,378.41
1,714.09	351.00	9,427.14	9,534.24	91,940.47
470.00	229.00	3,921.91	3,891.88	56,312.79
100.00	250.00	25,200.92	17,133.28	76,320.20
<hr/> \$11,060.46	<hr/> \$4,113.42	<hr/> \$95,518.73	<hr/> \$76,123.58	<hr/> \$806,834.16
\$141.67	\$180.00	\$176.25	\$1,553.00	\$32,152.81
278.00		50,075.00	6,828.47	91,481.47
759.50		4,095.75	855.00	45,310.25
250.00	398.00	5,094.61	1,829.56	59,399.77
192.65	152.00	952.50	596.53	35,000.88
<hr/> \$1,621.82	<hr/> \$730.00	<hr/> \$60,394.11	<hr/> \$11,662.56	<hr/> \$263,345.18

**TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED FOR THE FIELDS FROM DIRECT
APPROPRIATION, AND CONDI-**

	DIRECT APPROPRIATION	NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATION	
	Recurring Schedule D	Field Projects Fund Schedule E	Designated Adjust- ment Schedule F
LATIN AMERICA			
Bolivia	\$26,700.00		
Central America	28,000.00		
Chile	44,800.00		
Eastern South America	56,200.00	\$2,500.00	
Mexico	63,600.00	9,500.00	
North Andes	32,550.00		\$2,273.68
Latin America General	15,900.84		220.00
Total Latin America	\$267,750.84	\$12,000.00	\$2,493.68
EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA			
Copenhagen Area			
Baltic and Slavic	\$12,711.00	\$5,250.00	
Denmark	10,170.00	24,053.22	
Finland	5,800.00		
Finland Swedish	4,500.00		
Norway	12,550.00		
Sweden	12,000.00	5,000.00	
Total	\$57,731.00	\$34,303.22	
Zurich Area			
Austria	\$6,500.00		
Bulgaria	8,310.00		
Frankfort Theological Seminary	5,000.00		
Hungary	6,000.00		
Jugo-Slavia	9,000.00		
Northeast Germany	7,270.00		
Northwest Germany	6,900.00		
Russia	3,750.00		
South German	4,060.00		
Southwest Germany	11,860.00		\$25.00
Switzerland	4,500.00		
Total	\$73,150.00		\$25.00
Paris Area			
France	\$44,000.00		\$185.00
Italy	63,366.00		415.00
Monte Mario	8,750.00	\$11,931.49	
Madeira Islands	2,900.00		
North Africa	46,624.00	5,000.00	425.00
Spain	4,600.00	3,600.00	
Total	\$170,240.00	\$20,531.49	\$1,025.00
Total Europe & No. Africa	\$301,121.00	\$54,834.71	\$1,050.00
Miscellaneous			
Total		\$111,209.71	
Less Received in Designated Gifts		30,158.51	
GRAND TOTALS	\$2,095,602.84	\$81,051.20	\$56,804.41

APPROPRIATION, NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATION, INDIRECT TIONAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

INDIRECT APPROPRIATION		CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS		TOTAL
Emergency Fund Schedule C	Incidental Fund Schedule C	Non- Recurring Schedule G-1	Recurring Schedule G-2	
\$504.83	\$460.00	\$784.75	\$140.00	\$28,589.58
83.00	60.00	2,000.00	227.67	30,370.67
908.75	316.00	5,589.66	735.00	52,349.41
237.50		15,242.58	53.00	74,233.08
	220.00	1,147.00	9,030.10	83,497.10
92.00	22.00	5,234.65	386.54	40,558.87
	125.00	2,707.71	1,390.47	20,344.02
<hr/> \$1,826.08	<hr/> \$1,203.00	<hr/> \$32,706.35	<hr/> \$11,962.78	<hr/> \$329,942.73
 \$1,400.35	 \$155.00	 \$150.00		 \$19,666.35
100.00		25.00		34,223.22
				5,925.00
				4,500.00
				12,550.00
		3,499.50		20,499.50
<hr/> \$1,500.35	<hr/> \$155.00	<hr/> \$3,674.50		<hr/> \$97,364.07
 \$1,481.87	 \$157.00	 \$6,000.00	 \$109.00	 \$6,609.00
		10.00	507.00	16,455.87
			1,550.00	6,560.00
		500.00	632.00	6,632.00
			505.60	10,005.60
			395.50	7,665.50
				6,900.00
			10.00	3,760.00
				4,060.00
				11,885.00
				4,500.00
<hr/> \$1,481.87	<hr/> \$157.00	<hr/> \$6,510.00	<hr/> \$3,709.10	<hr/> \$85,032.97
		\$52.00	\$2,142.50	\$46,379.50
			145.00	63,926.00
		9,985.95	2,050.00	32,717.44
\$350.00	\$55.00		1,100.00	4,405.00
292.00	392.50	9,678.13	2,498.00	64,909.63
		839.98	850.00	9,889.98
<hr/> \$642.00	<hr/> \$447.50	<hr/> \$20,556.06	<hr/> \$8,785.50	<hr/> \$222,227.55
 \$3,624.22	 \$759.50	 \$30,740.56	 \$12,494.60	 \$404,624.59
	\$11,047.26	\$1,020.00	\$2,583.02	\$14,650.28
				<hr/> \$2,794,509.61
				30,158.51
<hr/> \$30,180.75	<hr/> \$24,626.77	<hr/> \$315,558.78	<hr/> \$160,526.35	<hr/> \$2,764,351.10

To determine the total disbursed for the Fields add the following items:

Schedule C (in part)

Co-operation Fund.....	\$12,436.00
Purchasing, Shipping, Transportation (three fourths)...	9,546.69
Retired Missionaries.....	66,079.50
Personnel Department.....	6,654.84
Medical Department.....	7,241.00
Personnel Preparation.....	7,141.50
	<hr/> \$109,099.53

Total Disbursements for the Fields.....\$2,873,450.63

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO THE MISSION FIELDS

	General Fund	W.A. Williams 10% Loan Fund	Annuity Fund
Eastern Asia			
Chengtu.....		\$375.00	
Hinghwa.....			\$14,000.00
North China.....		750.00	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,125.00	\$14,000.00
Japan.....		1,000.00	
Korea.....		3,350.00	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals, Eastern Asia.....		\$5,475.00	\$14,000.00
Southeastern Asia			
Malaya.....		5,350.00	\$20,000.00
North Sumatra.....		6,050.00	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals, Southeastern Asia.....		\$11,400.00	\$20,000.00
Southern Asia			
Burma.....			\$5,000.00
North India.....			2,000.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals, Southern Asia.....			\$7,000.00
Africa			
Angola.....		\$420.00	
Rhodesia.....		810.00	
Southeast Africa.....		1,810.20	\$2,000.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals, Africa.....		\$3,040.20	\$2,000.00
Latin America			
Central America.....		\$2,360.05	
Eastern South America.....		4,500.00	
Mexico.....		9,700.00	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals, Latin America.....		\$16,560.05	
Europe and North Africa			
Baltic and Slavic.....		5,000.00	
Bulgaria.....		5,000.00	
Finland.....	\$52,720.77	1,050.00	
France.....	418,254.35		
Germany.....	110,000.00		
Italy.....	506,907.00		
Madeira.....		840.00	
Sweden.....		3,950.00	
Switzerland.....	60,150.00		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals, Europe and North Africa....	\$1,148,032.12	\$15,840.00	
GRAND TOTALS.....	\$1,148,032.12	\$52,315.25	\$43,000.00

STATEMENT OF DEBT

OCTOBER 31, 1928

Total debt, as of October 31, 1924.....		\$3,101,330.27
Received to October 31, 1927:		
Preferential World Service Commission.....	\$1,450,000.00	
Contributions.....	32,167.62	
Appropriation 1926.....	17,402.00	1,499,569.62
Debt as of October 31, 1927.....		\$1,601,760.65
Received to October 31, 1928:		
Preferential World Service Commission.....	\$475,000.00	
Contributions.....	500.00	\$475,500.00
Debt as of October 31, 1928.....		\$1,126,260.65

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY**ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS**

MEMBERS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS

110 WILLIAM STREET

NEW YORK

November 10, 1928

**BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.**

DEAR SIRs:

We have examined the accounts of your treasurer for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1928, verified the cash balances, securities, mortgages and other investments called for by the books, comprising the following funds:

**BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:****General Fund****Permanent Fund****Annuity Fund****MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:****Annuity Fund.**

Based upon our examination and the information submitted to us, we certify that, in our opinion, the funds have been properly accounted for, and that the accompanying statements of income and expenditures and receipts and disbursements are correct summaries of the transactions for the year ended October 31, 1928. We further certify that we have examined the balance sheets submitted herewith and, in our opinion, they set forth the condition of the several funds, accepting as correct the values at which the various items are carried on the books.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1928 and 1927

GENERAL FUND

ASSETS	1928		1927	
Cash:				
Cash in banks and on hand.....		\$554,687.44		\$172,673.51
Investments:				
Stocks and bonds, book value.....	\$39,386.50		\$42,611.50	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, etc.....	541,601.14		566,187.09	
Notes receivable.....		580,987.64		608,798.59
Accounts receivable:		22,905.00		3,168.00
Travel advances pending settlement.....	2,423.50		2,448.50	
Sundry items.....	13,138.35		11,674.98	
Advance to annuity fund (Nichols property).....		15,561.85		14,123.48
		125,219.36		
Loans and advances:				
Board's institutions in United States.....	\$317,998.62		\$305,931.11	
Missions.....	1,148,032.12		1,325,584.12	
Advance remittances to missionaries.....	5,730.08		10,298.28	
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, principal.....		1,471,760.82		1,641,813.51
Advance to pay the deficit of Monte Mario Association.....		17,291.21		45,038.19
Deferred items:				13,331.20
Advances to missions on next year's appropriation.....		20,453.85		26,899.83
		\$2,808,867.17		\$2,525,846.31

NOTE.—Contingent liability as accommodation endorser for North China Mission for Peking University property purchased, \$75,000, for France Mission \$20,000, and for Italy Mission \$24,600.

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1928 and 1927

GENERAL FUND		1928	1927
LIABILITIES			
Obligations outstanding:			
Bills of exchange.....		\$209,257.11	\$234,128.17
Branch Treasurer's credits.....		165,989.23	190,685.72
		\$375,246.34	\$424,813.89
Notes payable:			
Banks.....		\$724,200.00	\$950,000.00
Individuals and Episcopal Fund.....		58,842.39	63,785.85
		783,042.39	1,013,785.85
Accounts payable:			
Due to missionaries.....		\$41,203.50	\$64,611.38
Sundries.....		3,997.10	2,029.16
Funds held in abeyance:			
Personal, subject to call.....		126,520.59	112,165.71
Designated gifts not covered by appropriations.....		160,355.90	231,927.36
Special fund unallocated.....		242,076.82	231,172.46
Subject to call of missions.....		457,150.86	301,642.91
Special China funds.....		260,000.00	260,000.00
Unallocated funds.....		11,575.56	11,634.64
Miscellaneous.....		107,158.22	75,771.82
		1,410,038.55	1,290,955.44
Legacies held in abeyance, net of expenses in connection with administration of unsettled estates.....		295,604.62	322,707.02
Deficit:			
Balance, beginning of year.....		\$528,415.89	\$1,178,192.15
Excess of receipts for year, as annexed.....		105,369.16	142,393.23
Adjustment of current work debt, 1923-4-5-6-7.....		294,410.54	720,474.15
Adjustment of foreign exchange.....		.....	10,870.54
Reserved for designated gifts subject call of missions, not yet covered by appropriations.....		71,571.46	62,902.79
Special deficit.....		55,064.73	77.99
		\$2,808,867.17	\$2,525,846.31

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1928 and 1927

PERMANENT FUND

ASSETS	1928	1927
Cash.....	\$24,480.65	\$76,929.81
Stocks and bonds (book value).....	841,764.37	777,327.37
Bonds and mortgages:		
Guaranteed.....	\$1,202,750.00	\$1,008,000.00
Other mortgages, not guaranteed.....	200,830.00	299,855.00
	<u>1,403,580.00</u>	<u>1,307,855.00</u>
Real property:		
McGregor, Mrs. M.....	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
Crawford, R. W.....	6,400.00	6,400.00
Winterbourne, George....	3,000.00	3,000.00
	<u>\$21,400.00</u>	<u>\$21,400.00</u>
Less, Mortgage payable.....		1,000.00
	<u>21,400.00</u>	<u>20,400.00</u>
Loans on mission properties..	52,315.25	134,532.84
Rindge Fund, investment in missionary literature.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
	<u>\$2,346,040.27</u>	<u>\$2,319,545.02</u>

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1928 and 1927

PERMANENT FUND

CAPITAL	1928	1927
Balance at beginning of year.....	\$2,328,829.78	\$2,199,134.76
Add: Increase for year.....	24,811.86	129,695.02
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,353,641.64	\$2,328,829.78
Deduct: Losses, net of profits from sale of investments.....	11,255.43	13,502.43
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,342,386.21	\$2,315,327.35
Income held subject to the call of the missions..	3,654.06	4,217.67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,346,040.27	\$2,319,545.02

PERMANENT FUND

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended October 31, 1928

Balance, November 1, 1927.....		\$76,929.81
RECEIPTS:		
Payments on notes receivable, etc.....	\$5,773.60	
Refund of loans to Foreign Missions.....	91,854.04	
Bequests.....	104,871.88	
Interest, dividends, etc.....	116,496.62	
Investments sold.....	143,803.73	
	<hr/>	462,799.87
		<hr/>
		\$539,729.68
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Loans to Foreign Missions.....	\$15,410.05	
Mortgage payable, paid.....	1,000.00	
Income paid to General Fund, etc.....	117,060.23	
Investments purchased.....	381,778.75	
	<hr/>	515,249.03
		<hr/>
Balance, October 31, 1928.....		\$24,480.65

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1928**ANNUITY FUND****ASSETS**

Cash.....		\$15,236.63
Investments (book value):		
Stocks and Bonds.....	\$1,271,597.26	
Bonds and mortgages:		
Guaranteed.....	642,750.00	
Other mortgages.....	310,495.31	
Baltimore ground rents.....	10,731.30	
Real estate, etc.....	1,961,092.28	
Loans to Stephens Apartments.....	20,000.00	
		<hr/>
		4,216,666.15
Loans to Mission properties (assigned by the annuitants).....		43,000.00
Accounts receivable, agents, etc.....		6,160.49
Bills receivable.....		5,850.00
Paid up insurance policy.....		7,500.00
Special deficit.....		12,510.00
Annuities paid on outstanding agreements in excess of income from investment of Annuity Funds, etc.....		537,873.91
		<hr/>
		\$4,844,797.18

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1928**ANNUITY FUND****LIABILITIES**

Annuity agreements outstanding:		
Balance at beginning of year:		
Designated.....	\$1,984,634.17	
Undesignated.....	1,021,746.43	
		<hr/>
		\$3,006,380.60
Deduct, Agreements lapsed during year.....		245,349.73
		<hr/>
		\$2,761,030.87
Add:		
Establishing agreements of prior years.....	\$604,704.20	
Agreements issued during year.....	168,201.00	
		<hr/>
		772,905.20
		<hr/>
		\$3,533,936.07
Deduct, Adjustment, agreements of prior years.....		201,670.86
		<hr/>
		\$3,332,265.21
Special annuity agreements, etc.....		1,062,216.75
		<hr/>
		\$4,394,481.96
Loan from General Fund (Nichols property).....		125,219.36
Mortgages payable.....		84,942.18
Board of Home Missions, property interest.....		194,771.83
Accounts payable, personal accounts, etc.....		23,859.56
Redemption fund for checks outstanding.....		951.18
Receipts for which annuity agreements have not been issued.....		20,571.11
		<hr/>
		\$4,844,797.18

ANNUITY FUND

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Year Ended October 31, 1928

Balances, November 1, 1927:

Designated fund.....	\$86,128.43	
Undesignated fund.....	25,000.37	
		<hr/>
		\$111,128.80

RECEIPTS:

Agreements.....	\$168,201.00	
Personal accounts, agents, etc.....	70,657.75	
Income from interest, etc.....	109,887.83	
Investments sold.....	461,764.03	
Property earnings.....	69,060.40	
Prospective annuitants.....	7,228.62	
Annuity redemptions.....	839.77	
Special agreements.....	15,620.00	
		<hr/>
		903,259.40

\$1,014,388.20

DISBURSEMENTS:

Agreements.....	\$5,300.00	
Personal accounts, agents, etc.....	72,886.37	
Annuity expense.....	6,275.73	
Mortgages paid off.....	297.36	
Property sold.....	32,452.75	
Investments sold.....	494,695.75	
Lapsed annuities.....	93,755.12	
Annuities paid.....	214,651.72	
Property expense.....	57,557.62	
Prospective annuitants.....	7,632.76	
Special agreement.....	13,600.00	
Miscellaneous.....	46.39	
		<hr/>
		999,151.57

Balance, October 31, 1928.....		<hr/>	\$15,236.63
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ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1928 and 1927

ASSETS	1928	1927
Cash.....	\$1,304.40	\$4,052.65
Investments (book value):		
Stocks and bonds.....	\$41,783.25	\$121,535.00
Mortgages on real estate guaranteed by Bond & Mortgage Guaranty Company.....	55,250.00	59,250.00
Mortgages on real estate not guaranteed.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
	<u>98,833.25</u>	<u>182,585.00</u>
	\$100,137.65	\$186,637.65

ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1928 and 1927

LIABILITIES	1928	1927
Annuity agreements outstanding:		
Balance at beginning of year.....	\$186,600.00	\$192,600.00
Deduct: Agreements lapsed during the year.	86,500.00	6,000.00
	<u>\$100,100.00</u>	<u>\$186,600.00</u>
Redemption fund for checks outstanding.....	37.65	37.65
	<u>\$100,137.65</u>	<u>\$186,637.65</u>

**ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Year Ended October 31, 1928

Balance, November 1, 1927.....		\$4,052.65
RECEIPTS:		
Investments sold.....	\$5,779.75	
Interest, dividends, etc.....	8,031.65	
		<u>13,811.40</u>
		\$17,864.05
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Board of Home Missions.....	\$4,772.08	
Board of Foreign Missions.....	4,772.08	
Annuities paid.....	6,515.49	
Expenses, etc.	500.00	
		<u>16,559.65</u>
Balance, October 31, 1928		\$1,304.40

ANALYSIS OF THE TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts

The Board's share of the Divisible World Service receipts for 1928, exclusive of the preferential on the debt, was \$2,518,761.49. This is an increase of \$150,514.92 over 1927. Non-divisible World Service receipts were \$138,412.20, an increase of \$53,302.33. To June first personal gifts made to the Board and designated for specific objects were subject to division among the other Boards if regular vouchers were issued. The legislation of the last General Conference made it possible for individuals to contribute to specific objects within the budget and program of the Board without division and receive World Service credit. Since that date we have received, on the new basis, \$114,554.09.

Receipts from other sources, including designated annuities, designated and undesignated legacies, income from designated and undesignated permanent funds, and designated and undesignated miscellaneous items, were \$318,241.47. This is a decrease of \$98,448.10. The largest decrease appears in designated and undesignated legacies which decrease amounts to \$188,729.53. The largest increase appears in miscellaneous undesignated funds which is \$96,097.79.

Below is a comparative summary of these three sources of income.

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>1927</i>	<i>1928</i>	<i>Increase</i>
World Service, Divisible..	\$2,368,246.57	\$2,518,761.49	\$150,514.92
World Service, Non-divisible.....	85,109.87	138,412.20	53,302.33
			<i>Decrease</i>
Other Sources	416,689.57	318,241.47	98,448.10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,870,046.01	\$2,975,415.16	\$105,369.15

Thus it will be observed that the total receipts to apply on the appropriations of the year were \$2,975,415.16, an increase of \$105,369.15 above last year.

In addition to the items above there were also receipts on conditional appropriations for recurring and non-recurring items of \$476,085.13, an increase of \$40,442.35 above the previous year. In the comparative statement of receipts shown below it will be observed that the receipts in this class have increased each year since 1925.

The total receipts for the year from all sources, including those on the debt, are \$3,927,000.29. This is an increase of \$19,274.84.

Below is a statement showing the grand total of receipts, including the debt, for the last four years.

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>1927</i>	<i>1928</i>
World Service Divisible . . .	\$2,634,984.42	\$2,504,864.23	\$2,368,246.57	\$2,518,761.49
Non-Divisible	466,375.12	313,111.23	501,799.44	456,653.67
Conditional	92,043.59	340,298.67	435,642.78	476,085.13
Debt*	271,866.86	608,264.10	602,036.66	475,500.00
	<hr/> \$3,465,269.99	<hr/> \$3,766,538.23	<hr/> \$3,907,725.45	<hr/> \$3,927,000.29

* In 1926 \$17,402.00 was appropriated from the general funds of the Board on the debt.

The grand total of these four years is \$15,066,533.96. Comparing this grand total with that of the four years previous to 1925 there is a decrease in the four years of \$4,272,943.50. If the amount received on the debt is deducted there is a decrease in the total for the work of the Board in four years of \$6,230,611.12.

DESIGNATED INCOME

The figures below show a slight decrease in the regular designated gifts and in the parish abroad funds. A comparison of the figures for four years shows some fluctuation up or down each year, which is a normal situation with reference to gifts from many thousands of individual donors.

CLASSIFICATION OF DESIGNATED FUNDS

	<i>Regular Designated gifts</i>	<i>Relief Funds</i>	<i>Parish Abroad Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
1925	\$ 901,302.48	\$11,129.54	\$403,411.47	\$1,315,843.49
1926	928,516.18	3,121.13	404,217.26	1,335,854.57
1927	1,024,986.64	30,749.91	406,082.35	1,461,818.90
1928	941,669.41	37,908.01	376,038.75	1,356,056.17

Disbursements

The amount disbursed during the fiscal year equals the appropriations. There was a saving in the general expense account of \$2,983.72, and a saving in indirect appropriations of \$21,134.95. There was an over-expenditure in interest of \$7,526.22, which was due to the increased rate that we have been obliged to pay. Over-expenditures appear in the field projects fund and designated gifts adjustment fund. These expenditures were applied on existing obligations and do not cover new items.

General Expense

The amount appropriated for general expense for the year under review was \$242,745. The expenditures were \$239,761.28, showing a saving under the appropriations of \$2,983.72. Last year the expenditures under this appropriation were \$239,041.41. This year there is therefore an increase of \$719.87. The six preceding fiscal years have each shown a decrease in general expense, this being the first time that even a small increase in expenditure has been registered during these years. When it is remembered that the cost incidental to the session of the General Conference was taken care of within the gen-

eral expense budget at an increase of only \$719, it will be seen that considerable savings were registered.

It is probably unnecessary to take the time of the Board to compare the detailed expenditures of each of these items with the appropriations, but if anyone wishes to make comparisons he will find that there are over-expenditures on some items and under-expenditures on others. This is always the case, and must of necessity be so. It is impossible to anticipate in detail the expenditures of the year, and if the good of the work seems to demand it increased expenditures are made in certain items, providing saving of corresponding amounts can be found at other points.

The only item that requires the attention of the Board at this time is that which has to do with annuity cultivation. In its review of financial methods and policies the Finance Committee recently gave consideration to the method of handling the costs of developing interest in our annuity plan. For the past several years all the expense in connection with this particular effort has been paid from our appropriations for general expense under a particular item in the budget. So far as we have been able to learn, many other organizations have followed the plan of charging the costs of such annuity cultivation to the income from annuities, making available for the cause the net amount which is left after these expenses have been met. This is a point where the method that we have been pursuing makes our expenses appear high when compared with other organizations.

Furthermore, the policy of designating annuities is increasing rapidly, so that the funds when finally at the disposal of the Board are not available for general appropriations but go into endowment or permanent improvements. With this in mind, the Finance Committee finally authorized the Treasurer to charge costs of annuity cultivation against the undesignated annuity receipts, the date when the change was made to be determined by the Treasurer. All things considered, it seemed fair to charge one-half of this year's annuity cultivation expense to the budget and the other half to the annuity account. If this proposal meets with the approval of the Board it will not be necessary this year to include in the general expense appropriation an item for annuity cultivation.

Absurd stories concerning the general expenses, commonly termed overhead, continue to circulate throughout the church. A communication recently received reported a statement that 90 per cent of the funds given to the Board of Foreign Missions were held in this country for overhead and only 10 per cent went to the field. Another gentleman wrote for information concerning a rumor that had been prevalent in his section to the effect that at least during one of the past forty years 60 per cent of the income of the Board was spent for overhead. This man's inquiry resulted in a tabulation of general expense disbursements since 1901, and it was found that the largest per cent of the cost of general expense in any one year was 9.66 per cent, and the lowest 5.6 per cent. This latter figure was the percentage of cost during 1920, the year of our largest income.

The amount expended this year for administration was \$149,818.17, or 4.47 per cent, and the amount spent for education and promotion was \$89,943.11, or 2.69 per cent. This gives a total of \$239,761.28, or 7.16 per cent, as the proportion of total disbursements which were expended on account of general expense. In determining this percentage we have eliminated amounts which have been received and disbursed on account of the preferential for the debt, as the handling of this fund does not in any way add to our administrative expenses or costs. Our disbursements under the regular and under the conditional appropriations for the past year totaled \$3,346,131.13, and this is used as the basis of determining the percentage of general expense.

It should be remembered that the general expense item covers not only the cost of administration and cultivation, but it also covers the cost of handling the permanent and annuity funds of the Board. A glance at the totals involved in this is interesting. They are as follows:

Permanent Fund	\$2,353,641.64
Outstanding face value Annuity Agreements...	3,533,936.07
Estimated value Special Agreements.....	1,062,216.75
Deposits made on account of future annuities ...	20,571.11

Total Funds administered.....\$6,970,365.57

The Board owns nearly one hundred different properties in various sections of the United States, received by gift, will, or on annuity. A majority of these are included in the above funds, but some belong to the general fund. These properties must have constant attention. Leases must be drawn up, repairs made, taxes and insurance paid, rents collected and constant attention given to sale. Insofar as these properties belong to the general fund they share their proportionate cost of general expense. It will at once be recognized that the handling of these funds and properties involves much time and expense, but naturally the costs involved must in the main be charged to general expense. In stating, therefore, that the general expense costs were 7.16 per cent of the disbursements, it should be kept in mind that all these other matters have received constant attention. There have been some credits from the annuity and permanent funds, as indicated in the detailed statement of general expense, but it will be realized by all that they are not sufficient to care for their share of general expense.

The Debt

During the past year the Board received as a preferential from the World Service Commission \$50,000.00 a month for seven months. At a meeting of the World Service Commission in June, the preferential was decreased to \$25,000.00 a month. Consequently, instead of receiving \$600,000.00 during the last fiscal year we have received only \$475,000.00. In addition we have received contributions amounting to \$500.00, making a total of \$475,500.00 which has been applied

on the debt. During the year we have paid off the balance of the current work debt of 1923-1924, amounting to \$152,017.31. We have applied on designated gifts, which were in hand prior to October 31, 1924, \$28,731.63; on loans to the mission field from the permanent, annuity and general funds we have applied \$294,751.06. This leaves the debt of the Board as of October 31, 1928, at \$1,126,260.25. On October 31, 1924, the debt of the Board was \$3,101,330.27. This means that the debt of the Board has been reduced during the last four years by \$1,975,069.02.

Banking Situation

It is very gratifying to report that our bank indebtedness at the close of the year was reduced to \$724,200.00. However there was a balance in the general fund of the treasury of \$554,687.44. If this amount could have been applied on our bank indebtedness it would have reduced our loans to \$169,512.56. This is the smallest adverse balance which the Board has had at the banks during this quadrennium, and should be cause for real rejoicing.

As has already been stated, the interest account has been over-expended by \$7,526.22 during the year. Last year we were paying $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ for money but since June we have been paying from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}\%$. It is impossible to know whether the bank rate will be reduced or not this year, but ample provision should be made in the interest account so as to avoid an overdraft next year as during the previous two years.

Investments

This year the Investment Committee had Harris Forbes & Company, Dominick & Dominick, The Bankers Trust Company and the Guaranty Trust Company examine our list of securities and submit any recommendations which they considered advisable. They report our securities of a high quality and made only incidental suggestions for exchanges to increase our income.

Annuities

There is no outstanding factor in connection with our annuity business this year, such as we reported a year ago, namely, one gift of \$400,000 on the annuity plan. Strange to say, the total number of annuity agreements issued this year is exactly the same as the number issued the previous year—84, but the total value of these annuity agreements is \$157,801, as compared with \$630,669 last year. Even if the large annuity last year is deducted as the basis for comparison, we are short \$72,868 in the total of annuities issued this year. Of this total of 84 annuity agreements 36, with a face value of \$63,701, were designated for some particular phase of our work and 48, with a face value of \$94,100, were undesignated.

We have continued during the year the policy of issuing special annuity agreements. Under the terms of these special agreements the Board is responsible for handling property, stocks or bonds which are received and turning over to the donors the net income therefrom.

When the same are reduced to cash, then a regular annuity agreement is issued. We have issued ten such special agreements this year, with a total value of \$28,352.15, as compared with nine special agreements last year, totaling \$63,662.50.

In 1923 action was taken authorizing the Treasurer to handle all undesignated annuities on a reserve basis, retaining each year in the annuity account only such funds as were necessary to meet the legal requirements under the laws of the State of New York, making the balance available year by year for such disposition as the Board might wish to make. At that time \$310,000 was transferred to the general treasury of the Board and applied on the debt. In a recent review of this entire matter the Finance Committee came to the conclusion that a more conservative policy of holding the entire annuity fund during the lifetime of the donor would be the wiser course to follow and, therefore, authorized the Treasurer to return to that policy and to use all funds made available for the Board's use through the death of annuitants for the purpose of re-establishing the annuity fund on the old basis. There will, therefore, be no funds available from undesignated annuities for appropriation until this amount is replaced. On October 31st there was still unpaid on this account \$201,670.86.

Following this action of the Finance Committee the Treasurer was authorized to combine the designated and undesignated annuity accounts into one annuity account and it will be noted that this combined statement appears in this report. The only purpose of a separation of the two accounts was to enable the Treasurer to properly handle the undesignated annuities on the reserve basis. The combined account greatly simplifies the work in connection with annuities. The face value of outstanding regular annuity agreements now totals \$3,533,936.07. On October 31, 1927, the total was \$3,577,589.17. Because of the large number of deaths this year and the small total of new agreements issued the total has been reduced.

The Missionary Society annuity account is an account which has been carried since the division of the home and foreign missionary activities into the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. When this division was made in 1907 it was agreed that the Board of Foreign Missions, as the legal successor of the Missionary Society, should continue to handle the old Missionary Society account until it would naturally be closed out by the death of the annuitants, the available funds from this account being divided equally between the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and the Board of Foreign Missions. Several of the annuitants in this account have died during the year, each Board receiving from this source \$44,269.58. The Foreign Board's share constitutes a part of our miscellaneous income.

One of the most interesting chapters in the Board's entire annuity history centers around the life and gifts of the late Mrs. Nancy J. Haymond of Mountain Lake Park, Maryland. The Missionary Society issued its first annuity agreement to her in 1900. She continued sending to the Missionary Society funds on the annuity plan

until the division of the Society in 1907. Following that division she sent funds to both organizations. The total placed with these two Boards on annuity at the time of her death, August 3, 1928, amounted to \$190,000, 87 individual agreements having been issued by the two Boards and the former Missionary Society. The funds which she placed with the Foreign Board following the division of the Society were designated for the permanent funds of the Board, the income to be used to help defray the cost of administration and home cultivation. Thus from this one source \$52,000 was added to our permanent fund during the year. The outstanding face value of annuity agreements in this Missionary Society account is now \$100,100. There are still living thirty-six annuitants, to whom we have issued fifty-five annuity agreements.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Underwriting

The Treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has remitted on the Interchurch World Movement underwriting during the year \$27,746.98. This reduces the total of \$300,000 to \$17,291.21. A remittance of \$15,000 was received near the close of the fiscal year which the Society designated for work among women with the "condition that the amount thus released from the support of the Board's regular work may be applied on the amount still unpaid of the \$300,000 which was underwritten by the Board in behalf of the society for Interchurch purposes." In order to meet this condition it will be necessary for the Board at its annual meeting to appropriate \$15,000 from the general funds of the Board to apply on the Interchurch World Movement underwriting. When this is done the amount of the balance due from the Society will be \$2,291.21.

China Emergency Fund

In 1927 an appeal was made for \$150,000 to provide for the expense in connection with the emergency conditions in China. In response to this appeal there has been received \$62,111.15. There has been expended in this office and in the branch treasurer's office in China for the evacuation expenses and the losses of missionaries \$77,132.53. In addition there is still due the missionaries on their personal losses \$21,051.53, making a total obligation of \$98,184.06. On this we have applied \$62,111.15 which was received on this account and we have also applied an unused balance in the China appropriations for 1928 of \$27,084.73, a total paid of \$89,193.88. This leaves a balance to be provided of \$8,990.18 in the appropriations for 1929.

Nichols Property—Madison, Wisconsin

On November 14, 1922, the Finance Committee entered into an agreement with Mr. Harvey E. Nichols in Madison, Wisconsin, whereby he was to take out a large annuity covering his assets in apartment houses in that city. As a part of the agreement the committee authorized a second mortgage of \$100,000 on the property owned by Mr. Nichols and on which there was a first mortgage of \$350,000 held by

the Chicago Trust Company. Mr. Nichols continued to build and over-expand his operations so that he was not able to meet interest payments on the second mortgage. The Board of Foreign Missions foreclosed jointly with the Chicago Trust Company to protect its second mortgage and advanced on November 23, 1927, out of its current funds \$314,245.07 to pay off the balance due on the first mortgage. As of September first, when the final adjustment was made on our books, the cost of the property was \$412,147.51. Of this amount \$286,928.15 was loaned from the annuity fund. The balance of \$125,219.36 is still held in the general fund and is included in our borrowings at the bank. As soon as sufficient funds are available in our annuity account the amount due the general fund will be paid and the property carried as an annuity investment until such time as it can be sold to advantage. The property is considered a first class asset, as a recent conservative appraisal places its value at \$450,000.

Mountain Lake Park and Wallace Lodge

Mountain Lake Park—The summer conferences at Mountain Lake Park were most successful and there was a larger attendance than usual. The income has about met the current expenses and some repairs on the property. Up to the present time we have had no opportunity to sell the property but we are hoping that correspondence which is now being conducted will eventuate in a purchaser.

Wallace Lodge—It was hoped during the year that Wallace Lodge would be sold but the purchaser whom we expected to take over the property was unable to carry out the tentative agreement which had been made. The property is still in the hands of Cruickshank & Company, leading realtors in the City of New York. The Stephens Apartments were well occupied until June. Since that time one family after another has moved until now there is only one missionary family living there. Unless missionary families desire to rent these apartments it will be necessary to close them at the end of this calendar year. This will leave both Wallace Lodge and the Stephens Apartments vacant.

Committee on Finance

On August 11, 1928, Mr. William H. Van Benschoten, who was chairman of the Finance Committee for eleven years, died. The Executive Committee and the Finance Committee have both approved appropriate memorials. Mr. Van Benschoten was one of the most faithful members of the Finance Committee. His time was always available for matters relating to the work of the committee, and his counsel was considered most valuable.

We desire again to express our appreciation of the splendid co-operation of the Committee on Finance. They have given their time most generously to all matters relating to the Finances of the Board.

MORRIS W. EHNES, *Treasurer.*

GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND, *Assistant Treasurer.*

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1929

SCHEDULE A

BOARD OBLIGATIONS

Interest.....	\$75,000	
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Interchurch World Movement Underwriting.....	15,000	
(To meet the terms of a conditional gift from the Society.)		\$90,000

SCHEDULE B-I

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Executive		
a. Corresponding Secretaries' Office	\$19,919	
b. Associate Secretaries' Office.....	20,392	
c. Recording Secretary and Research Office.....	15,034	
2. General Office		
a. Rent.....	17,500	
b. Light.....	1,500	
c. Reception Clerk.....	2,696	
d. Stenographers and Clerks.....	7,516	
e. Filing.....	5,706	
f. Porters.....	3,250	
g. Postage.....	4,000	
h. Telephone and Telegraph.....	2,400	
i. Insurance.....	1,000	
j. Office Supplies.....	2,500	
k. Incidentals.....	440	
3. Board and Committee Meetings.....	8,000	
4. Treasurer		
a. Treasurer's Office.....	16,170	
b. Accountant and Cashier's Office..	29,840	
c. Auditing, Bonding and Safeguard- ing Securities.....	3,000	
d. Purchasing, Shipping and Trans- portation (one-fourth).....	3,677	
		\$164,540

CREDIT

Income from Permanent Fund.....	7,200
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SCHEDULE B-II

\$157,340

EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

1. Designated Income.....	\$19,472	
2. Legal Expense.....	3,920	
3. Field Cultivation.....	36,816	
4. Cultivation Travel.....	8,000	
5. Publications.....	14,650	
6. General Conference Expense.....	1,000	
		\$83,858

CREDIT

Income from Permanent Fund.....	3,800
---------------------------------	-------

\$80,058

SCHEDULE C

INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSIONS

Emergency Fund.....		\$50,000
Special China Emergency Fund.....		15,000
Incidental Fund.....		25,000
Cooperation Fund:		
Foreign Missions Conference (Including International Missionary Council and Foreign Missions Library).....	\$5,901	
Committee on Cooperation in Latin America.....	2,800	
Joint Committee on Religious Education in Foreign Fields.....	2,500	
Liberia Advisory Committee.....	1,000	
Brussels Agency.....	150	
Espana Evangelica.....	100	
Bureau of African Languages.....	200	
African Christian Literature Bureau.....	250	
China Christian Student Association.....	500	
Central Office China Union Universities.....	786	
Anglo-American Community Churches.....	600	
Agricultural Missions.....	50	
		14,837
Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation (three-fourths).....		11,031
Personnel Department.....		7,088
Medical Department.....		7,241
Retired Missionaries' Fund.....		72,000
		\$202,197
Personnel Training Obligations.....		6,450
Foreign Scholarship Aid.....		1,000
Medical Scholarship Aid.....		800
		\$210,447

SCHEDULE D

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS

Designated Current Income for Work Operations will be sent in addition to the Appropriations, except to the Union Universities where gifts are underwritten.

DIVISION ONE—EASTERN ASIA

Central China			
Missionary Support.....	\$40,938		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.....	\$217		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	16,208	16,425	
			\$57,363
Chengtu			
Missionary Support.....	\$16,240		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.....	\$146		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	7,158	7,304	
			23,544
Chungking			
Missionary Support.....	\$15,461		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income.....	\$140		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	7,156	7,296	
			22,757

Foochow			
Missionary Support.....		\$52,679	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$2,399		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	7,184	9,583	
			\$62,262
Hinghwa			
Missionary Support.....		\$23,567	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$418		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,980	4,398	
			27,965
Kiangsi			
Missionary Support (Includes \$1,326 Designated Permanent Funds Income).....		\$29,218	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$1,107		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	10,871	11,978	
			41,196
North China			
Missionary Support (Includes \$433 Designated Permanent Funds Income).....		\$64,954	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$8,099		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	7,437	15,536	
			80,490
Shantung			
Missionary Support.....		\$12,751	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$1,545		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	4,390	5,935	
			18,686
South Fukien			
Missionary Support.....		\$9,117	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$45		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	2,249	2,294	
			11,411
Yenping			
Missionary Support (Includes \$300 Permanent Funds Income).....		\$12,195	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$260		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,910	4,170	
			16,365
China Connectional			
Missionary Support.....		\$2,590	
Work Operations.....		14,230	
			16,820
China Union Universities			
Fukien			
Work Operations.....			\$4,000
Nanking			
Work Operations (Includes \$5,000 Permanent Funds Income)....			7,000
Yenching			
Work Operations.....			3,500
West China.....			
			6,000
Total for China			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$2,059		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	277,651		
		\$279,710	

Work Operations				
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$19,376			
From Undesignated Current Income.....	100,273	\$119,649		\$399,359
Japan				
Missionary Support.....		\$56,500		
Work Operations				
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$298			
From Undesignated Current Income.....	43,086	43,384		99,884
Korea				
Missionary Support.....		\$54,550		
Work Operations				
From Designated Permanent Funds.....	\$1,820			
From Undesignated Current Income.....	23,365	25,185		79,735
Manchuria				
Work Operations.....				1,370
Chosen Christian College (Union)				
Work Operations (Includes \$174 Designated Income).....				4,000
Severance Union Medical College				
Work Operations.....				750
Total for Eastern Asia				
Missionary Support:				
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$2,059			
From Undesignated Current Income.....	388,701			
		\$390,760		
Work Operations				
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	21,494			
From Undesignated Current Income.....	172,844	194,338		\$585,098

DIVISION TWO—SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Malaya				
Missionary Support (Includes \$1,076 Designated Permanent Funds Income).....		\$24,000		
Work Operations				
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$2,763			
From Undesignated Current Income.....	6,215	8,978		32,978
North Sumatra				
Missionary Support.....		\$31,000		
Work Operations				
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$13			
From Undesignated Current Income.....	9,307	9,320		40,320
Philippine Islands				
Missionary Support.....		\$28,000		
Work Operations				
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$626			
From Undesignated Current Income.....	9,084	9,710		37,710
Total for Southeastern Asia				
Missionary Support (Includes \$1,076 Designated Permanent Funds Income).....		\$83,000		
Work Operations				
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$3,402			
From Undesignated Current Income.....	24,606	28,008		\$111,008

DIVISION THREE—SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal			
Missionary Support.....		\$21,350	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$507		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	450	957	
			\$22,307
Bombay			
Missionary Support.....		\$17,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$524		
From Undesignated Current Income.....		524	
			17,524
Burma			
Missionary Support.....		\$24,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$108		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,611	3,719	
			27,719
Central Provinces			
Missionary Support.....		\$17,700	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$1,006		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,375	4,381	
			22,081
Gujarat			
Missionary Support.....		\$16,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$1,117		
From Undesignated Current Income.....		1,117	
			17,117
Hyderabad			
Missionary Support (Includes \$225 Designated Permanent Funds Income).....		\$24,500	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$6,572		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	902	7,474	
			31,974
Indus River			
Missionary Support.....		\$25,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$330		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	2,432	2,762	
			27,762
Lucknow			
Missionary Support.....		\$29,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$508		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	4,642	5,150	
			34,150
North India			
Missionary Support (Includes \$960 Designated Permanent Funds Income).....		\$34,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$3,722		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	24,256	27,978	
			61,978
Northwest India			
Missionary Support.....	\$24,000		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$3,290		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	10,181	13,471	
			37,471

South India			
Missionary Support.....		\$25,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$767		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,621	2,388	
			\$27,388
India General			
Missionary Support.....		\$21,350	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$15		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	13,250	13,265	
			34,615
Lucknow Christian College			
Missionary Support.....		\$16,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$2,280		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	10,348	12,628	
			28,628
India Methodist Theological College			
Missionary Support.....		\$10,500	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$4,608		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	831	5,439	
			15,939
Total for Southern Asia			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$1,185		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	304,215		
		\$305,400	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$25,354		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	75,899	101,253	
			\$406,653

DIVISION FOUR—AFRICA CENTRAL AND SOUTH

Angola			
Missionary Support.....		\$22,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$358		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,055	1,413	
			23,413
Congo			
Missionary Support (Includes \$2,250 Permanent Funds Income).....		\$24,800	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$3,000		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	2,649	5,649	
			30,449
Liberia			
Missionary Support.....		\$18,550	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$322		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	12,466	12,788	
			31,338
Rhodesia			
Missionary Support.....		\$23,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$202		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	3,833	4,035	
			27,035

Southeast Africa			
Missionary Support.....		\$22,500	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$319		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,015	1,334	
			\$23,834
Total for Africa			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$2,250		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	108,600		
		\$110,850	
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$4,201		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	21,018	25,219	
			\$136,069

DIVISION FIVE—LATIN AMERICA

Mexico			
Missionary Support.....		\$7,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$405		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	46,354	46,759	
			\$53,759
Central America			
Missionary Support.....		\$12,500	
Work Operations			
From Undesignated Current Income.....		12,775	
			25,275
North Andes			
Missionary Support.....		\$15,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$188		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	15,473	15,661	
			30,661
Bolivia			
Missionary Support.....		\$12,700	
Work Operations			
From Undesignated Current Income.....		13,871	
			26,571
Chile			
Missionary Support.....		\$18,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$100		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	25,479	25,579	
			43,579
Santiago College			
Missionary Support.....			2,400
Eastern South America			
Missionary Support.....		\$12,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$500		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	42,730	43,230	
			55,230
South America General			
Missionary Support.....		\$11,150	
Work Operations, Undesignated.....		4,475	
			15,625
Total for Latin America			
Missionary Support.....		\$90,750	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$1,193		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	161,157	162,350	
			\$253,100

DIVISION SIX—EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

STOCKHOLM AREA

Baltic and Slavic			
Missionary Support.....	\$950		
Work Operations.....	11,000		
		<hr/>	\$11,950
Denmark			
Work Operations.....			9,000
Finland			
Work Operations.....			6,000
Finland-Swedish			
Work Operations.....			4,500
Norway			
Work Operations.....			11,000
\$1,000 of this amount is for interest on the Oslo Headquarters debt, under the direction of the Executive Committee.			
Sweden			
Work Operations.....			13,000
\$2,500 of this amount is for interest on the Gothenburg Seminary debt, under the direction of the Executive Committee.			
Russia			
Work Operations.....			3,750
Total for Stockholm Area			
Missionary Support.....	\$950		
Work Operations.....	58,250		
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$59,200

ZURICH AREA

Austria			
Work Operations.....			\$6,500
Northeast Germany			
Work Operations.....			6,460
Northwest Germany			
Work Operations.....			5,915
South Germany			
Work Operations.....			3,045
Southwest Germany			
Work Operations.....			7,245
Hungary			
Work Operations.....			6,500
Switzerland			
Work Operations.....			3,000
Frankfort Theological Seminary			
Work Operations (Includes \$300 Permanent Funds Income).....			4,000
Total for Zurich Area			
Work Operations (Includes \$300 Permanent Funds Income).....			<hr/>
			\$42,665

PARIS AREA

Bulgaria			
Missionary Support.....	\$700		
Work Operations.....	5,882		
		<hr/>	\$6,582
France			
Missionary Support.....	\$8,750		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$2,500		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	32,037	34,537	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			43,287

\$2,500 of the amount for Work Operations is for amortization and interest, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Italy			
Missionary Support.....	\$2,900		
Work Operations.....	56,235		
			\$59,135
Monte Mario			
Missionary Support (\$1,000 from Designated Per-			
manent Funds Income).....	\$4,000		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$563		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	5,670	6,233	
			10,233
Jugo-Slavia			
Work Operations.....			9,600
North Africa			
Missionary Support.....	\$23,000		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$304		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	24,062	24,366	
			47,366
	\$3,000 of the amount for Work Opera-		
	tions is under the direction of the		
	Executive Committee.		
Madeira Islands			
Work Operations.....			1,800
Spain			
Work Operations.....			4,600
Area General			
Work Operations.....			800
Total for Paris Area			
Missionary Support.....	\$39,350		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$3,367		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	140,686	144,053	
			183,403
Europe General Office			
Missionary Support.....			6,000
This amount is under the direction of the Executive Committee.			
Total for Europe and North Africa			
Missionary Support.....	\$46,300		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$3,667		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	241,301	244,968	
			291,268
Total Direct Appropriations for All Fields			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$6,570		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	1,020,490		
Work Operations		\$1,027,060	
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	\$59,311		
From Undesignated Current Income.....	696,825	756,136	
			\$1,783,196

NON-RECURRING ITEMS

SCHEDULE E

Field Projects Fund	
Section A.....	\$95,250.00
Section B.....	53,829.02

SCHEDULE F

Designated Gifts Adjustment Fund.....	\$80,000.00
Total Regular Appropriations.....	\$2,550,120.02

CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

To be disbursed as received and to the extent of such receipts. The figures here listed represent the amounts received during 1928.

SCHEDULE G

Designated Gifts for Non-Recurring Items.....	\$315,558.78
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SCHEDULE H

Designated Gifts for Recurring Items	
Transferred from regular appropriations last year	\$322,170.00
Received as conditional appropriations last year.	160,526.35
	<u>\$482,696.35</u>

* For detail by Conferences see below.

SCHEDULE I

Income from Undesignated Legacies and Estate Notes.....	103,125.14
Total Conditional Appropriations.....	<u>\$901,380.27</u>
Total Regular and Conditional Appropriations.....	<u>\$3,451,500.29</u>

* 139. DETAIL OF SCHEDULE H

Recurring Designated Gifts for the Year 1928 (White and Yellow Slips)

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

of the
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

OFFICERS

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Treasurer

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, 30 Maryland Life Building, Baltimore, Md.

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Secretary

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Member ex-officio

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MRS. C. W. HENDERSON, 1253 E. Park St., Portland, Ore.

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

November 14, 1928

To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
in annual session at New York City.

GENTLEMEN:

At its recent session held in Los Angeles, California, the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church approved for the year 1929 appropriations totaling \$2,397,810.25. This is \$17,883.52 less than the receipts of 1928 and \$16,000 more than the appropriation of 1928. The total collections of 1928 were \$2,415,693.77. By January 1, 1929, the Society and all its branches will be free of all indebtedness.

A comparison of the 1928 and 1929 appropriations follows:

	1928	1929
Missionaries (Salary, travel, furniture, outfits)	\$727,658.00	\$721,219.00
Current Work.....	1,125,153.50	1,127,714.25
Buildings and High Grade.....	190,420.00	216,108.00
Indigenous Workers		
Exchange Reserve.....	36,085.00	32,477.50
Retirement Fund		
Endowment.....	112,050.00	91,791.00
Pension Purchases.....		35,156.00
Allowances.....	36,000.00	36,000.00
Student Aid.....	5,750.00	5,750.00
Interchurch Fund.....	2,200.00	
Administration and Promotion.....	125,055.50	131,594.50
Administrative Deficit.....	11,118.00	
Miscellaneous (not Overhead).....	10,300.00	
	\$2,381,810.00	\$2,397,810.25

A study of this table indicates few changes as between the two years. We have felt it unwise to increase our recurring appropriations because of our desire to maintain a margin of safety against a possible, though by no means expected shrinkage in income. This margin now amounts to 12.8 per cent covered by our building and retirement fund endowment appropriations.

One new item appears—an appropriation for pension purchases. On January 1, 1929, we start the purchase of deferred annuity policies based on the lives of our approximately 450 missionaries born after January 1, 1879. The policies will be the absolute property of the Society and will form its provision for the retirement allowances of its younger missionaries. The missionaries born prior to January 1, 1879, will be provided for by the income from the Retirement Fund Endowment which now (Nov. 14, 1928) amounts to \$677,000. This will be increased by \$91,791 from regular appropriations in 1929 and we hope, by large special gifts yet to be received. Eventually, after a lapse of

some years, we expect the income from the endowment to cover in large part the premiums on the deferred annuity policies.

No item appears in the appropriations for Interchurch World Movement Overhead Expense Fund. Nevertheless, four of our branches will attempt during the year to secure gifts designated by the donors for the purpose up to a total of approximately \$2,200. If they are able to accomplish this, the Interchurch matter as between the Board and the Society will be happily and definitely closed. In gifts designated by the donors for this purpose, we have received to date and paid to the Board of Foreign Missions, \$282,813.16. This seems to us a remarkable evidence of the loyalty of our membership to the interests of both Board and Society. A \$15,000 non-recurring gift from the Society to the Board, not for Interchurch, but for the Board's work among women and girls brings the total to \$297,813.12. If the desired \$2,200 is secured in designated gifts for the Interchurch during 1929, our long aimed-for goal of \$300,000 will have been reached and passed. We believe that the Board of Foreign Missions will rejoice with us that this troublesome item will thus disappear from the thoughts of both organizations.

In accordance with the provisions of the Discipline of 1928, p. 477, Sec. 3, the appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are herewith reported to the Board of Foreign Missions.

Cordially yours,

EVELYN RILEY NICHOLSON, *President*.

FLORENCE HOOPER, *Treasurer*.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1929

(Subject to minor adjustments not affecting grand total)

	Missionaries	Current Work	Buildings and High Grade Workers
Africa			
Angola.....	\$4,150.00	\$4,193.50	.....
Rhodesia.....	15,950.00	13,511.00	.....
Southeast Africa.....	6,300.00	3,193.00	.....
Totals.....	\$26,400.00	\$20,897.50	.....
Asia			
Burma.....	\$14,800.00	\$14,198.00	
China			
Central China.....	23,375.00	28,645.00	.....
Chengtu, W. China.....	13,475.00	21,770.00	\$400.00
Chungking, W. China.....	14,415.00	17,935.00	.....
Foochow.....	45,510.00	48,142.50	3,400.00
Hinghwa.....	18,437.00	22,998.00	.....
Kiangsi.....	21,175.00	45,735.00	.....
North China.....	39,200.00	31,562.00	.....
Shantung.....	10,050.00	9,390.00	.....
Yenping.....	4,500.00	10,942.75	.....
China General.....	.....	13,753.00	.....
Totals.....	\$190,137.00	\$250,873.75	\$3,800.00

	Missionaries	Current Work	Buildings and High Grade Workers
India			
Bengal.....	\$20,750.00	\$28,642.00	\$11,871.00
Bombay.....	16,163.00	26,118.00	1,500.00
Central Provinces.....	16,750.00	33,022.50	10,000.00
Gujarat.....	15,850.00	32,875.50	2,500.00
Hyderabad.....	13,000.00	35,126.50	177.00
Indus River.....	18,050.00	25,716.00	10,000.00
Isabella Thoburn College.....	10,850.00	12,972.00	1,500.00
Lucknow.....	19,000.00	36,038.00	.....
North India.....	39,400.00	86,497.50	2,500.00
Northwest India.....	31,500.00	58,878.50	5,800.00
South India.....	19,500.00	46,150.50	5,400.00
India General.....	.....	4,924.00	.....
Totals.....	\$220,813.00	\$426,961.00	\$51,248.00
Japan			
East Japan.....	\$27,850.00	\$57,285.00	\$50,950.00
West Japan.....	22,909.00	39,331.00	.....
Totals.....	\$50,759.00	\$96,616.00	\$50,950.00
Korea.....	\$57,900.00	\$98,763.00	\$7,160.00
Malaya.....	\$30,975.00	\$22,218.00	.....
Netherlands Indies.....	\$6,925.00	\$6,311.00	.....
Philippine Islands.....	\$24,050.00	\$28,119.00	\$41,300.00
Europe			
Bulgaria.....	\$5,850.00	\$7,255.00	\$1,300.00
Central Europe.....	.....	2,153.00	.....
France.....	2,000.00	10,350.00	.....
Italy.....	5,650.00	7,150.00	.....
North Africa.....	11,400.00	13,260.00	.....
Norway.....	.....	50.00	.....
Totals.....	\$24,900.00	\$40,218.00	\$1,300.00
Latin America			
Eastern So. America.....	\$17,600.00	\$25,219.00	.....
Mexico.....	22,650.00	42,274.00	1,500.00
North Andes.....	10,000.00	4,482.00	58,850.00
Totals.....	\$50,250.00	\$71,975.00	\$60,350.00
Missionaries Not Yet Assigned to Conferences.....	\$23,310.00	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Disbursements direct to Foreign Field (Library Service, Foreign Contingencies, General Foreign Items).....	.....	\$50,564.50	.....
Exchange Reserve.....	.....	32,477.50	.....
Total Appropriations direct to Foreign Field.....			\$2,097,518.75
Retirement Fund			
Endowment.....		\$91,791.00	
Pension Purchases.....		35,156.00	
Allowances.....		36,000.00	
Student Aid.....		5,750.00	
Administration and Promotion.....		131,594.50	
			300,291.50
Total 1929 Appropriations.....			\$2,397,810.25

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

DATES		Members and Pro-bationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
April 5, 1801—April 13, 1820	.....	240 924	.....	.....	.....	.....	823 04	003	85 76	737 28	.....
April 14, 1820—April 30, 1821	.....	256 881	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,328 76	009	500 00	2,566 04	.....
May 1, 1821—May 31, 1822	.....	281 146	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,547 39	009	1 689 28	3,424 15	.....
June 1, 1822—May 31, 1823	.....	297 632	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,437 14	018	3 740 22	5,111 07	.....
June 1, 1823—May 11, 1824	.....	312 540	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,589 92	011	4 996 14	3,704 85	.....
June 12, 1824—May 4, 1825	.....	328 523	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 140 16	014	4 704 22	3,138 79	.....
May 5, 1825—May 11, 1826	.....	341 144	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 194 11	014	5 510 85	2,592 05	.....
May 12, 1826—April 25, 1827	.....	360 800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 812 49	019	7 379 42	2,025 12	.....
April 26, 1827—April 10, 1828	.....	381 997	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 245 17	016	8 103 18	1 167 11	.....
April 11, 1828—April 30, 1829	.....	421 556	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 176 11	033	9 233 75	5 109 47	.....
May 1, 1829—April 30, 1830	.....	447 743	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 128 63	029	10 545 03	7 693 07	.....
May 1, 1830—April 30, 1831	.....	476 153	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 950 57	029	11 496 28	6 146 36	.....
May 1, 1831—April 30, 1832	.....	513 114	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 379 66	022	12 658 99	4 867 03	.....
May 1, 1832—April 22, 1833	.....	548 593	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 097 05	031	20 356 57	1 607 51	.....
April 23, 1833—April 30, 1834	.....	599 736	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 700 15	059	31 061 89	6 245 77	.....
May 1, 1834—April 30, 1835	.....	638 784	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 492 21	048	38 535 82	.....	1,797 64
May 1, 1835—April 15, 1836	.....	652 528	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 517 16	091	52 067 56	5 651 96	.....
April 16, 1836—April 16, 1837	.....	653 032	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 096 05	087	66 536 85	6 536 85	.....
April 17, 1837—April 9, 1838	.....	658 157	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 087 36	146	89 257 97	3 040 55	.....
April 10, 1838—April 9, 1839	.....	696 549	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 480 29	19	103 661 58	31 859 26	.....
April 10, 1839—April 19, 1840	.....	740 459	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 410 87	184	152 507 02	15 763 11	.....
April 20, 1840—April 19, 1841	.....	795 445	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 905 76	176	158 698 05	.....	3,029 18
April 20, 1841—April 19, 1842	.....	852 918	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 473 25	163	145 092 73	8 648 66	.....
April 20, 1842—April 19, 1843	.....	913 901	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 482 17	16	139 306 51	1 473 10	.....
April 20, 1843—April 19, 1844	.....	1,068 525	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 578 78	137	155 020 36	9 904 68	.....
April 20, 1844—April 30, 1845	.....	1,171 356	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 562 27	08	85 729 55	1 071 94	.....
May 1, 1845—April 30, 1846	.....	1,139 587	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 528 25	078	64 372 60	24 083 72	.....
May 1, 1846—April 30, 1847	.....	644 299	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 932 73	122	76 634 13	26 382 32	.....
May 1, 1847—April 30, 1848	.....	631 558	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 600 34	129	86 835 50	21 147 16	.....
May 1, 1848—April 30, 1849	.....	639 066	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 045 15	131	102 739 82	2 452 49	.....
May 1, 1849—April 30, 1850	.....	662 315	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 579 54	157	99 889 71	7 142 32	.....
May 1, 1850—April 30, 1851	.....	689 682	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 471 31	183	131 163 40	2 450 23	.....
May 1, 1851—April 30, 1852	.....	728 700	138 254 42	.....	2,804 68	9 393 38	500 482 48	208	155 563 07	3 173 34	.....
May 1, 1852—Dec. 31, 1853	.....	752 626	298 473 39	.....	21 262 03	16 232 97	335 998 39	446	282 228 87	50 565 18	.....
May 1, 1854—Dec. 31, 1854	.....	783 338	211 952 01	.....	4 930 74	6 529 30	232 412 05	285	238 694 06	35 283 17	.....
Jan. 1, 1855—Dec. 31, 1855	.....	799 431	204 464 86	.....	6 924 17	6 815 01	218 204 04	272	217 567 05	35 920 16	.....
Jan. 1, 1856—Dec. 31, 1856	.....	800 327	199 996 59	.....	7 784 81	29 660 52	237 441 92	296	274 182 49	.....	820 41
Jan. 1, 1857—Dec. 31, 1857	.....	820 519	247 753 13	.....	8 544 96	12 592 39	268 890 48	327	266 372 17	1 097 90	.....
Jan. 1, 1858—Dec. 31, 1858	.....	956 555	220 967 64	.....	8 513 55	25 423 42	255 224 61	265	251 000 88	4 711 63	.....
Jan. 1, 1859—Dec. 31, 1859	.....	974 345	233 863 44	.....	8 823 64	12 479 11	265 167 19	272	252 117 09	17 761 79	.....
Jan. 1, 1860—Dec. 31, 1860	.....	984 447	256 269 21	.....	10 051 47	13 364 21	236 722 77	258	270 701 27	3 783 29	.....
Jan. 1, 1861—Dec. 31, 1861	.....	988 523	222 709 25	.....	10 051 47	13 364 21	236 722 77	258	249 071 09	837 13	.....
Jan. 1, 1862—Dec. 31, 1862	.....	984 269	248 240 25	.....	12 514 78	11 027 64	246 143 78	248	226 309 64	29 676 20	.....
Jan. 1, 1863—Dec. 31, 1863	.....	983 160	238 160 18	.....	16 271 93	11 743 53	416 793 78	451	291 602 81	164 867 14	.....
Jan. 1, 1864—Dec. 31, 1864	.....	982 304	437 867 17	.....	29 772 93	29 463 16	631 740 67	580	523 338 90	287 292 50	.....
Jan. 1, 1865—Dec. 31, 1865	.....	929 259	537 569 41	.....	12 765 76	31 405 90	.....	.....	355 694 07	.....	.....

FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1928

	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Designated Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Debt
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nov. 1, 1906—Oct. 31, 1907.....	3,307,275	988,859 06	331,019 99	57,702 54	24,278 69	1,401,920 28	.423	1,519,314 16	11,852 23
Nov. 1, 1907—Oct. 31, 1908.....	3,379,584	1,013,272 36	281,757 85	27,240 88	35,004 97	1,357,336 06	.401	1,397,621 76	52,137 93
Nov. 1, 1908—Oct. 31, 1909.....	3,444,606	984,975 35	305,334 86	39,748 96	11,563 81	1,342,122 78	.389	1,417,438 71	127,453 86
Nov. 1, 1909—Oct. 31, 1910.....	3,489,696	1,101,043 91	320,905 12	40,555 52	15,105 37	1,477,699 92	.423	1,425,341 23	75,065 17
Nov. 1, 1910—Oct. 31, 1911.....	3,543,589	1,040,215 66	438,126 43	27,879 38	4,902 95	1,511,124 42	.426	1,557,412 16	121,382 91
Nov. 1, 1911—Oct. 31, 1912.....	3,628,063	1,046,113 51	391,979 51	42,126 89	59,184 06	1,539,403 97	.424	1,546,967 81	95,331 90
Nov. 1, 1912—Oct. 31, 1913.....	3,775,791	1,060,824 00	325,053 78	68,863 20	27,782 20	1,482,528 18	.392	1,441,602 32	88,488 25
Nov. 1, 1913—Oct. 31, 1914.....	3,962,316	1,101,682 57	418,496 22	31,234 57	37,341 83	1,588,755 29	.400	1,565,185 74	88,328 06
Nov. 1, 1914—Oct. 31, 1915.....	4,033,123	1,095,076 88	512,330 48	51,142 36	42,024 08	1,700,573 80	.421	1,584,417 47	71,870 81
Nov. 1, 1915—Oct. 31, 1916.....	4,130,864	1,143,785 05	677,447 30	76,201 67	35,822 29	1,933,250 31	.468	1,887,042 06	60,209 83
Nov. 1, 1916—Oct. 31, 1917.....	4,282,771	1,246,781 35	613,663 98	56,173 58	23,655 11	1,940,304 02	.453	1,947,692 70	50,142 76
Nov. 1, 1917—Oct. 31, 1918.....	4,239,509	1,411,486 83	804,925 15	105,667 88	58,266 12	2,380,346 98	.561	2,153,279 76	.....
Nov. 1, 1918—Oct. 31, 1919.....	4,175,504	4,249,683 65	1,049,302 05	35,894 35	18,093 11	5,352,973 16	1.28	2,723,800 49	.....
Nov. 1, 1919—Oct. 31, 1920.....	4,393,988	5,058,185 88	1,012,921 46	48,855 73	47,026 68	6,166,989 75	1.40	6,165,133 66	.....
Nov. 1, 1920—Oct. 31, 1921.....	4,492,401	4,375,253 73	945,028 93	40,153 15	49,476 40	5,409,912 21	1.20	5,410,701 65	.....
Nov. 1, 1921—Oct. 31, 1922.....	4,593,540	4,321,030 98	978,717 74	90,409 59	35,970 72	5,426,129 03	1.18	5,426,129 03	.....
Nov. 1, 1922—Oct. 31, 1923.....	4,650,267	3,682,599 82	996,729 45	167,361 85	503,782 40	5,350,473 52	1.15	5,351,540 17	.....
Nov. 1, 1923—Oct. 31, 1924.....	4,712,528	2,002,603 32	748,140 03	274,202 73	123,016 62	3,152,962 70	.669	4,400,794 43	3,101,330 27
Nov. 1, 1924—Oct. 31, 1925.....	4,738,093	2,173,227 60	644,071 31	102,960 76	545,010 32	3,466,269 99	.73	3,493,292 26	2,829,463 41
Nov. 1, 1925—Oct. 31, 1926.....	4,750,766	2,127,547 84	801,152 74	108,014 95	729,822 70	3,766,538 23	.793	4,030,437 59	2,203,797 31
Nov. 1, 1926—Oct. 31, 1927.....	4,781,357	2,005,806 83	973,394 25	292,910 59	630,523 78	3,907,725 45	.817	4,050,118 68	1,601,760 65
Nov. 1, 1927—Oct. 31, 1928.....	4,783,590	2,284,810 07	934,024 22	104,181 06	603,984 94	3,927,000 29	.82	3,821,631 13	1,126,260 65
Total.....	.....	45,514,956 25	14,510,058 75	1,889,542 19	3,666,789 15	65,581,346 34	.....	.....	.....

Note:—The Debt Preferential for 1925-28 is included under Miscellaneous.

MISSION TREASURERS

EASTERN ASIA

China

Foochow Area

Foochow, Hinghwa, Yenping, South Fukien—Rev. W. A. Main, P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.

Peking Area

North China, Shantung (Rev. P. O. Hanson), Chengtu West China: Chungking West China—Rev. W. A. Main.

Mr. O. J. Krause, Sub-Treasurer, Peking.

Rev. Spencer Lewis, Sub-Treasurer, Chengtu, West China.

Shanghai Area

Central China, Kiangsi—Rev. W. A. Main.

Japan and Korea

Seoul Area

Japan—Rev. F. N. Scott, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.

Korea—Rev. H. D. Appenzeller, Seoul.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Singapore Area

Malaya—Rev. J. F. Peat, Fort Canning Road, Singapore.

Sumatra—Rev. A. V. Klaus, Medan, Sumatra.

Philippine Islands—Rev. E. S. Lyons, 442 Avenida Rizal, Manila.

SOUTHERN ASIA

India and Burma

Bangalore Area

Burma—Rev. M. A. Clare, Syriam.

Hyderabad—Rev. John Patterson, Vikarabad.

South India—Rev. J. B. Buttrick, 19 Mount Road, Madras.

Bombay Area

Bombay—Rev. A. N. Warner, Bombay.

Gujarat—Rev. C. H. Conley, Nadiad.

Indus River—Rev. Earle Rugg, Lahore.

Calcutta Area

Bengal—Rev. D. H. Manley, 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.

Central Provinces—Dr. F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore.

Lucknow—Rev. F. M. Perrill, Cawnpore.

Delhi Area

North India—Rev. E. M. Moffatt, Sitapur.

Northwest India—Rev. S. W. Clemes, Delhi.

AFRICA

Capetown Area

Angola—Rev. R. B. Kipp, Loanda, Angola.

Congo—Rev. J. F. Springer, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, via Capetown.

Rhodesia—Rev. F. G. Mauger, Old Umtali.

Southeast Africa—Rev. J. A. Persson, 42 Orwell St., Kensington, Johannesburg.

Liberia—Rev. R. L. Embree, Cape Palmas.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico City Area

Mexico—Rev. J P Hauser, Apartado, 115, Bis, Mexico City.

Central America—Rev. R. E. Marshall, Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Buenos Aires Area

Bolivia—Mr. C. S. Bell, Casilla 9, La Paz.

Chile—Mr. C. A. Irle, Casilla 71, Angol.

Eastern South America—Rev. G. P. Howard, Lavalle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

North Andes—Rev. M. A. Rader, Apartado, 1386, Lima, Peru.

EUROPE

Copenhagen Area

Denmark—Rev. Herman Saermark, Kalundborg.

Finland—Rev. J. W. Haggman, Helsingfors.

Finland-Swedish—Rev. Karl Hurtig, Helsingfors.

Norway—Rev. Einar Karlsen, 56 Thorvaldsen, Kristiania.

Sweden—Rev. Albert Lofgren, Majorsgatan 5, Stockholm.

Baltic Mission—Rev. Hans Soete, 15 Elizabeth St., Riga, Latvia.

Paris Area

France—Rev. J. D. Townsend, 79 Denfert Rochereau, Paris.

Italy—Rev. J. W. Maynard, Via Firenze 38, Rome.

Spain—Mrs. A. D. Crawford, Villa Maria del Carmen, Calle Brazil, Seville.

Madeira Islands—Rev. W. G. Smart, Funchal.

North Africa—Rev. E. F. Frease, Rue Joinville, Algiers.

Zurich Area

Austria—Rev. H. Bargmann, 14 Sechshanserstr. 56, Vienna VIII.

Bulgaria—Rev. Pavel Todoroff, Lovetch.

Germany, Central—Rev. Johannes Hilpart, Bismarkstr. 12, Aue.

Germany, Northeast—Rev. Alfred Hammer, Junkerstr. 5-6, Berlin.

Germany, Northwest—Rev. Ernest Braunlich, Abendrothsweg 43, Hamburg.

Germany, South—Rev. Jacob Elfner, Bernsteinstr. 7, Waiblingen.

Germany, Southwest—Rev. Karl Jahnke, Karlstr. 49B., Karlsruhe.

Hungary—Rev. Martin Funk, Felso Erdoser 5, Budapest.

Jugo-Slavia—Rev. John Jacob, Deakova 47, Novi Sad.

Russia—Rev. Karl Hurtig, Helsingfors, Finland.

Switzerland—Rev. R. Ernst Grob, Muehlebachstr. 48, Zurich.

NEW MISSIONARIES

of

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Who Went to Their Fields

NOVEMBER 1, 1927—OCTOBER 31, 1928

FIELD	Ordained	Unordained	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Doctors	Nurses	Contract
China .....	..	1	2	3	6	1	3	..
India and Burma	3	2	3	2	10	..	1	2
Malaya	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Latin America.....	3	1	3	4	11	..	..	..
North Africa and Europe....	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Total for all fields.....	9	4	10	9	32	1	4	2



Reno W. Backus,
M.D., S.V.
Winner, S. Dak.
Dakota Wesleyan, '21
University of South
Dakota, '23
Rush Medical School,
'25
North China



Gladys Radabaugh
Backus, S.V.
Mitchell, S. Dak.
Dakota Wesleyan, '20
North China



Olive I. Dollins, G.N.
Chicago, Ill.
Methodist Hospital for
Nurses, Chicago,
Ill., '20
Oxford College (Music),
'28
North China



**Gladys C. Harmon,
R.N.**
Mountain Grove, Mo.
Kansas State Teachers'
College, '19
Bethany Methodist
Hospital Training
School for Nurses, '22
Missouri University,
'28
Central China



**Victoria Russell
Peterson, S.V.**
Napa, Cal.
Business College,
Napa, '16
Theological Seminary,
San Francisco, '24
Boston University
School of Religious
Education, '28
Chengt, West China



Lillian Raper, R.N.
Iowa Falls, Iowa
Cornell College, '24
Iowa State Univer-
sity Hospital, '27
Kiangsi, South China



William Dye
London, England
Clark's College (En-
gineering)
Evening Council
School, London
Drew Theological, '27
Northwest India



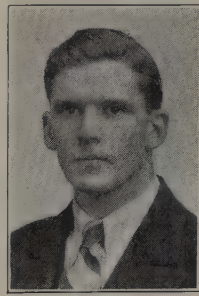
Maud Brooks Dye
London, England
Grade Council
School, '08
Nursing Course,
England, '14
Northwest India



**Henry M. Emerson,
S.V.**
Enfield Center, N. H.
Wesleyan University,
'28
Burma



**Robert L. Fleming,
S.V.**
Albion, Mich.
Albion College, '27
Drew University, '28
Northwest India



Gordon B. Halstead
White Plains, N. Y.
Haverford College of
Syracuse, N. Y.,
'23
Lucknow



**Helen Honsinger
Halstead**
Syracuse, N. Y.
Syracuse University,
'23
Lucknow



Florence Taylor, R.N.
Brantford, Ont.
Brantford Collegiate
Institute, '19
Buffalo City Hospital
Training School for
Nurses, '25
Kennedy School of
Missions, '27
Gujarat, India



C. Stanley Thoburn, S.V.
Meadville, Pa.
Allegheny College, '23
Boston University
School of Theology,
'26
Business School, '19
Bengal, India



Pearl Champlin Thoburn, S.V.
Melrose Highlands,
Mass.
Boston University, '25
Bengal, India



Gerald V. Summers, S.V.
Lincoln, Neb.
Nebraska Wesleyan
University, '25
University of Ne-
braska, '27
Malaya



Esther Andren Summers, S.V.
Cody, Wyo.
Nebraska Wesleyan
University, '24
University of Chicago
Summer School, '26
Malaya



Claude C. Callahan, S.V.
Peotone, Ill.
Simpson College, '24
Garrett Biblical
Institute, '27
Bolivia



Belle Britton Callahan, S.V.
Peotone, Ill.
Simpson College, '24
Garrett Biblical
Institute, '27
Bolivia



Samuel R. Graves, S.V.
Esmond, S. Dak.
Northwestern Uni-
versity, '23
Garrett Biblical
Institute, '23
Chile



Rose Hansen, S.V.
Muskegon, Mich.
State Teachers' Col-
lege, Moorhead,
Minn., '21
State Teachers' Col-
lege, Kalamazoo,
Mich., '28
Bolivia



Alvo O. Martin
Cortland, Neb.
Central Wesleyan
College, '22
Northwestern Uni-
versity, '23
Garrett Biblical
Institute, '23
North Andes (Peru)



Alice Slemmons Martin
Pawnee City, Iowa
State Teachers' Col-
lege, Peru, Neb.,
'26
North Andes (Peru)



Walter U. Miller,
S.V.
Shumway, Ill.
University of Illinois,
'27
Chile



Dorothy Maunder
Miller, S.V.
Whiting, Ind.
Northwestern Uni-
versity, '23
University of Illinois
(Post Graduate), '25
Chile



Julia E. Perry
Osage City, Kan.
University of Kansas,
'28
Bolivia



Esther E. Stelson,
S.V.
Gypsum, Kan.
Kansas Wesleyan
University, '24
Iowa State College
Summer School, '27
Chile



Alice A. Thompson
Lansing, Iowa
Iowa State Teachers'
College, Cedar Falls,
'25
Chile



James Robb
Lanarkshire, Scotland
Drew University, '28
Special Worker, '22
Regular Missionary,
'28
North Africa



Clara Mennell Robb
Yorkshire, England
Medical Mission,
Bermondsey, London,
'11
Mildmay Mission
Hospital, London, '18
Special Worker, '22
Regular Missionary,
'28
North Africa

PHOTOGRAPHS NOT AVAILABLE

Kathryne J. Bierl
Ocean Grove, N. J.
Taylor University,
'25
Pennsylvania Uni-
versity, '26
Northwest India

Theodore A. Loeppert
La Porte, Ind.
Ohio Wesleyan, '25
Garrett Biblical
Institute, '28
Bulgaria

BISHOPS RESIDENT IN FOREIGN FIELDS

Africa, Central and South

Eben S. Johnson—Cape Town.

China

George R. Grose—Peking.

Lauress J. Birney—Shanghai.

Japan and Korea

James C. Baker—Seoul.

India

Brenton T. Badley—Bombay.

Frederick Fisher—Calcutta.

John W. Robinson—Delhi.

Malaya, Sumatra and Philippine Islands

Edwin F. Lee—Missionary Bishop, Singapore.

South America and Central America

BOLIVIA, CHILE, ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, PERU—Central America.

George A. Miller—Buenos Aires.

Europe and North Africa

STOCKHOLM AREA

Raymond J. Wade, Stockholm, Sweden.

PARIS AREA

William O. Shepard—Paris, France.

ZURICH AREA

John L. Nuelsen—Zurich, Switzerland.

MISSIONARY BISHOP—RETIRED

Isaiah Benjamin Scott—Nashville, Tenn.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

June 1, 1929

For Post-Office Addresses See List of Missionaries Classified by Conferences

In this list the name of the missionary is followed, first, by the date of entering upon Methodist mission work; second, the Conference in America or the town (the latter in italics) from which the missionary went out; third, the foreign Conference or Mission in which the missionary is working. Those marked * were not sent out by the Board, but were received into Conferences on the field and later accepted by the Board; those marked † are laymen.

A

Abbott, David G., 1900, Iowa, Central Provinces.

Abbott, Martha Day (Mrs. D. C.), 1888, *Fairfield, Iowa*, Central Provinces.

Ackerly, George A., 1926, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Lucknow.

Ackerly, Dorothy Eggleston (Mrs. G. A.), 1926, *Pleasant Valley, Conn.*, Lucknow.

†Aden, Fred., 1918, *Parlier, Cal.*, Eastern South America.

Aden, Anna Petit (Mrs. F.), 1918, *Parlier, Cal.*, Eastern South America.

Aeschliman, Edward J., 1919, *Genesee, North China*.

Aeschliman, Myrle Patterson (Mrs. E. J.), 1921, *North China*.

Aldis, Steadman, 1911, *Southwest Kansas, Bombay*.

- Aldis, Ethel Fry (Mrs. S.), 1911 *Arlington, Kan.*, Bombay.
- Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903, Des Moines, Lucknow.
- Aldrich, Annie Hanley (Mrs. F. C.), 1903, *Shenandoah, Iowa*, Lucknow.
- Alexander, Robert P., 1893, New England Southern, Japan.
- Alexander, Fanny Wilson (Mrs. R. P.), 1896, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Japan.
- Amendt, Charles C., 1918, *East Sparta, Ohio*, Korea.
- Amendt, Edith Anderson (Mrs. C. C.), 1918, *Steubenville, Ohio*, Korea.
- Amstutz, Hobart B., 1926, Rock River, Malaya.
- Amstutz, Celeste Bloxome (Mrs. H. B.), 1926, *Pennville, Indiana*, Malaya.
- †Anderson, A. Garfield (M.D.) 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
- Anderson, Hattie Peterson (Mrs. A. G.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
- Anderson, Karl E., 1899 (reappointed, 1913), Northwest Iowa, Hyderabad.
- Anderson, Emma Wardle (Mrs. K. E.), 1903 (reappointed, 1913), *Cedar Rapids, Iowa*, Hyderabad.
- Appenzeller, Henry D., 1917, New York East, Korea.
- Appenzeller, Ruth Noble (Mrs. H. D.), 1918, *Kingston, Pa.*, Korea.
- Archer, R. L., 1912, Pittsburgh, Sumatra.
- Archer, Edna Caye (Mrs. R. L.), 1916, *Wilmerding, Pa.*, Sumatra.
- Archibald, Charles H., 1921, *King, Ontario*, Bengal.
- Archibald, Lillie Lee (Mrs. C. H.), 1921, *King, Ontario*, Bengal.
- Argelander, Frank A., 1918, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
- Argelander, Clara Schleman (Mrs. F. A.), 1920, *Berea, Ohio*, Kiangsi.
- Atkins, Arthur G., 1928, *Jubbulpore, C. P.*, Central Provinces.
- Atkins, Lois Rockey (Mrs. A. G.), 1928, *Jubbulpore, C. P.*, Central Provinces.
- Auner, Orval M., 1913, Southeast Kansas, Central Provinces.
- Auner, Nellie Wilson (Mrs. O. M.), 1913, *Springfield, Mo.*, Central Provinces.
- B**
- †Backus, Reno W. (M.D.), 1928, *Winner, So. Dak.*, North China.
- Backus, Gladys Radabaugh (Mrs. R. W.), 1928, *Mitchell, So. Dak.*, North China.
- Badley, Theodore C., 1904, *New York City*, Lucknow.
- Badley, Clara Nelson (Mrs. T. C.), 1904, *Delaware, Ohio*, Lucknow.
- Baker, J. Benson, 1904, South Kansas, Northwest India.
- Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Melvern, Kan.*, Northwest India.
- Baldwin, DeWitt C., 1923, East Maine, Burma.
- Baldwin, Edna Aikin (Mrs. DeW. C.), 1923, *Bangor, Me.*, Burma.
- Ballenger, Maurice G., 1921, *Oklahoma*, Lucknow.
- Ballenger, Esther Nichols (Mrs. M. G.), 1921, *Des Moines, Iowa*, Lucknow.
- Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, Ohio*, Yenping.
- Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Yenping.
- †Barrett, Willis C., 1924, *Sheridan, Wyo.*, Foochow.
- Barrett, Fern Abel (Mrs. W. C.) (R.N.), 1924, *Sheridan, Wyo.*, Foochow.
- Barton, Miss Helen E. (R.N.), 1924, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Chengtu.
- †Basil, George C. (M.D.), 1929, *Annapolis, Md.*, Chungking.
- Basil, Maude Stanley (Mrs. G. C.), 1929, *Annapolis, Md.*, Chungking.
- Baucher, Miss Mae (R.N.), 1926, *Stan-ton, Mich.*, Yenping.
- Bauman, Ernest N., 1907, *Birmingham, Ohio*, Eastern South America.
- Bauman, Mary Kessler (Mrs. E. N.), 1907, *Mount Vernon, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
- †Beck, Frank S. (M.D.), 1912, *Canton, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.
- Beck, Bessie Dunn (Mrs. F. S.), 1913, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.
- Beckendorf, Arthur L., 1917, Northern Minnesota, Philippine Islands.
- Beckendorf, Esther Maud (Mrs. A. L.), 1917, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Philippine Islands.
- Becker, Arthur L., 1903, *Reading, Mich.*, Korea.
- Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.), 1905, *Albion, Mich.*, Korea.
- Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East, Chengtu.
- Beech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, Chengtu.
- †Bell, Carl S., 1919, *Seattle, Wash.*, Bolivia.
- Bell, Fannie Guptil (Mrs. C. S.), 1920, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.
- Bell, William W., 1921, *Moscow, Idaho*, Burma.
- Bell, Rosetta Gempler (Mrs. W. W.), 1921, *Beloit, Ohio*, Burma.
- Berkey, Marguerite Lough (Mrs. E. R.), 1922, *Norfolk, Neb.*, North China.
- Berry, Arthur D., 1902, Newark, Japan.
- Berry, Priscilla McClintock (Mrs. W. C.) (R.N.), 1920, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Congo.
- Beyer, Ruth D., 1914, *Alexandria, Pa.*, Chile.
- Bieri, Miss Kathryn J., 1928, *Ocean Grove, N. J.*, Northwest India.
- †Billing, Arthur W., 1907, *Berthoud, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.), 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
- Billings, Bliss W., 1908, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
- Billings, Helen Taylor (Mrs. B. W.), *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
- Bisbee, Royal D., 1910, Columbia River, Gujarat.
- Bisbee, Pearl Gosnell (Mrs. R. D.), 1911, *Everett, Mass.*, Gujarat.
- Bissonnette, Wesley S., 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- †Bittner, Linus H. (M.D.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Sumatra.
- Bittner, Fern Noel (Mrs. L. H.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Sumatra.
- Bjorklund, Ellen Eleonora (R.N.), 1909, *Stromsholm, Sweden*, Rhodesia.
- *Blackmore, Josiah T. C., 1914, North Africa.

*Blackmore, Clarisse Cuendet (Mrs. J. T. C.), 1914, North Africa.
 Blasdel, Robert A., 1918, New England, Malaya.
 Blasdel, Fanny Shellabear (Mrs. R. A.), 1924, Madison, N. J., Malaya.
 †Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), 1920, Richmond Hill, N. Y., Kiangsi.
 Blydenburg, Marion Patterson (Mrs. G. T.), 1920, Middletown, Conn., Kiangsi.
 Borgman, Joel E., 1921, Central Swedish, Bombay.
 Borgman, Elsa Larsson (Mrs. J. E.), 1921, Chicago, Ill., Bombay.
 Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., 1892 (reappointed, 1917), Janesville, Wis., Foochow.
 Bourgaize, Wilfred, 1921, East Santa Monica, Cal., Rhodesia.
 Bowen, Arthur J., 1897, Puget Sound, Central China.
 Bowen, Nora Jones (Mrs. A. J.), 1897, Neponset, Ill., Central China.
 Bower, Harry C., 1905, Central Pennsylvania, Sumatra.
 Bower, Mabel Crawford (Mrs. H. C.), 1907, Sioux City, Iowa, Sumatra.
 Bowmar, Thomas W., 1915, Canton, Mass., Malaya.
 Bowmar, Bertha Ham (Mrs. T. W.), 1922, Beverly, Mass., Malaya.
 Boyles, James K., 1914, Wilmore, Ky., Burma.
 Boyles, Marie Wiegand (Mrs. J. R.), 1914, Milwaukee, Wis., Burma.
 Branch, M. Wells, 1908, Wayland, N. Y., North India.
 Branch, May Widney (Mrs. M. W.), 1906, Lynden, Kan., North India.
 Brastrup, John E., 1920, Norwegian and Danish, Congo.
 †Breece, Thomas E., 1918, Minneapolis, Minn., North China.
 Breece, Ruth Pyke, 1918, Minneapolis, Minn., North China.
 Brewer, Raymond P., 1921, Baltimore, Chengtu.
 Brewer, Constance Falstad (Mrs. R. P.), 1923, Duluth, Minn., Chengtu.
 Brewster, Clyde W., 1923, Kansas, North Andes.
 Brewster, Mildred Morrison (Mrs. C. W.), 1923, Fredonia, Kan., North Andes.
 Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884, London, Ohio, Hinghwa.
 Brinton, Thomas B., 1916, Wisconsin, Congo.
 Brinton, Anna Larkin (Mrs. T. B.), 1916, Pleasant Prairie, Wis., Congo.
 Brown, Fred R., 1910, Troy, Kiangsi.
 Brown, Ciella McDonnell (Mrs. F. R.), 1912, Linton, N. Dak., Kiangsi.
 Brown, Mark W., 1914, North-East Ohio, North China.
 Brown, Olive Rentsch (Mrs. M. W.), 1914, Wooster, Ohio, North China.
 †Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), 1917, Ann Arbor, Mich., Central China.
 Brown, Carrie Willis (Mrs. R. E.), 1917, Ann Arbor, Mich., Central China.
 Brumbaugh, Thoburn T., 1924, Boston, Mass., Japan.
 Brumbaugh, Gladys Davenport (Mrs. T. T.), 1924, Greenville, Ohio, Japan.
 †Bruner, Glen W., 1920, Sterling, Colo., Japan.

Bruner, Edith Williams (Mrs. G. W.), 1920, Sterling, Colo., Japan.
 †Bullock, Dillman S., 1923, Goodrich, Mich., Chile.
 Bullock, Katrina Kelly (Mrs. D. S.), 1923, Goodrich, Mich., Chile.
 Burdick, George M., 1903, Vermont, Korea.
 †Busher, Richard C., 1909, Lucknow, India, North India.
 Busher, Jessie Foy (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, Lucknow, India, North India.
 Buttrick, John B., 1888, Nova Scotia, South India.
 Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890, South India.

C

Cable, Elmer M., 1899, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
 Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901, Hubbard, Iowa, Korea.
 Caldwell, Harry R., 1900, Northern New York, Foochow.
 Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, Chatanooga, Tenn., Foochow.
 Calkins, Harvey R., 1900 (reappointed, 1920), Rock River, Lucknow.
 Calkins, Ida Von Holtz (Mrs. H. R.), 1900 (reappointed, 1920), Chicago, Ill., Lucknow.
 Callahan, Claude C., 1928, Des Moines, Bolivia.
 Callahan, Belle Britton (Mrs. C. C.), 1928, Peotone, Ill., Bolivia.
 Camp, Cecil L., 1914, Evanston, Ill., South India.
 Camp, Alice E. (Mrs. C. L.) (R.N.), 1914, Evanston, Ill., South India.
 Campbell, Frank D., 1910, Bloomington, Ill., Central Provinces.
 Campbell, Ada Gibson (Mrs. F. D.), 1910, Bloomington, Ill., Central Provinces.
 †Canright, Cyril M. (M.D.), 1926, Delaware, Ohio, Chengtu.
 Canright, Winifred Stooddy (Mrs. C. M.), 1926, Wellsboro, Pa., Chengtu.
 Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 1891, Battle Creek, Mich., Chengtu.
 Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891, Battle Creek, Mich., Chengtu.
 Carhart, Walter D., 1906, Mitchell, S. Dak., Chile.
 Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, Mitchell, S. Dak., Chile.
 Carson, F. Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa, Hinghwa.
 Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, Sioux City, Iowa, Hinghwa.
 Cartwright, Frank T., 1917, Wisconsin, Foochow.
 Cartwright, Mary Morris (Mrs. F. T.), 1917, Delaware, Ohio, Foochow.
 Cass, Miss E. Stella, 1918, Nichols, N. Y., Sumatra.
 Chacey, Lloyd A., 1925, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, Malaya.
 Christianson, Miss Edith J., 1927, Putnam, Ill., Burma.
 Clare, Maurice A., 1915, New England, Burma.
 Clare, Elsie Burmeister (Mrs. M. A.), 1920, Sutherland, Iowa, Burma.
 †Clay, Ernest H. (M.D.), 1926, Quincy, Ohio, North China.
 Clay, Mabel Amende (Mrs. E. H.), 1926, Yakima, Wash., North China.

- Clemes, Stanley W., 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
 Clemes, Julia Norton (Mrs. S. W.), 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
 Coates, Alvin B., 1906, *Wilksburg, Pa.*, South India.
 Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilksburg, Pa.*, South India.
 Cole, Winfred B., 1909, Idaho, Hinghwa.
 Cole, Edith Fonda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
 Collier, William B., 1922, New York East, Bombay.
 Collier, S. Ruth Hecker (Mrs. W. B.), 1922, *Miami, Fla.*, Bombay.
 Collins, Miss Mary E., 1929, *Wellsville, Kansas*, North Andes.
 †Congdon, Wray H., 1915, *Batavia, N. Y.*, North China.
 Congdon, Anna Stuart (Mrs. W. H.), 1918, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
 Conley, Carl H., 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Gujarat.
 Conley, Freda Herrick (Mrs. C. H.), 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Gujarat.
 Coole, Arthur B., 1924, *Baldwin City, Kan.*, North China.
 Coole, Ella Endres (Mrs. A. B.), 1924, *Denver, Colo.*, North China.
 Coole, Douglas P., 1926, *Baldwin City, Kan.*, Malaya.
 Coole, Mamie Selim (Mrs. D. P.), 1926, *Moundville, Mo.*, Malaya.
 Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Kansas, Foochow.
 Coole, Cora Shepard (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 †Cordle, Wendell H., 1927, *Eugene, Ore.*, Malaya.
 Cordle, Hattie Jones (Mrs. W. H.), 1927, *Green City, Mo.*, Malaya.
 Core, Lewis A., 1889, West Virginia, North India.
 Core, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des Moines, Iowa*, North India.
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Gujarat.
 Corpron, Esther Darling (Mrs. A.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Gujarat.
 Cottingham, Joshua F., 1910, North Indiana, Philippine Islands.
 Cottingham, Bertha D. DeVer (Mrs. J. F.), 1910, *Sheridan, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
 Count, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Mariboro, N. Y.*, Bulgaria.
 Cracknell, Miss Wilhelmina (R.N.), 1924, *England*, Gujarat.
 Crane, Louise Parsell (Mrs. R. E.), 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
 Cranston, Earl, 3d, 1920, Baltimore, Chengtu.
 Cutting, Miss Helen F., 1923, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
- D
- Dabritz, Edward N., 1926, New England Southern, Sumatra.
 Dabritz, Mary Leech (Mrs. E. N.), 1926, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Sumatra.
 Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, 1919, *Valparaiso, Chile*, Bolivia.
 Davis, Miss Melissa J., 1917 (contract), *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, China General.
 Davis, Orville L., 1926, Montana, Philippine Islands.
- Davis, Lois Overstreet (Mrs. O. L.), 1926, *Lizton, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
 Davis, Walter W., 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
 Davis, Maybelle Gilruth (Mrs. W. W.), 1911, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.
 Deming, Charles S., 1905, New York, Korea.
 Deming, Edith Adams (Mrs. C. S.), 1911, *Newton Center, Mass.*, Korea.
 Depew, Miss Florence A., 1920, *Loup City, Neb.*, Chile.
 Depler, Miss Hazel M. (contract), 1927, *Duncombe, Iowa*, Malaya.
 Dewey, Halsey E., 1920, *Ruthven, Iowa*, Bengal.
 Dewey, Hattie Hepperly (Mrs. Halsey E.), 1921, *Norfolk, Neb.*, Bengal.
 Dewey, Horace E., 1921, Minnesota, North China.
 Dewey, Carol McCurdy (Mrs. Horace E.), 1921, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, North China.
 Dibble, Paul G., 1923, Dakota, South India.
 Dibble, Marie Bjerno (Mrs. P. G.) (R.N.), 1923, *White, S. Dak.*, South India.
 Dieterich, Fred W., 1915, *Indianola, Iowa*, Central China.
 Dieterich, Flora Hyde (Mrs. F. W.), 1912, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
 Dixon, Edward E., 1920 (Reappointed 1928), *Moore, Pa.*, North China.
 Dixon, Esther McCracken (Mrs. E. E.), 1923 (Reappointed 1928), *Salem, Ore.*, North China.
 Dodsworth, Marmaduke, 1920, Puget Sound, Malaya.
 Dodsworth, Anna Sorensen (Mrs. M.), 1920, *Nooksack, Wash.*, Malaya.
 Dollins, Miss Olive I. (R.N.), 1928, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 Douglas, Elmer H., 1927, New York, North Africa.
 Draper, Gideon F., 1880, Central New York, Japan.
 Draper, Mira Haven (Mrs. G. F.), 1880, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, Japan.
 Duarte, Benjamin R., 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, Madeira Islands.
 Duarte, Maria Cavaco (Mrs. B. R.), 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, Madeira Islands.
 Dukehart, Eleanor G., 1903 (reappointed, 1916), *Forest Hill, Md.*, Chile.
 Du Mez, Miss Petula C. (contract), 1926, *Rantoul, Ill.*, Malaya.
 Dye, William, 1928, England, Northwest India.
 Dye, Maud Brooks (Mrs. W.) 1928, England, Northwest India.
- E
- Earle, Miss Ruth E. (R.N.), 1919 (Reappointed 1925), *San Dimas, Cal.*, North Andes.
 Edling, Eddie E., 1921, *Hampton, Va.*, Angola.
 Edling, Lella Childs (Mrs. E. E.) (R.N.), 1921, *Heath, Mass.*, Angola.
 Eklund, Abel, 1921, Pacific Swedish, Malaya.
 Eklund, Ruth Larson (Mrs. A.), 1921, *Kingsbury, Cal.*, Malaya.
 *Eldridge, George T., 1921, *Bombay, India*, Indus River.

- *Eldridge, Harriett Fone (Mrs. G. T.), 1921, *Bombay, India*, Indus River.
 Embree, Revington L., 1924, *Stamford, Conn.*, Liberia.
 Embree, Ruth Johnston (Mrs. R. L.), 1924, *Stamford, Conn.*, Liberia.
 †Emerson, Henry M. (contract), *Enfield Center, N. H.*, Burma.
 Everett, Edward I., 1917, New England, Congo.
 Everett, Stella Stouffer (Mrs. E. I.), 1921, *Prescott, Ariz.*, Congo.
 Everett, Miss Helen N. (R.N.), 1921, *Franklin, Mass.*, Congo.

F

- Faucett, Robert I., 1899, *Chicago, Ill.*, Lucknow.
 Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *Delaware, Ohio*, Lucknow.
 Felt, Carl A., 1908, Upper Iowa, North China.
 Felt, Louise Whittlesey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J.*, North China.
 Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), 1894, Detroit, Central Provinces.
 Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897, *Hopkins, Mo.*, Central Provinces.
 Felt, Miss Kathryn, 1920, *Peking, China*, Shantung.
 Fiske, Louis McK., 1920, *San Jose, Cal.*, Central America.
 Fiske, Marion Eastman (Mrs. L. McK.), 1920, *Fresno, Cal.*, Central America.
 Foley, Walter B., 1926, *North Cohasset, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Foley, Mary Rosengrant (Mrs. W. B.), 1926, *Rochester, N. Y.*, Bengal.
 Forsgren, Carl O., 1921, Eastern Swedish, Northwest India.
 Found, Norman (M.D.), 1921, *Bowmanville, Ontario, Korea*.
 Found, Annie Cass (Mrs. N.) (R.N.), 1921, *L'Original, Ontario, Korea*.
 Francis, Miss Elizabeth D., 1922, *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
 Frease, Edwin F., 1887, East Ohio, North Africa.
 Frease, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887, *Canton, Ohio*, North Africa.
 Freeman, Mark, 1913, *Oberlin, O.*, Sumatra.
 Freeman, Gwen Jones (Mrs. M.), *Madaira, India*.

G

- †Gabel, Clayton E., 1910 (reappointed, 1921), *Walkerton, Ind.*, South India.
 Gabel, Alice Hollister (Mrs. C. E.), 1909 (reappointed, 1921), *Beloit, Wis.*, South India.
 Gale, Francis C., 1908, California, Central China.
 Gale, Allie Spencer (Mrs. F. C.) (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal.*, Central China.
 Gamewell, Francis D., 1881, Newark, North China.
 Gamewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I.*, North China.
 †Garden, George B., 1924, *Stratford, Ontario, Hyderabad*.
 Garden, Elsie Simester (Mrs. G. B.), 1924, *Lanark, Ill.*, Hyderabad.
 Gates, John R., 1906, Rock River, Rhodesia.
 Gates, Harriott Lodge (Mrs. J. R.),

- 1906, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Rhodesia.
 Gates, Robert C., 1922, *Renovo, Pa.*, Rhodesia.
 Gates, Mildred Colcord (Mrs. R. C.), 1922, *Coudersport, Pa.*, Rhodesia.
 Gaw, Miss Evaline, 1923, *Flandreau, S. Dak.*, Kiangsi.
 Gealy, Fred D., 1923, Erle, Japan.
 Gealy, Mildred Reader (Mrs. F. D.), 1923, *Rochester, Pa.*, Japan.
 †Gentry, W. Max (M.D.), 1924, *Omaha, Neb.*, Chungking.
 Gentry, Emily Nystrom (Mrs. W. M.), 1924, *Omaha, Neb.*, Chungking.
 †Gholz, Walter I., 1911 (reappointed, 1924), *Burbank, Cal.*, Bolivia.
 Gibb, John McG., Jr., 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
 Gibb, Katherine Candlin (Mrs. J. McG.), 1905, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
 Gibbons, Ronald S., 1921, *Salisbury, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Gibbons, Dorothy Chase, 1925, *Smithtown, N. H.*, Bengal.
 Gibbs, Austin J., 1907, *Bowersville, Ohio*, Angola.
 Gibbs, Clara Ault (Mrs. A. J.), 1918, *Saint Clairsville, Ohio*, Angola.
 †Gibson, Vernon C., 1923, *West Liberty, Iowa*, Chile.
 Gibson, Margery Spry (Mrs. V. C.), 1923, *West Liberty, Iowa*, Chile.
 Gillet, Ira E., 1918, *Oberlin, Ohio*, Southeast Africa.
 Gillet, Edith Riggs (Mrs. I. E.), 1918, *Oberlin, Ohio*, Southeast Africa.
 Given, Miss Olive I., 1923, *Cadiz, Ohio*, Bolivia.
 Goddard, Miss Nelle B. (R.N.), 1924, *Galesburg, Ill.*, North Andes.
 Goddin, Miss Myrtle, 1926, *Elkins, W. Va.*, Chile.
 †Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Gossard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Gottschall, Newton T., 1920, *Newburg, Mo.*, Sumatra.
 Gottschall, Lottie Swank (Mrs. N. T.) (R.N.), 1920, *Lafayette, Ind.*, Sumatra.
 Gowdy, John, 1902, New Hampshire, Foochow.
 Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1902, *Pittston, Pa.*, Foochow.
 Graves, Samuel R., 1928, *Esmond, So. Dak.*, Chile.
 *Gray, Walter G., 1919, *Toronto, Canada*, South India.
 *Gray, Florence Hunt (Mrs. W. G.), 1919, *Toronto, Canada*, South India.
 *Grey, Arthur L., 1907, *Easton, Md.*, Indus River.
 *Grey, Effie Blann (Mrs. A. L.), 1907, *Easton, Md.*, Indus River.
 Griffiths, Walter G., 1925, *Berkeley, Cal.*, Bengal.
 Griffiths, Mabel Elwood (Mrs. W. G.), 1925, *Tujunga, Cal.*, Bengal.
 Guptill, Roger S., 1914, *Berwick, Me.*, Congo.
 Guptill, Constance Sanborn (Mrs. R. S.), 1914, *Tilton, N. H.*, Congo.
 Guse, Carl F. H., 1903, Minnesota, Central Provinces.
 Guse, Anna Ellicker (Mrs. C. F. H.), 1912, *Muscatine, Iowa*, Central Provinces.

H

- Hale, Lyman, L., 1915, New England, Central China.
- Hale, Sadie Roberts (Mrs. L. L.), 1915, *Rosindale, Mass.*, Central China.
- Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Liberia.
- †Hall, Sherwood (M.D.), 1925, *Toronto, Ontario, Korea.*
- Hall, Marion Bottomley (Mrs. S.) (M.D.), 1925, *Baltimore, Md.*, Korea.
- †Halstead, Gordon B., 1928, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Lucknow.
- Halstead, Helen Honsinger (Mrs. G. B.), 1928, *Syracuse, N. Y.*
- Hamel, J. Carel, 1922, *Chicago, Ill.*, Sumatra.
- Hamel, Kathryn Ossentjuk (Mrs. J. C.), 1922, *Chicago, Ill.*, Sumatra.
- Hansen, Miss Rose, 1928, *Muskegon, Mich.*, Bolivia.
- Hanson, Harry A., 1916, New England, North India.
- Hanson, Alice Dorchester (Mrs. H. A.), 1916, *Melrose, Mass.*, North India.
- Hanson, Perry O., 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Shantung.
- Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Shantung.
- Hansson, Miss Ruth (R.N.), 1926, *Sweden, Rhodesia.*
- Harkness, Kenneth McK., 1920, *Mitchell S. Dak.*, Southeast Africa.
- Harkness, Marguerite S. (Mrs. K. McK.), 1920, *Doland, S. Dak.*, Southeast Africa.
- †Harley, George W. (M.D.), 1925, *New Haven, Conn.*, Liberia.
- Harley, Winifred Jewell (Mrs. G. W.), 1925, *Merrimac, Mass.*, Liberia.
- Harmon, Miss Gladys C. (R. N.), 1928, *Mountain Grove, Mo.*, Central China.
- Harper, Marvin H., 1927, *Albany, Ga.*, Central Provinces.
- Harper, Emmie Ficklen (Mrs. M. H.), 1927, *Washington, Ga.*, Central Provinces.
- Harrington, Burritt C., 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.*, North India.
- Harrington, Charlotte Jacobs (Mrs. R. C.), 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.*, North India.
- Harris, Alice Bockstahler (Mrs. John D.), 1913, *Painted Post, N. Y.*, South India.
- Hartzell, Corwin F., 1906 (reappointed, 1910), Northwest Iowa, Chile.
- Hartzell, Laura Kennedy (Mrs. C. F.), 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Sioux City, Iowa*, Chile.
- Hartzler, Coleman C., 1916, Southern California, Congo.
- Hartzler, Lucinda Padrick (Mrs. C. C.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Congo.
- Harwood, Harry J., 1921, Central Illinois, Burma.
- Harwood, Alma Thomas (Mrs. H. J.), 1921, *Alliance, Ohio*, Burma.
- Hassels, Miss Anna (R.N.), 1926, *Oak Park, Ill.*, North Andes.
- Hauser, J P, 1902, New England, Mexico.
- Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J P), 1905, *Mitchell, S. Dak.* Mexico.
- Hauser, Scott P., 1915, Dakota, Chile.
- Hauser, Lora Catlin (Mrs. S. P.), 1914, *Owego, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Havermale, Lewis F., 1916, Central Illinois, Chengtu.
- Havermale, Clara Tolstrup (Mrs. L. F.), 1916, *Canton, Ill.*, Chengtu.
- Havighurst, Freeman C., 1920, Baltimore, Foochow.
- Havighurst, Anna Roseberry (Mrs. F. C.), 1920, *Warrenton, Mo.*, Foochow.
- Hawley, Joseph W., 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, South Fukien.
- Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, South Fukien.
- Hayes, E. Pearce, 1921, Baltimore, Foochow.
- Hayes, Lily Anderson (Mrs. E. P.), 1921, *Baltimore, Md.*, Foochow.
- Hayes, Paul G., 1921, *Lancaster, Pa.*, Central China.
- Hayes, Helen Wolf (Mrs. P. G.) 1922, *Allentown, Pa.*, Central China.
- Heckelman, Frederick W., 1905, North Ohio, Japan.
- Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lakeside, Ohio*, Japan.
- Henderson, George S., 1892, Bengal.
- Henninger, Frank E., 1922, Rock River, Northwest India.
- Henninger, Lucille Bell (Mrs. F. E.) (R.N.), 1922, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
- †Henry, Cyril H., 1920, *New York City, Liberia.*
- Herbst, Miss Nelle (Dietitian), 1925, *Washington, D. C.*, North Andes.
- Hermann, Carl C., 1908, West German, Northwest India.
- Hermann, Florence Engelhardt (Mrs. C. C.), 1910, *Wauwatosa, Wis.*, Northwest India.
- Herrick, John S., 1917, *Seattle, Wash.*, Chile.
- Herrick, Hazel Bock (Mrs. J. S.), 1908, *Sumner, Wash.*, Chile.
- Herschel, Miss Gladys I., 1929, *Topeka, Kansas*, Bolivia.
- Hibbard, Earl R., 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Shantung.
- Hibbard, Jessie Blaine (Mrs. E. R.), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Shantung.
- Hill, Charles B., 1897, Northern New York, Bombay.
- Hill, Glenora Green (Mrs. C. B.), 1897, *Adams, N. Y.*, Bombay.
- Hilmer, Henry F., 1911, California German, South India.
- Hilmer, Matilda Hollman (Mrs. H. F.), 1911, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, South India.
- †Hodges, Burt T., 1921, *Methuen, Mass.*, Bolivia.
- Hodges, Ruth Davis (Mrs. B. T.), 1919, *Oak Park, Ill.*, Bolivia.
- Hofer, Theodore K., 1929, *Plainfield, N. J.*, Chile.
- Hollister, George W., 1915, Wisconsin, Hinghwa.
- Hollister, Mary R. Brewster (Mrs. G. W.), *Hinghwa City*, Hinghwa.
- Hollister, John N., 1912, *Delaware, Ohio*, North India.
- Hollister, Lillian Henschen (Mrs. J. N.), 1916, *Santa Ana, Cal.*, North India.
- †Hollister, Paul E., 1923, *Beloit, Wis.*, Chile.
- Hollister, Laura Singer (Mrs. P. E.), 1920, *Sheldon, Iowa*, Chile.
- Hooks, Miss Hattie A., 1919, Liberia.

- Hoose, Earl A., 1915, *Grover, Pa., Kiangsi.*
 Hoose, Saldce Pettus (Mrs. E. A.) (R.N.), 1915, *Mobile, Ala., Kiangsi.*
 Hoover, James M., 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa., Malaya.*
 Hoover, Ethel Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S., Malaya.*
 Horley, William E., 1895, *Malaya.*
 Horley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1895, *Malaya.*
 Houston, Miss Coral, 1924 (reappointed 1928), *Huntington Park, Cal., Kiangsi.*
 Howard, George P., 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.
 Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *Lacrosse, Ind., Eastern South America.*
 Hull, Miss Olive I., 1923, *Winfield, Kan., Chile.*
 Hyde, Preston S., 1901, *Moore's Hill, Ind., North India.*
 Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moore's Hill, Ind., North India.*

I

- Iglehart, Charles W., 1909, New York, Japan.
 Iglehart, Florence Allchin (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Kyoto, Japan, Japan.*
 Iglehart, Edwin T., 1904, New York, Japan.
 Iglehart, Luella Miller (Mrs. E. T.), 1907, *Katonah, N. Y., Japan.*
 †Irle, Charles A., 1911, *Sumner, Wash., Chile.*
 Irle, Orpha Cook (Mrs. C. A.), 1911, *Castle Rock, Wash., Chile.*

J

- James, Edward, 1896 (reappointed, 1914), *San Francisco, Cal., Central China.*
 James, Mabel McCracken (Mrs. E.), 1911, *Greenville, Pa., Central China.*
 James, Henry I., 1913, Wisconsin, Rhodesia.
 James, Edith Woodger (Mrs. H. I.), 1913, *Appleton, Wis., Rhodesia.*
 †Jarvis, Bruce (M.D.), 1923, *Saint Paul, Minn., North China.*
 Jarvis, M. Ada Carter (Mrs. B. W.), 1923, *Saint Paul, Minn., North China.*
 Jenkins, Linden B., 1927, Detroit, Malaya.
 Jensen, Miss C. Marie (R.N.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill., Congo.*
 Jett, Harry C., 1920, Saint Louis, South Fukien.
 Jett, Wenona Willson (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Baldwin, Kan., South Fukien.*
 Johannaber, Charles F., 1915, *Warrenton, Wis., Kiangsi.*
 Johannaber, Edna Steucken (Mrs. C. F.), 1915, *Nokomis, Ill., Kiangsi.*
 Johnson, Edward S., 1925, West Ohio, Gujarat.
 Johnson, Jessie Carter (Mrs. E. S.), 1925, *Cincinnati, Ohio, Gujarat.*
 Johnson, Miss Serena, 1920, *Minneapolis, Minn., North Andes.*
 Johnson, William R., 1907, *Cornell, Ill., Kiangsi.*
 Johnson, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill., Kiangsi.*
 Jones, Benjamin M., 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn., Burma.*

- Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicsville, Iowa, Burma.*
 Jones, E. Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md., North India.*
 Jones, Mabel Lossing (Mrs. E. S.), 1910, *Clayton, Iowa, North India.*
 Jones, Francis P., 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis., Hinghwa.*
 Jones, E. Lucille Williams (Mrs. F. P.), 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis., Hinghwa.*
 Jones, Lucian B., 1908, Iowa, Northwest India.
 Jones, Nellie Randle (Mrs. L. B.), 1911, *Spokane, Wash., Northwest India.*

K

- Keeler, Joseph L., (M.D.), 1903, *Lauder, Canada, North China.*
 Keeler, Elma Nichol (Mrs. J. L.) (R.N.), 1903, *Brooklyn, N. Y., North China.*
 Keislar, Mott, 1899, Upper Iowa, Indus River.
 Keislar, Edna Beck (Mrs. M.) (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal., Indus River.*
 Kellar, Frederick J., 1922, New England, North Africa.
 Kellar, Lillian Griffith (Mrs. F. J.), 1922, *Stratford, Ontario, North Africa.*
 †Kellogg, Claude R., 1911, *Denver, Colo., Fochow.*
 Kellogg, Mary Crow (Mrs. C. R.), 1911, *University Park, Colo., Fochow.*
 †Kelly, C. Guyer, 1918, *Baltimore, Md., North Africa.*
 Kelly, Eleanor Andrews (Mrs. C. G.), 1920, *Inwood, L. I., North Africa.*
 Kemp, Alexander H. (M.D.), 1923, New England, Angola.
 Kemp, Winifred Farmer (Mrs. A. H.), 1923, *Montclair, N. J., Angola.*
 Keys, Pilly W., 1909, South Kansas, Southeast Africa.
 Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan., Southeast Africa.*
 Keyser, Elsie J., 1915, *Roanoke, Ind., Central America.*
 †Kinch, Francis M., 1923 (contract), *Snohomish, Wash., Chile.*
 Kinch, Carrie Alger (Mrs. F. M.), 1918, *Factoryville, Pa., Chile.*
 King, Earl Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis., Central Provinces.*
 King, Edith Brodbooks (Mrs. E. L.), 1912, *Attica, N. Y., Central Provinces.*
 Kingham, James J., 1905, *Rocky Ridge, Ohio, South India.*
 Kingham, Grace Woods (Mrs. J. J.), 1911, *Evanston, Ill., South India.*
 Kipp, Ray B., 1903, *Onarga, Ill., Angola.*
 Kipp, Lettie Mason (Mrs. R. B.), 1905, *Lowell, Mass., Angola.*
 Kiser, Stephen L., 1920, Southwest Kansas, North Africa.
 Kiser, Karen Hansen (Mrs. S. L.) (R.N.), 1920, *Sedgwick, Kan., North Africa.*
 Klaus, Armin V., 1913, *LaCrosse, Wis., Sumatra.*
 Klaus, Susan Fries (Mrs. A. V.), 1913, *Connersville, Ind., Sumatra.*
 Klebsattel, August, 1912 (reappointed, 1923), Central German, Angola.
 Klebsattel, Elsie Schick (Mrs. A.), 1912 (reappointed, 1923), *Elmore, Ohio, Angola.*

- †Korns, John H. (M.D.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 Korns, Bessie Pennywitt (Mrs. J. H.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 †Krause, Oliver J., 1908, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.
 Krause, Evelyn Baugh (Mrs. O. J.), 1923, *Petaluma, Cal.*, North China.
 Krider, Walter W., 1920, North Indiana, Japan.
 Krider, Anastasia Cox (Mrs. W. W.), 1920, *Monroe, Ind.*, Japan.
 Kutz, Miss Semeramis C. (Dietitian), *Warsaw, Ind.*, North Andes.

L

- Lacy, G. Carleton, 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Lacy, Harriett Boutelle (Mrs. G. C.), 1918, *Chelsea, Mass.*, Kiangsi.
 Lacy, Henry V., 1912, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.
 Lacy, Jessie Ankeny (Mrs. H. V.), 1913, *York, Neb.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, John V., 1919, New York, Korea.
 Lacy, Mary Appenzeller (Mrs. J. V.), 1917, *Lancaster, Pa.*, Korea.
 *Lampard, John, 1912, *London, England*, Gujarat.
 *Lampard, Susan Hart (Mrs. J.), 1912, *Nagpur, India*, Gujarat.
 Lanham, John W., 1922, Oklahoma, Central Provinces.
 Lanham, Daisy Wallace (Mrs. J. W.), 1922, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Central Provinces.
 †Larkin, George R., 1921, *Pittsfield, Mass.*, Chengtu.
 Larkin, Anna Stacy (Mrs. G. R.), 1921, *Johnstown, N. Y.*, Chengtu.
 Leazer, Miss Lucile V., 1929, *Madison, Neb.*, Chile.
 Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, *Smithton, W. Va.*, Bengal.
 Leitzel, Ruth Rossiter (Mrs. H. S.), *Meadville, Pa.*, Shantung.
 †Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), 1916, *Lincoln, Me.*, Kiangsi.
 Libby, Lucile Tretheway (Mrs. W. E.), 1916, *Riverside, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
 Liebner, Otto, 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
 Liebner, Frances Spencer (Mrs. Otto), 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
 Lightfoot, Leroy, 1920, Michigan, Bombay.
 Lightfoot, Grace Savage (Mrs. Leroy), 1920, *Smiths Creek, Mich.*, Bombay.
 Liljestrand, Sven H. (M.D.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, Chengtu.
 Liljestrand, Ethel Hardy (Mrs. S. H.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, Chengtu.
 Lindquist, Miss Maria (R.N.), 1920, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Angola.
 Lindsay, Norman W., 1920, Maine, North Africa.
 Lindsay, Ruby Lays (Mrs. N. W.), 1920, *Brookton, Mass.*, North Africa.
 Lindsey, Howard W., 1921, *Rochelle, Ill.*, North India.
 Lindsey, Thera Twitchell (Mrs. H. W.), 1920, *Trenton, N. J.*, North India.
 Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Iowa*, Hyderabad.
 Linn, Minnie Logeman (Mrs. H. H.), 1910, *Rockham, S. Dak.*, Hyderabad.

- Lipp, Charles F., 1907, *Shiloh, Ohio*, South India.
 Lipp, Clara Emptage (Mrs. C. F.), 1907, *Marseilles, Ohio*, South India.
 List, Miss Clara, 1921, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Central America.
 *Lochhead, James L., 1914, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.
 *Lochhead, Margaret Brown (Mrs. J. L.), 1914, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.
 *Lochhead, Miss Marjorie R., 1923, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.
 *Lochhead, Miss Rhoda M., (M.D.), 1927, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.
 Loeppert, Theodore A., 1928, Chicago-Northwest, Bulgaria.
 Loland, Miss Serene (R.N.), 1921, *Helle, Norway*, Foochow.
 Longfield, Victor D., 1927, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Congo.
 Longfield, Marguerite Landon (Mrs. V. D.), 1927, *Marlette, Mich.*, Congo.
 Longworth, Alice Ekstromer (R.N.), (Mrs. H. A.), 1920, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.
 Luering, Heinrich L. E., 1889, Central Germany.
 Luering, Violet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892, *Singapore, S. S.*, Germany.
 Luthy, S. Raymond, 1922, New England Southern, Japan.
 Luthy, Kittie Fishel (Mrs. S. R.) 1922, *Holbrook, Mass.*, Japan.
 Lyons, Ernest S., 1899, Rock River, Philippine Islands.
 Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.

M

- McCarrol, Miss Ruby E., 1927, *Walnut Ridge, Ark.*, Chile.
 McCray, Miss Lillian H., 1919, *Corry, Pa.*, Bolivia.
 McGuffin, Lawrence, 1927, *E. Lynn, Mass.*, North Africa.
 McLaughlin, Miss Lorinne (contract), 1927, *Adel, Iowa*, Malaya.
 †McManis, S. Easton (M.D.), 1924, *Winchester, Ohio*, Korea.
 McManis, Marion Wallace (Mrs. S. E.) (R.N.), 1924, *Delaware, Ohio*, Korea.
 McNab, Andrew, Jr., 1923, *Dunshelt, Scotland*, Malaya.
 McNab, Lily Henderson (Mrs. A.) 1923, *Sterling, Scotland*, Malaya.
 †MacCormack, Donald M. (M.D.), 1926, *Whitehall, Wis.*, No. Andes.
 †MacCormack, Eugene A. (M.D.), 1923, *Whitehall, Wis.*, North Andes.
 MacCormack, Harriet Hiebner (Mrs. E. A.) (R.N.), 1923, *Whitehall, Wis.*, North Andes.
 Maddock, S. Paul, 1919 (reappointed 1928), *Sayre, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
 Maddock, Rhea Beisecker (Mrs. S. P.), 1919 (reappointed 1928), *Sayre, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
 Main, William A., 1896, Des Moines, Yenping.
 Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Woodbine, Iowa*, Yenping.
 Manley, David H., 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.

Manly, Wilson E., 1893, Upper Iowa, Chengtu.
 Manly, Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893, *Plainfield, Ind.*, Chengtu.
 Marshall, Raymond E., 1920, Newark, Central America.
 Martin, Alvo O., 1927, Nebraska, Bolivia.
 Martin, Alice Slemmons (Mrs. A. O.), *Pawnee City, Neb.*, Bolivia.
 †Martin, J. Victor, 1914, *Cedar Falls, Iowa*, Japan.
 Martin, Esther Ludwig (Mrs. J. V.), 1914, *Mishawaka, Ind.*, Japan.
 Mauger, Frank G., 1923, *Blackwood, N. J.*, Rhodesia.
 Mauger, Thelma Gruber (Mrs. F. G.), 1923, *Blackwood, N. J.*, Rhodesia.
 Maxwell, Miss Ruth, 1920, *Arlington, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.
 May, Russel J., 1926, Wyoming, South India.
 May, Emma Chandler (Mrs. R. J.), 1926, *Ilion, N. Y.*, South India.
 Means, Paul B., 1927, *Omaha, Neb.*, Sumatra.
 Means, Nathalie Toms (Mrs. P. B.), 1926, *Spokane, Wash.*, Sumatra.
 Merten, Miss Mildred L. (contract), 1927, *Sioux City, Iowa*, Malaya.
 Miller, Henry T., 1925, Kansas, Liberia.
 Miller, Kate Wood (Mrs. H. T.), 1925, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Liberia.
 Miller, Miss Pearl B., 1925, *Sylvia, Kan.*, Chile.
 Moe, Rex R., 1907, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Julia Noyes (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moffatt, Elbert M., 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
 Moffatt, Beatrice Bell (Mrs. E. M.), 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
 †Montgomery, Stanley R. (M.D.), 1925, *Toronto, Ontario*, Rhodesia.
 Montgomery, Janet Hislop (Mrs. S. R.), 1925, *Whitley, Ontario*, Rhodesia.
 Moore, John Z., 1903, New York East, Korea.
 Moore, Ruth E. Benedict (Mrs. J. Z.), 1910, *Rome, N. Y.*, Korea.
 Moore, Joseph W., 1916, Nebraska, Philippine Islands.
 Moore, Emma Griesel (Mrs. J. W.), 1926, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Motz, Irwin S., 1927, Wisconsin, Malaya.
 Motz, Elbertha Conn (Mrs. I. S.), 1927, *Correll, Minn.*, Malaya.
 Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Rhodesia.
 Mumby, Edward W., 1921, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
 Mumby, Margaret Stockbarger (Mrs. E. W.), 1921, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
 Murphree, Marshall J., 1920, Nebraska, Rhodesia.
 Murphree, Lois Nees (Mrs. M. J.), 1920, *Boaz, Ala.*, Rhodesia.

N

Nave, Julian W., 1921, Southern Illinois, North India.
 Nave, Eleanor Bramlet (Mrs. J. W.), 1921, *New Haven, Conn.*, North India.
 Noble, W. Arthur, 1892, Wyoming, Korea.

Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*, Korea.
 Norton, Miss Clare, 1915, *Napa, Cal.*, Malaya.

O

Oakley, E. S., Almora, 1924, North India.
 Oakley, Mrs. E. S., Almora, 1924, North India.
 O'Farrell, Thomas A., 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
 O'Farrell, Josephine Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
 Oldroyd, Miss Gertrude N., 1924, *Ottawa, Kan.*, China General.
 †Oliver, Walter, 1923, *Cape May, N. J.*, Central America.
 Oliver, Anna Skow (Mrs. W.), 1923, *Cape May, N. J.*, Central America.
 Olmstead, Clarence E., 1915, Rock River, Burma.
 Olmstead, Katherine Lane (Mrs. C. E.), 1915, *Genoa, Ill.*, Burma.
 Olson, Miss Emma, 1917, *Virouqua, Wis.*, Sumatra.
 Olson, Zenas A., 1921, *Hillsboro, Ore.*, South India.
 Olson, Aetna Emmel (Mrs. Z. A.), 1918, *Sherwood, Ore.*, South India.
 †Overholt, William W., 1924, *Indianola, Iowa*, Foochow.
 Overholt, Olive Probasco (Mrs. W. W.), 1924, *Fayette, Iowa*, Foochow.

P

Pace, John C., 1920, *Iowa Park, Tex.*, Northwest India.
 Pace, Mildred Smith (Mrs. J. C.), 1920, *Sagerton, Tex.*, Northwest India.
 Parker, Albert A., 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.
 Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan.*, Bombay.
 Parker, Charles E., 1901, *West Durham, N. C.*, Hyderabad.
 Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Hyderabad.
 Parlin, Elwyn C., 1917, *Evanston, Ill.*, South Fukiien.
 Parlin, Lucille Slee (Mrs. E. C.), 1917, *Evanston, Ill.*, South Fukiien.
 Patterson, Charles D., 1924, *Mount Pleasant, Mich.*, Malaya.
 Patterson, Grace Birlingmair (Mrs. C. D.), 1924, *Humeston, Iowa*, Malaya.
 Patterson, John, 1920, Kansas, Hyderabad.
 Patterson, Eleanora Ward (Mrs. J.), 1920, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Hyderabad.
 Paustian, Paul W., 1923, *Sterling, Neb.*, Indus River.
 Paustian, Cornelia Munz (Mrs. P. W.), 1923, *Saint Joseph, Mo.*, Indus River.
 Peach, Preston, L., 1913, Central New York, Malaya.
 Peach, Nora Nelson (Mrs. P. L.), 1915, *Mitchellville, Md.*, Malaya.
 Pease, Miss Hazel (R.N.), 1926, *Chicago, Ill.*, North Andes.
 Peat, Jacob F., 1893, Illinois, Malaya.
 Peat, Emily Gaskell (Mrs. J. F.), 1893, *Quincy, Ill.*, Malaya.
 Pennepacker, Miss Elma K. (R.N.), 1923, *West Philadelphia, Pa.*, Kiangsi.
 Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), 1910, *Hartford, Conn.*, Kiangsi.

- Perkins, Georgina Phillips (Mrs. E. C.), 1916, *Yonkers, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
- Perkins, Judson T., 1911, West Wisconsin, Hyderabad.
- Perkins, Delia Scheible (Mrs. J. T.) (R.N.), 1913, *New Utm, Minn.*, Hyderabad.
- Perrill, Fred M., 1906, *Salina, Kan.*, Lucknow.
- Perrill, Mary Voight (Mrs. F. M.), 1911, *Kankakee, Ill.*, Lucknow.
- Perry, Miss Julia E., 1928, *Osage City, Kansas, Bolivia*.
- Persson, Josef A., 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.
- Persson, Henny R. (Mrs. J. A.) (R.N.), 1909, *Linkoping, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.
- Peterson, Berndt O., 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Peterson, Robert A. (M.D.), 1922, *Sioux City, Iowa, Chengtu*.
- Peterson, Victoria Russell (Mrs. R. A.), 1928, *Napa, Cal.*, Chengtu.
- Pflaum, William O., 1913, *Puget Sound, Chile*.
- Pflaum, Mame Messner (Mrs. W. O.), 1913, *South Prairie, Wash.*, Chile.
- Pickett, J. W., 1910, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Lucknow.
- Pickett, Ruth Robinson (Mrs. J. W.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Lucknow.
- Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), 1913, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, Congo.
- Piper, Maude Garrett (Mrs. A. L.), 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Congo.
- Pitt, Malcolm S., 1924, *New Jersey, Indus River*.
- Ploeg, Miss Deannetta (R.N.), 1924, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Kiangsi.
- Ploeg, Miss Elizabeth (R.N.), 1927, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Kiangsi.
- Pointer James D., 1913, *Gulf, Southeast Africa*.
- Pointer, Marvyn McNeil (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Iowa, La.*, Southeast Africa.
- Porter, Reuben B., 1923, *Ohio, Lucknow*.
- Porter, Lenore Emme (Mrs. R. B.), 1923, *Columbus, Ohio, Lucknow*.
- Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Liberia.
- Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla.*, Liberia.
- Proebstel, Lester, 1914, *Salem, Ore.*, Malaya.
- Prussner, August H., 1921, *Northwest German, Sumatra*.
- Prussner, Florence Mauer (Mrs. A. H.), 1921, *Freeport, Ill.*, Sumatra.
- Pyke, Frederick M., 1913, *Cambridge, Mass.*, Shantung.
- Pyke, Frances Taft (Mrs. F. M.), 1914, *Forest Hill Gardens, N. Y.*, Shantung.
- Pykett, George F., 1891, *Woolwich, England, Malaya*.
- Pykett, Amelia Young (Mrs. G. F.), 1894, *Penang, S. S.*, Malaya.
- Rader, Jean Halstead (Mrs. M. A.), 1903, *Denver, Colo.*, North Andes.
- †Rankin, Robert C., 1921, *Norwood, Ohio, Lucknow*.
- Rankin, May Stephens (Mrs. R. C.), 1921, *Norwood, Ohio, Lucknow*.
- Rape, C. Bertram, 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, Chungking.
- Rape, Rebecca Burnett (Mrs. C. B.), 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, Chungking.
- Raper, Miss Lillian (R. N.), 1928, *Iowa Falls, Iowa, Kiangsi*.
- Rea, Julian S., 1924, *East Weymouth, Mass.*, Southeast Africa.
- Rea, Mary Porter (Mrs. J. S.), 1924, *Amherst, Mass.*, Southeast Africa.
- Read, Miss Elsie A. (R.N.), 1925, *Niagara Falls, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- †Reed, Elbert E., 1920, *Fort Dodge, Iowa, Chile*.
- Reed, Marian Harrington (Mrs. E. E.), 1920, *River Forest, Ill.*, Chile.
- Reynolds, Miss Edith, 1927, *Lakewood, N. J.*, Chile.
- Richards, Arthur, 1921, *New City, N. Y.*, Bombay.
- Richards, Jessie Dawson (Mrs. A.), 1921, *New City, N. Y.*, Bombay.
- Riggs, Clarence H., 1903, *Indianola, Iowa, Burma*.
- Riggs, Blanche Spurgeon (Mrs. C. H.), 1911, *Orient, Iowa, Burma*.
- Riley, Herbert J., 1922, *Los Altos, Cal.*, Philippine Islands.
- Riley, Berniece Roach (Mrs. H. J.), 1922, *Woodland, Cal.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Robart, Carl, 1920, *Akron, Ohio, Kiangsi*.
- Robart, Grace Weaver (Mrs. C.), 1921, *Republic, Ohio, Kiangsi*.
- Robb, James, 1928, *Lamarkshire, Scotland, North Africa*.
- Robb, Clara Mennell (Mrs. J.) (Nurse), 1928, *Yorkshire, England, North Africa*.
- Roberts, George A., 1907, *Marathon, Iowa, Rhodesia*.
- Roberts, Bertha Fowles (Mrs. George A.), 1910, *Mountain Dale, Ore.*, Rhodesia.
- Roche, Raymond D., 1923, *Washington, Pa.*, Malaya.
- Roche, Hazel Johnson (Mrs. R. D.), 1927, *Washington, Pa.*, Malaya.
- Rockey, Clement D., 1913, *Scotch Plains, N. J.*, North India.
- Rockey, Helen Cady (Mrs. C. D.), 1922, *Evanston, Ill.*, North India.
- Ross, Marcellus D., 1912, *Northwest Kansas, South India*.
- Ross, Annie Sams (Mrs. M. D.), 1912, *Lindsborg, Kan.*, South India.
- †Rossiter, Fred J., 1921, *Preston, Iowa, Hinghwa*.
- Rossiter, Daisy Mellor (Mrs. F. J.), 1921, *Ames, Iowa, Hinghwa*.
- Rowe, Harry F., 1898, *Northern New York, Central China*.
- Rowe, Maggie Nelson (Mrs. H. F.), 1898, *Rome, N. Y.*, Central China.
- Rugg, Earl M., 1916, *Genesee, Indus River*.
- Rugg, Ellen Foote (Mrs. E. M.), 1916, *Victor, N. Y.*, Indus River.
- Rusby, Miss Helen B., 1919 (reappointed 1928), *Prince Bay, Staten Island, N. Y.*, Bolivia.

S

- Sadler, Miss Eva M. (R.N.), 1924, *Altoona, Pa.*, Malaya.
- †Sauer, Charles A., 1921, *Circleville, Ohio*, Korea.
- Sauer, Marguerite Suttle (Mrs. C. A.), 1921, *Albion, Pa.*, Korea.
- Schanzlin, Gottlieb, 1906, Central German, Bengal.
- Schanzlin, Elsie Debus (Mrs. G.), 1921, *Baltimore, Md.*, Bengal.
- Scholberg, Henry C., 1906 (reappointed 1928), Minnesota, Central Provinces.
- Scholberg, Ella Conrad (Mrs. H. C.), 1906 (reappointed 1928), *Ortonville, Minn.*, Central Provinces.
- Schubert, William E., 1922, Southern California, Central China.
- Schubert, Martha Smith (Mrs. W. E.), 1922, *San Diego, Cal.*, Central China.
- Schurr, Willard A., 1927, California, Malaya.
- Schurr, Catharine Bennett (Mrs. W. A.), 1927, *San Diego, Cal.*, Malaya.
- Scott, Francis N., 1903, Northern Minnesota, Japan.
- Scott, Annie McLellan (Mrs. F. N.), 1903, *Litchfield, Minn.*, Japan.
- Seamands, Earl A., 1919, West Ohio, South India.
- Seamands, Yvonne Shields (Mrs. E. A.), 1919, *Cleveland, Ohio*, South India.
- Sells, Ernest L., 1929, Kansas, Rhodesia.
- Sells, Olga Eberle (Mrs. E. L.), 1929, *Deer Creek, Okla.*, Rhodesia.
- Shacklock, Floyd, 1920, *Raymond, Neb.*, Japan.
- Shacklock, Louise Dunlop (Mrs. F.), 1923, *Tokyo, Japan*, Japan.
- Shaw, William E., 1921, *Norwood, Ohio*, Korea.
- Shaw, Adeline Hamilton (Mrs. W. E.), 1921, *Lima, Ohio*, Korea.
- Sheets, Herman J., 1906, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Lucknow.
- Sheets, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, *Evansville, Ind.*, Lucknow.
- Sheets, Sankey L., 1921, Pittsburgh, Lucknow.
- Shelly, Miss Mary, 1927, *Iquique, Chile*, Chile.
- †Shelly, William A., 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
- Shelly, Geneva Lewis (Mrs. W. A.), 1920, *London, Ohio*, Chile.
- Sherwood, Miss Ruth (contract), 1927, *Doland, S. Dak.*, Malaya.
- Shields, Miss Irene W., 1924, *Loanda, Africa*, Angola.
- Shields, Robert, 1898, *Newry, Ireland*, Angola.
- Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, *Chicago, Ill.*, Angola.
- Shields, William E., 1918, North Indiana, Congo.
- Shields, Mildred Lynch (Mrs. W. E.), 1918, *Canton, Ill.*, Congo.
- Sikes, Walter E., 1923, *Camp Verde, Ariz.*, Central Provinces.
- Sikes, Jane Wood (Mrs. W. E.), 1923, *Edinburgh, Scotland*, Central Provinces.
- Simons, George A., 1907, New York East, Baltic and Slavic.
- †Simpson, Willard J., 1927, *University Place, Neb.*, North China.
- Sites, C. M. Lacey, 1907, *China, Foochow*.
- Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, *Brunswick, Me.*, Foochow.
- Skinner, Miss Achsah M., 1920, *Amsterdam, N. Y.*, Chile.
- †Skinner, James E. (M.D.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
- Skinner, Susan Lawrence (M.D.) (Mrs. J. E.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
- †Smalley, Ray L., 1923, *Morrisville, Vt.*, Congo.
- Smalley, Ruth Hubbell (Mrs. R. L.), 1923, *Lexington, Mass.*, Congo.
- Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), 1915, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, North China.
- Smith, Hazel Littlefield (Mrs. D. V.), 1915, *Farwell, Mich.*, North China.
- Smith, Earl M., 1922, Central Illinois, Eastern South America.
- Smith, Bessie Archer (Mrs. E. M.), 1923, *Peoria, Ill.*, Eastern South America.
- Smith, Harold J., 1916, Southern California, Bengal.
- Smith, Lillian Ayres (Mrs. H. J.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bengal.
- Smith, James N., Jr., 1921, *Evanston, Ill.*, Bolivia.
- Smith, Ruth Linn (Mrs. J. N.), 1921, *Ashley, N. Dak.*, Bolivia.
- Smith, Miss Jennie M., 1920, *Worcester, Mass.*, Chile.
- Smith, LeGrand B., 1925, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Smith, Mildred Failey (Mrs. L. B.), 1925, *Framingham, Mass.*, Chile.
- †Smith, Matthew D., 1917, *Alpena, S. Dak.*, Mexico.
- Smith, Loretta Sage (Mrs. M. D.), 1919, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Mexico.
- *Smith, Percy, 1914, *Hampshire, England*, North Africa.
- *Smith, Sarah Boyt (Mrs. P.), 1914, *Hampshire, England*, North Africa.
- Smith, S. Raynor, 1918, Rock River, Lucknow.
- Smith, Geneva Johnson (Mrs. S. R.), 1922, *Centralia, Wash.*, Lucknow.
- †Smith, Stephen P., 1912, *New Brunswick, N. J.*, Bolivia.
- Smyres, Roy S., 1924, *Ithaca, N. Y.*, Congo.
- Smyres, Esther Montgomery (Mrs. R. S.), 1924, *Sioux City, Iowa*, Congo.
- Snell, Clarence R., 1903, *Plessis, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, *Cheviot, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Sones, Ammi M., 1926, *Anamosa, Iowa*, Bombay.
- Sones, Gladys Avery (Mrs. A. M.), 1926, *Glens Falls, N. Y.*, Bombay.
- Spear, Ray F., 1921, *Colman, S. Dak.*, Burma.
- Spear, Marie Power (Mrs. R. F.), 1926, *Kansas, Burma*.
- Spencer, Robert S., 1916, Newark, Japan.
- Spencer, Evelyn McAlpine (Mrs. R. S.), 1916, *Leonia, N. J.*, Japan.
- Springer, John M., 1901, *Evanston, Ill.*, Congo.
- Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, *Wenonah, N. J.*, Congo.
- Stagg, Samuel W., 1923, Southern California, Philippine Islands.
- Stagg, Mary Boyd (Mrs. S. W.), 1923, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Philippine Islands.
- Stamer, John P., 1920, *Rochester, Pa.*, Sumatra.

- Stamer, Carrie Cabel (Mrs. J. P.), 1920, *Rochester, Pa.*, Sumatra.
 Starrett, Oscar G., 1920, North-East Ohio, Chengtu.
 Starrett, Adelia Dodge (Mrs. O. G.), 1923, *Canton, China*, Chengtu.
 †Stauffer, Charles J. (M.D.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Southeast Africa.
 Stauffer, Grace Bekins (Mrs. C. J.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Southeast Africa.
 Stelson, Miss Esther E., 1928, *Gypsum, Kansas*, Chile.
 Stockwell, B. Foster, 1926, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Eastern South America.
 Stockwell, Vera Loudon (Mrs. B. F.), 1926, *New Washington, Ohio*, Eastern South America.
 Stowe, Everett M., 1923, New England, Foochow.
 Stowe, Lulu Shuman (Mrs. E. M.), 1923, *Charlestown, Mass.*, Foochow.
 Stuntz, Clyde B., 1915, Upper Iowa, Indus River.
 Stuntz, Florence Watters (Mrs. C. B.), 1915, *New York City*, Indus River.
 Stuntz, Hugh C., 1920, Rock River, Chile.
 Stuntz, Florence Wolford (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Genoa, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Sullivan, Floyd H., 1912, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaya.
 Sullivan, Ella Burkley (Mrs. F. H.), 1915, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaya.
 Summers, Gerald V., 1927, Nebraska, Malaya.
 Summers, Esther Andren (Mrs. G. V.), 1927, *Cody, Wyo.*, Malaya.
 Swan, Henry M., 1908, Central Swedish, Bengal.
 Swan, Edna Lunden (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Galva, Ill.*, Bengal.
 Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., 1920, *Mount Pleasant, Iowa*, Chile.
 Swift, Robert D., 1916, *Salina, Kan.*, Malaya.
 Swift, Carol Smith (Mrs. R. D.), 1922, *Salina, Kan.*, Malaya.

T

- Taylor, Miss Florence (R. N.), 1928, *Brantford, Ont., Canada*, Gujarat.
 Taylor, H. Erne, 1918, *Scottsville, Mich.*, Rhodesia.
 Taylor, Mae Parmelee (Mrs. H. E.), 1918, *Scottsville, Mich.*, Rhodesia.
 †Taylor, Oswald G. (M.D.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, Indus River.
 Taylor, Frances Wood (Mrs. O. G.) (R.N.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, Indus River.
 Teeter, Mrs. Elizabeth R. (R. N.) (contract), 1929, *Stockton, Ill.*, North Andes.
 Templin, Leslie G., 1921, Northwest Indiana, Gujarat.
 Templin, Eloise Morrison (Mrs. L. G.), 1921, *Topeka, Kan.*, Gujarat.
 Templin, Ralph T., 1925, Southwest Kansas, Northwest India.
 Templin, Lila Horton (Mrs. R. T.), 1925, *Wakita, Okla.*, Northwest India.
 Terrell, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich.*, North China.
 Terril, William C., 1907, Colorado, Southeast Africa.
 Terril, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, Southeast Africa.

- †Thero, Samuel G., 1923, *Evanston, Ill.*, Lucknow.
 Thero, Mabel Stander (Mrs. S. G.), 1923, *Evanston, Ill.*, Lucknow.
 Thoburn, C. Stanley, 1928, Bengal.
 Thoburn, Pearl Champlin (Mrs. C. S.), 1928, *Melrose Highlands, Mass.*, Bengal.
 †Thoburn, Wilbur C., 1923, *Meadville, Pa.*, Lucknow.
 Thomas, Wendell M., Jr., 1923, New York, Gujarat.
 Thomas, S. Ruth Bancroft (Mrs. W. M.), 1923, *Westerville, Ohio*, Gujarat.
 Thompson, Everett W., 1926, *E. Rochester, N. H.*, Japan.
 Thompson, Zora Goodman (Mrs. E. W.), 1924, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Japan.
 Thompson, George B., 1915, West Wisconsin, Indus River.
 Thompson, Vivian Shute (Mrs. G. B.), 1920, *Lisbon, N. Dak.*, Indus River.
 Titus, Murray T., 1910, *Sleepy Eye, Minn.*, North India.
 Titus, Olive Glasgow (Mrs. M. T.), 1910, *Seaman, Ohio*, North India.
 Townsend, Jacob D., 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, France.
 Trimmer, Clifford S. (M.D.), 1922, *Long Valley, N. J.*, Central China.
 Trimmer, Ruth Barkman (Mrs. C. S.), 1922, *High Bridge, N. J.*, Central China.
 Truscott, Basil R., 1920, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
 Truscott, Annie S. (Mrs. B. R.), 1920, *South Sioux City, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
 Truscott, Thomas A., 1919, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
 Truscott, Caroline J. (Mrs. T. A.), 1919, *Syracuse, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
 Tuck, Ernest E., 1919, New England Southern, Northwest India.
 Tuck, Helen G. (Mrs. E. E.), 1919, *Greeley, Colo.*, Northwest India.
 Tucker, Boyd W., 1921, North Indiana, Bengal.
 Tucker, Lela Payton (Mrs. B. W.), 1916, *Cement, Okla.*, Bengal.
 Tweedie, Earl R., 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.
 Tweedie, Gertrude C. (Mrs. E. R.), 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.

V

- Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), 1908, Saint Louis, Korea.
 Van Buskirk, Harriet Evans (Mrs. J. D.), 1910, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Korea.

W

- Wadsworth, Julian S., 1924, New England, France.
 Wadsworth, Maie Short (Mrs. J. S.), 1924, *Providence, R. I.*, France.
 Wagner, Rush F., 1924 (reappointed 1928), *Ames, Iowa*, Rhodesia.
 Walker, Miss Emma E., 1925 (contract), *Washington, D. C.*, Malaya.
 Ward, Ralph A., 1909, North Ohio, Foochow.
 Ward, Mildred Worley (Mrs. R. A.), 1909, *Foochow, China*, Foochow.
 Warner, Ariel N., 1910, Georgia, Bombay.

- Warner, Helen Leggett (Mrs. A. N.), 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Bombay.
- Watters, Miss Hyla S. (M.D.), 1924, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Central China.
- Weak, Harry H., 1907, *Dakota*, North India.
- Weak, Clara Hatheway (Mrs. H. H.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, North India.
- Wellons, Ralph D., 1915 (reappointed 1929), *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
- Wellons, Willafred Howe (Mrs. R. D.), 1916, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Lucknow.
- Wengatz, John C., 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, Angola.
- Wengatz, Susan Talbott (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, Angola.
- Wesley, Arthur F., 1918, *Detroit*, Eastern South America.
- Wesley, Grace Shaw (Mrs. A. F.), 1918, *Chicago, Ill.*, Eastern South America.
- West, John N., 1892, *North Ohio*, North India.
- West, Irene White (Mrs. J. N.), 1892, *West Carlisle, Ohio*, North India.
- † Whitehead, Irving, 1912, *Denver, Colo.*, Bolivia.
- Whitehead, Virginia Bennett (Mrs. I.), 1912, *Paris, Ark.*, Bolivia.
- Wiant, Bliss M., 1923, *West Ohio*, North China.
- Wiant, Mildred Artz (Mrs. B. M.), 1923, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.
- † Wiant, Paul P., 1917 *West Alexandria, Ohio*, Foochow.
- Wiant, Hallie Fritz (Mrs. P. P.), 1917, *West Alexandria, Ohio*, Foochow.
- Wilkie, James H. N., 1918, *Cawnpore, India*, Lucknow.
- Wilkie, Caroline Buck (Mrs. J. H. N.), 1918, *Mussoorie, India*, Lucknow.
- Williams, Franklin E. C., 1906, *Colorado*, Korea.
- Williams, Alice Barton (Mrs. F. E. C.), 1906, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
- Williams, Frederick G., 1921, *Camas, Wash.*, Bengal.
- Williams, Irene Hays (Mrs. F. G.), 1922, *Manhattan, Kan.*, Bengal.
- * Williams, Thomas, 1915, *Central Provinces*.
- * Williams, Mrs. Thomas, 1915, *Central Provinces*.
- Williams, Walter B., 1905, *Northern Minnesota*, Liberia.
- Williams, Maude Wigfield (Mrs. W. B.), 1913, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Liberia.
- Wilson, Franklin M., 1905, *Central Illinois*, Lucknow.
- Wilson, Mary Gregg (Mrs. F. M.), 1912, *Mount Pleasant, Iowa*, Lucknow.
- Winans, Edward J., 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
- Winans, Josephine Fearon (Mrs. E. J.), 1910, *North China*.
- Winter, Charles E., 1920, *San Francisco, Cal.*, Hinghwa.
- Withey, Herbert C., 1891, *Lynn, Mass.*, Angola.
- Withey, Ruth Bassett (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Angola.
- Wixon, Adelaide M., 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Central China.
- Wolfe, Miss Ruth S., 1924, *Moorestown, N. J.*, France.
- Wood, Clarence L., 1923, *Toronto, Ontario*, Bombay.
- Wood, Amber Tresham (Mrs. C. L.), 1924, *McMinnville, Ore.*, Bombay.
- Wood, Frederick, 1892, *Toronto, Ontario*, Bombay.
- Wood, Elizabeth Lloyd (Mrs. F.), 1892, *Kingston, Ontario*, Bombay.
- Worley, Harry W., 1915, *Fresno, Cal.*, Foochow.
- Worley, Zela Wiltse (Mrs. H. W.), 1915, *Forest, Ohio*, Foochow.
- Worthington, Charles M., 1902, *Abingdon, Ill.*, Sumatra.
- Worthington, Pauline Stefanski (Mrs. C. M.), 1912, *Higginsville, Mo.*, Sumatra.

Y

- Yoder, Howard W., 1929, *Newark, North Andes*.
- Yoder, Helen Peter (Mrs. H. W.), 1929, *Pawnee, Okla.*, North Andes.

Z

- Zabilka, William, 1920, *Iowa*, North India.
- Zabilka, Sylva McCall (Mrs. William), 1920, *What Cheer, Iowa*, North India.
- Zumstein, Reginald B., 1926, *Lafayette, Indiana*, Malaya.
- Zumstein, Adelaide Ebershoff (Mrs. R. B.), 1926, *Lafayette, Indiana*, Malaya.

MISSIONARIES BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

June 1, 1929

Those marked † are laymen. Where the name of the largest city is given, without a street or institutional address, add Methodist Episcopal Church.

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CHINA GENERAL

(Add to each field address, China.)

Davis, Miss Melissa J. (contract), 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
Oldroyd, Miss Gertrude N., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.

CENTRAL CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Bowen, Arthur J., University, Nanking.
Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., University, Nanking.
†Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Brown, Mrs. Carrie W., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
†Clay, Ernest H. (M.D.), Changli.
Clay, Mrs. Mabel A., Changli.
Dieterich, Fred W., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Dieterich, Mrs. Flora H., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Gale, Francis C., Tunkl, Anhwei.
Gale, Mrs. Allie S. (M.D.), Tunkl, Anhwei.
Hale, Lyman L., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Hale, Mrs. Sadie R., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Harman, Miss Gladys C. (R.N.), General Hospital, Wuhu.
Hayes, Paul G., M. E. Mission, Paokaisan, Chinkiang.
Hayes, Mrs. Helen W., M. E. Mission, Paokaisan, Chinkiang.
James, Edward, University, Nanking.
James, Mrs. Mabel McC. (nurse), University, Nanking.
Rowe, Harry F., Nanking.
Rowe, Mrs. Maggie N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Trimmer, Clifford S. (M.D.), University, Nanking.
Trimmer, Mrs. Ruth B., University, Nanking.
Watters, Miss Hyla S. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
Wixon, Miss Adelaide M., Nanchang.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

(Add to each field address, China.)

Barton, Miss Helen E. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Beech, Joseph, Chengtu.
Beech, Mrs. Nellie D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Brewer, Raymond R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Brewer, Mrs. Constance F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

†Canright, Cyril M. (M.D.), Hospital, Tzechow.
Canright, Mrs. Winifred S., Hospital, Tzechow.
Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 1324 Brummell St., Evanston, Ill.
Canright, Mrs. Margaret M., 1324 Brummell St., Evanston, Ill.
Cranston, Earl, 3d, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Havermale, Lewis F., Chengtu.
Havermale, Mrs. Clara T., Chengtu.
†Larkin, George R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Larkin, Mrs. Anna S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Liljestrand, Svein H. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Liljestrand, Mrs. Ethel H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Manly, W. Edward, Chengtu.
Manly, Mrs. Florence B., Chengtu.
†Peterson, Robert A. (M.D.), Chengtu.
Peterson, Mrs. Victoria R., Chengtu.
Starrett, Oscar G., Chengtu.
Starrett, Mrs. Adelia D., Chengtu.

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

(Add to each field address, China.)

Basil, George C. (M.D.) Chungking.
Basil, Mrs. Maude S., Chungking.
†Gentry, W. Max (M.D.), Chungking.
Gentry, Mrs. Emily N., Chungking.
Rape, C. Bertham, M. E. Mission, Chungking.
Rape, Mrs. Rebecca B., Chungking.

FOOCHOW

(Add to each field address, China.)

†Barrett, Willis C., Foochow.
Barrett, Mrs. Fern A. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
†Billing, Arthur W., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Bissonnette, Wesley S., Kutien.
Bissonnette, Mrs. Estelle S., Kutien.
Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Caldwell, Harry R., Futsing, via Foochow.
Caldwell, Mrs. Mary C., Futsing, via Foochow.
Cartwright, Frank T., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Cartwright, Mrs. Mary M., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Coole, Mrs. Cora S., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

- Cooper, Miss Esther F., M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 †Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), Foochow.
 †Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Gowdy, John, M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 Havighurst, Freeman C., Foochow.
 Havighurst, Mrs. Anna R., Foochow.
 Hayes, E. Pearce, Foochow.
 Hayes, Mrs. Lily A., Foochow.
 †Kellogg, Claude R., Foochow.
 Kellogg, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow.
 Lacy, Henry V., Foochow.
 Lacy, Mrs. Jessie A., Foochow.
 Loland, Miss Serene (R.N.), Hospital, Kutien
 †Overholt, William W., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Overholt, Mrs. Olive P., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Sites, C. M. Lacey, Foochow.
 Sites, Mrs. Evelyn W., Foochow.
 Stowe, Everett M., M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 Stowe, Mrs. Lulu S., M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 Ward, Ralph A., 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Ward, Mrs. Mildred W., 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 †Wiant, Paul P., Foochow.
 Wiant, Mrs. Hallie F., Foochow.
 Worley, Harry W., M. E. Mission, Foochow.
 Worley, Mrs. Zela W., M. E. Mission, Foochow.

HINGHWA

(Add to each field address, China.)

- Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Hinghwa.
 Carson, F. Stanley, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Carson, Mrs. Grace D., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Cole, Winfred B., Sienyu.
 Cole, Mrs. Edith F., Sienyu.
 Hollister, George W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hollister, Mrs. Mary B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Jones, Francis P., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Jones, Mrs. E. Lucile W., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 †Rossiter, Fred J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rossiter, Mrs. Daisy M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Winter, Charles E., Hinghwa.

KIANGSI

(Add to each field address, China.)

- Argelander, Frank A., Kiukiang.
 Argelander, Mrs. Clara S., Kiukiang.
 †Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), Nanchang.
 Blydenburg, Mrs. Marion P., Nanchang.
 Brown, Fred R., Nanchang.
 Brown, Mrs. Ciella McD., Nanchang.
 Gaw, Miss Evaline, Nanchang.
 Hoose, Earl A., Peking.
 Hoose, Mrs. Saidee P. (nurse), Peking.
 Houston, Miss Coral, Language School, Peking.

- Johannaber, Charles F., Kiukiang.
 Johannaber, Mrs. Edna S., Kiukiang.
 Johnson, William R., Nanchang.
 Johnson, Mrs. Ina B., Nanchang.
 Lacy, G. Carleton, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lacy, Mrs. Harriet B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), Nanchang.
 Libby, Mrs. Lucile T., Nanchang.
 Pennepacker, Miss Elma K. (R.N.), Nanchang.
 Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), Kiukiang.
 Perkins, Mrs. Georgina P., Kiukiang.
 Ploeg, Miss Deannetta (R.N.), Kiukiang.
 Ploeg, Miss Elizabeth (R.N.), Kiukiang.
 Raper, Miss Lillian (R.N.), Nanchang.
 Robert, Carl, Kiukiang.
 Robert, Mrs. Grace W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Schubert, William E., Nanchang.
 Schubert, Mrs. Martha S., Nanchang.

NORTH CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

- Aeschliman, Edward J., Tientsin.
 Aeschliman, Mrs. Myrtle P., Tientsin.
 †Backus, Reno W. (M.D.), Peking.
 Backus, Mrs. Gladys R., Peking.
 Berkey, Mrs. Marguerite Lough, Tientsin.
 †Breece, Thomas E., Peking.
 Breece, Mrs. Ruth P., Peking.
 Brown, Mark W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Brown, Mrs. Olive L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Congdon, Wray H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Congdon, Mrs. Anna S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Coole, Arthur B., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Coole, Mrs. Ella Endres, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Davis, Walter W., Peking.
 Davis, Mrs. Mabelle G., Peking.
 Dewey, Horace E., Changli.
 Dewey, Mrs. Carol McC., Changli.
 Dixon, Edward E., Peking.
 Dixon, Mrs. Esther M., Peking.
 Dollins, Miss Olive I. (R.N.), Peking.
 Felt, Carl A., Peking.
 Felt, Mrs. Louise W., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Gamewell, Frank D., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
 Gamewell, Mrs. Mary N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gibb, John McG., Jr., Peking.
 Gibb, Mrs. Katherine C., Peking.
 †Jarvis, Bruce W. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Jarvis, Mrs. M. Ada C., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Keeler, Mrs. Emma H. (nurse), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 †Korns, John H. (M.D.), Peking.
 Korns, Mrs. Bessie P., Peking.
 †Krause, Oliver J., Peking.
 Krause, Mrs. Evelyn B., Peking.
 Leitzel, Mrs. Ruth R., Tientsin.
 Pyke, Frederick M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pyke, Mrs. Frances T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

†Simpson, Willard J., Peking.
Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Smith, Mrs. Hazel L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Terrell, Miss Alice, Peking.
Wiant, Bliss M., Peking.
Wiant, Mrs. Mildred Artz, Peking.
Winans, Edward J., Changli.
Winans, Mrs. Josephine F., Changli.

SHANTUNG

(Add to each field address, China.)

Felt, Miss Kathryn, Taianfu, Shantung.
Hanson, Perry O., Taianfu, Shantung.
Hanson, Mrs. Ruth E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hibbard, Earl R., Taianfu, Shantung.
Hibbard, Mrs. Jessie B., Taianfu, Shantung.

SOUTH FUKIEN

(Add to each field address, China.)

Hawley, Joseph W., Yungchun.
Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., Yungchun.
Jett, Harry C., Yungchun.
Jett, Mrs. Wenona W., Yungchun.
Parlin, Elwyn C., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Parlin, Mrs. Lucille S., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

YENPING

(Add to each field address, China.)

Bankhardt, Frederick, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Baucher, Miss Mae (R.N.), Yenping.
Main, William A., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Main, Mrs. Emma L., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Skinner, James E. (M.D.), Yenping.
Skinner, Mrs. Susan L. (M.D.), Yenping.

JAPAN

(Add to each field address, Japan.)

Alexander, Robert P., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Alexander, Mrs. Fannie W., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Berry, Arthur D., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Brumbaugh, Thoburn T., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Brumbaugh, Mrs. Gladys Davenport, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
†Bruner, Glen W., Nagasaki.
Bruner, Mrs. Edith W., Nagasaki.
Draper, Gideon F., 222 Bluff, Yokohama.
Draper, Mrs. Mira H., 222 Bluff, Yokohama.
Gealy, Fred D., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Gealy, Mrs. Mildred R., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Heckelman, Frederick W., 5 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Heckelman, Mrs. May D., 5 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Iglehart, Charles W., Hirosaki.
Iglehart, Mrs. Florence A., Hirosaki.
Iglehart, Edwin T., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Iglehart, Mrs. Luella M., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Krider, Walter W., Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki.
Krider, Mrs. Anastasia C., Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki.
Luthy, S. Raymond, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Luthy, Mrs. Kittie F., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
†Martin, J. Victor, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Martin, Mrs. Esther B., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Scott, Francis N., 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Scott, Mrs. Anna McL., 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Shacklock, Floyd, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Shacklock, Mrs. Louise D., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Spencer, Robert S., Fukuoka.
Spencer, Mrs. Evelyn McA., Fukuoka.
Thompson, Everitt W., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Thompson, Mrs. Zora G., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

KOREA

(Add to each field address, Korea.)

Amendt, Charles C., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Amendt, Mrs. Edith A., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
†Anderson, A. Garfield (M.D.), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Anderson, Mrs. Hattie P., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Appenzeller, Henry D., Seoul.
Appenzeller, Mrs. Ruth N., Seoul.
Becker, Arthur L., Chosen Christian College, Seoul.
Becker, Mrs. Louise S., Chosen Christian College, Seoul.
Billings, Bliss W., Chosen Christian College, Seoul.
Billings, Mrs. Helen T., Chosen Christian College, Seoul.
Burdick, George M., Seoul.
Cable, Elmer M., M. E. Mission, Seoul.
Cable, Mrs. Myrtle C., M. E. Mission, Seoul.
Deming, Charles S., Seoul.
Deming, Mrs. Edith A., Seoul.
†Found, Norman (M.D.), Seoul.
Found, Mrs. Annie C. (nurse), Seoul.
†Hall, Sherwood (M.D.), Hsifu.
Hall, Mrs. Marion B. (M.D.), Hsifu.
Lacy John V., Seoul.
Lacy, Mrs. Mary A., Seoul.
†McManis, S. Easton (M.D.), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
McManis, Mrs. Marion Wallace (R.N.), 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
Moore, John Z., M. E. Mission, Seoul.
Moore, Mrs. Ruth B., M. E. Mission, Seoul.
Noble, W. Arthur, M. E. Mission, Seoul.
Noble, Mrs. Hattie W., M. E. Mission, Seoul.
†Sauer, Charles A., M. E. Mission, Seoul.
Sauer, Mrs. Marguerite S., M. E. Mission, Seoul.

Shaw, William E., Pyengyang.
 Shaw, Mrs. Adeline H., Pyengyang.
 Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), M. E.
 Mission, Seoul.

Van Buskirk, Mrs. Harriet E., M. E.
 Mission, Seoul.
 Williams, Franklin E. C., Kongju.
 Williams, Mrs. Alice B., Kongju.

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYA

Amstutz, Hobart B., 4 Fort Canning
 Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Amstutz, Mrs. Celeste B., 4 Fort Can-
 ning Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Bladdell, Robert A., 150 Fifth Avenue,
 N. Y. City.
 Bladdell, Mrs. Fanny S., 150 Fifth Ave-
 nue, N. Y. City.
 Bowmar, Thomas W., 4 Fort Canning
 Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Bowmar, Mrs. Bertha H., 4 Fort Can-
 ning Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Chacey, Lloyd A. (contract), Ipoh, F.
 M. S.
 Coole, Douglas P., Sitiawan.
 Coole, Mrs. Mamie S., Sitiawan.
 + Cordie, Wendell H., Ipoh, F. M. S.
 Cordie, Mrs. Hattie J., Ipoh, F. M. S.
 Depler, Miss Hazel M. (contract), M. E.
 Mission, Klang, F. M. S.
 Dodsworth, Marmaduke, 440 A Tranque-
 rah Road, Malacca, S. S.
 Dodsworth, Mrs. Anna S., 440 A Tran-
 querah Road, Malacca, S. S.
 Du Mez, Miss Petula C. (contract),
 Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Eklund, Abel, 1 Barker Road, Singapore,
 S. S.
 Eklund, Mrs. Ruth L., 1 Barker Road,
 Singapore, S. S.
 Hoover, James M., Sibul, Sarawak,
 Borneo.
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 Horley, Mrs. Ada E. (nurse), 87 Worple
 Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19,
 England.
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 Singapore, S. S.
 McLaughlin, Miss Lorinne (contract), 4
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 Sterling, Scotland.
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 Ave., Sterling, Scotland.
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 Anglo-Chinese School, Seremban, F.
 M. S.
 Motz, Irwin S., Methodist Mission, Pe-
 nang, S. S.
 Motz, Mrs. Elbertha C., Methodist Mis-
 sion, Penang, S. S.
 Norton, Miss Clare, Singapore, S. S.
 Patterson, Charles D., 150 Fifth Ave-
 nue, N. Y. City.
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 Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Peach, Preston L., 82 Northam Road,
 Penang, S. S.
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 N. Y. City.
 Peat, Jacob F., 4 Fort Canning Road,
 Singapore, S. S.
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 Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Probstel, Lester, Ipoh, F. M. S.
 Pykett, George F., 74 Maxwell Road,
 Penang, S. S.

Pykett, Mrs. Amelia Y., 74 Maxwell
 Road, Penang, S. S.
 Roche, Raymond D. (contract), Anglo-
 Chinese School, Malacca, S. S.
 Roche, Mrs. Hazel J. (contract), Anglo-
 Chinese School, Malacca, S. S.
 Sadler, Miss Eva M. (R. N.), M. E. Mis-
 sion, Penang, S. S.
 Schurr, Willard A., 68 Larut Road,
 Penang, S. S.
 Schurr, Mrs. Catharine B., 68 Larut
 Road, Penang, S. S.
 Sherwood, Miss Ruth, M. E. Mission,
 Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Sullivan, Floyd H., M. E. Mission, Ipoh,
 F. M. S.
 Sullivan, Mrs. Ella B., M. E. Mission,
 Ipoh, F. M. S.
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 Summers, Mrs. Esther A., Seremban,
 F. M. S.
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 Singapore, S. S.
 Swift, Mrs. Carol S., 4 Fort Canning
 Road, Singapore, S. S.
 Walker, Miss Emma E. (contract), Sing-
 apore, S. S.
 Zumstein, Reginald B., M. E. Mission,
 Klang, F. M. S.
 Zumstein, Mrs. Adelaide E., M. E. Mis-
 sion, Klang, F. M. S.

SUMATRA

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 nue, N. Y. City.
 Archer, Mrs. Edna C., 150 Fifth Ave-
 nue, N. Y. City.
 + Bittner, Linus H. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Bittner, Mrs. Fern N., 150 Fifth Ave.,
 New York City.
 Bower, Harry C., Medan, Sumatra.
 Bower, Mrs. Mabel C., Medan, Sumatra.
 Cass, Miss Stella, 150 Fifth Avenue,
 N. Y. City.
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 lembang, Sumatra.
 Dabritz, Mrs. Mary L., M. E. Mission,
 Palembang, Sumatra.
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 N. Y. City.
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 nue, N. Y. City.
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 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
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 Avenue, N. Y. City.
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 Medan.
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 Means, Mrs. Nathalie T., Medan, Sumatra.
 Olson, Miss Emma (contract), 150 Fifth
 Ave., New York City.
 Prussner, August H., Tebing, Tinggi,
 Deli, Sumatra.

Prussner, Mrs. Florence M., Tebing, Tinggi, Deli, Sumatra.
 Stamer, John P., Medan, Sumatra.
 Stamer, Mrs. Carrie C., Medan, Sumatra.
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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

(Add to each field address, P. I.)
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 Beckendorf, Mrs. Esther S., Malolos, Bulacan.
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 Davis, Orville L., Manila.
 Davis, Mrs. Lois O., Manila.

Lyons, Ernest S., 442 Rizal Ave., Manila.
 Lyons, Mrs. Harriet E., 442 Rizal Ave., Manila.
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 Moe, Mrs. Julia N., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
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 Moore Mrs. Emma Greisel, Vigan.
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 Riley, Mrs. Bernice R., 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
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III. SOUTHERN ASIA

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 Dewey, Mrs. Hattie H., Asansol.
 Foley, Walter B., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta, Bengal.
 Foley, Mrs. Mary R., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta, Bengal.
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 Gibbons, Mrs. Dorothy C., 72 Corporation St., Calcutta.
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 Johnson, Edward S., Calcutta.
 Johnson, Mrs. Jessie C., Calcutta.
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 Manley, Mrs. Cora M. (nurse), 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
 Schanzlin, Gottlieb, Bolpur, E. I. R., Bengal.
 Schanzlin, Mrs. Elise D., Bolpur, E. I. R., Bengal.
 Smith, Harold J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Smith, Mrs. Lillian A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Swan, Henry M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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 Thoburn, C. Stanley, Seaman's Mission, Calcutta.
 Thoburn, Mrs. Pearl C., Seaman's Mission, Calcutta.
 Tucker, Bóyd W., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta.
 Tucker, Mrs. Lela P., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta.
 Williams, Frederick G., Ushagram, Asansol, E. I. R., Bengal.
 Williams, Mrs. Irene H., Ushagram, Asansol, E. I. R., Bengal.

BOMBAY

(Add to each field address, India.)
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 Aldis, Mrs. Ethel F., Puntumba, Berar, Bombay.
 Borgman, Joel E., Nagpur.
 Borgman, Mrs. Elsa L., Nagpur.
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 Hill, Charles B., Ajmer.
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 Lightfoot, Leroy, M. E. Mission, Basim.
 Lightfoot, Mrs. Grace S., M. E. Mission, Basim.
 Parker, Albert A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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 Wood, Frederick, 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
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BURMA

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Boyles, Mrs. Marie W., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Christenson, Miss Edith J., 25 Creek St., Rangoon.
 Clare, Maurice A., Syriam.
 Clare, Mrs. Elsie B., Syriam.
 †Emerson, Henry M. (contract), 27 Creek St., Rangoon.
 Harwood, Harry J., 319 Godwin Road, Rangoon.
 Harwood, Mrs. Alma T., 319 Godwin Road, Rangoon.
 Jones, Benjamin M., Rangoon.
 Jones, Mrs. Luella R., Rangoon.
 Olmstead, Clarence E., Thongwa.
 Olmstead, Mrs. Katherine L., Thongwa.
 Riggs, Clarence H., 27 Creek St., Rangoon.
 Riggs, Mrs. Blanche S., 27 Creek St., Rangoon.
 Spear, Ray F., M. E. Mission, Pegu.
 Spear, Mrs. Marie P., M. E. Mission, Pegu.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Add to each field address, India.)

Abbott, David G., Raipur, C. P.
 Abbott, Mrs. Martha D., Raipur, C. P.
 Atkins, Arthur G., M. E. Mission, Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Atkins, Mrs. Lois R., M. E. Mission, Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Auner, Orval M., Khandwa, C. P.
 Auner, Mrs. Nellie W., Khandwa, C. P.
 Campbell, Frank D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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 Felt, Mrs. Nettie H., Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Guse, Carl F. H., Methodist Mission, Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Guse, Mrs. Anna E., Methodist Mission, Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Harper, Marvin H., Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Harper, Mrs. Emmie F., Jubbulpore, C. P.
 King, Earl L., Jubbulpore, C. P.
 King, Mrs. Edith B., Jubbulpore, C. P.
 Lanham, John W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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 Williams, Thomas, Balhar, C. P.
 Williams, Mrs. Thomas, Balhar, C. P.

GUJARAT

(Add to each field address, India.)

Bisbee, Royal D., Baroda Residency.
 Bisbee, Mrs. Pearl G., Baroda Residency.
 Conley, Carl H., Nadiad.
 Conley, Mrs. Freda H., Nadiad.
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Nadiad.
 Corpron, Mrs. Esther D., Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Nadiad.
 Cracknell, Miss Wilhelmina (R.N.), Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Nadiad.
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 Templin, Leslie G., Baroda Residency.
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HYDERABAD

(Add to each field address, India.)

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 Anderson, Mrs. Emma W., Bidar.
 Garden, George B., Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Garden, Mrs. Elsie S., Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), Crawford Hospital, Vikarabad, Deccan.
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 Parker, Charles E., Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Parker, Mrs. Sarah T., Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Patterson, John, Vikarabad, Deccan.
 Patterson, Mrs. Eleanor W., Vikarabad, Deccan.
 Perkins, Judson T., Hyderabad, Deccan.
 Perkins, Mrs. Della S. (R.N.), Hyderabad, Deccan.
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INDUS RIVER

(Add to each field address, India.)

Eldridge, George T., Ajmer.
 Eldridge, Mrs. Harriet F., Ajmer.
 Grey, Arthur L., Sheikh Mandah, Baluchistan.
 Grey, Mrs. Effie B., Sheikh Mandah, Baluchistan.
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 Thompson, George B., Karachi, Sindh.
 Thompson, Mrs. Vivian Shute, Karachi, Sindh.

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(Add to each field address, India.)

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 †Halstead, Gordon B., Christian College, Lucknow.
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 Wilkie, Mrs. Caroline, M. E. Mission, Ballia, U. P.
 Wilson, Franklin M., Cawnpore, U. P.
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary G., Cawnpore, U. P.

NORTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

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 Branch, Mrs. May W., Moradabad.
 †Busher, Richard C., Naini Tal.
 Busher, Mrs. Jessie F., Naini Tal.
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 Core, Mrs. Mary K., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Hanson, Harry A., Shahjahanpur.
 Hanson, Mrs. Alice J. D., Shahjahanpur.
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Harrington, Mrs. Charlotte J. (R.N.), Christian College, Lucknow.
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 Hyde, Mrs. Irene M., Naini Tal.
 Jones, E. Stanley, Sitapur.
 Jones, Mrs. Mabel L., Sitapur.
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 Moffatt, Mrs. Beatrice B., M. E. Mission, Sitapur.
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 Oakley, Mrs. E. S., Almora.
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 Titus, Mrs. Olive G., M. E. Mission, Budaun.
 Weak, Harry H., Pauri, Garhwal.
 Weak, Mrs. Clara H., Pauri, Garhwal.
 West, John N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 West, Mrs. Irene W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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NORTHWEST INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

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 Herrmann, Mrs. Florence E., Aligarh.
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 Pace, Mrs. Mildred S., Ghaziabad.
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Muttra, U. P.
Scholberg, Mrs. Ella C., M. E. Mission,
Muttra, U. P.
Templin, Ralph T., M. E. Mission, Mut-
tra, U. P.
Templin, Mrs. Lila H., M. E. Mission,
Muttra, U. P.
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SOUTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

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Buttrick, Mrs. Mary P., Richmond Town,
Bangalore.
Camp, Cecil L., Raichur.
Camp, Mrs. Alice H. (nurse), Raichur.
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Coates, Mrs. Olive B., Gokak Falls.
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City.
Dibble, Mrs. Marie L. B. (R.N.), 150
Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

†Gabel, Clayton E., 150 Fifth Ave., New
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Gabel, Mrs. Alice H., 150 Fifth Ave.,
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Gray, Mrs. Florence H., Bangalore.
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Hilmer, Henry F., Methodist Pub. House,
Madras.
Hilmer, Mrs. Matilda H., Methodist Pub.
House, Madras.
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Lipp, Mrs. Clara E., Gulbarga, Deccan.
May, Russel J., Belgaum.
May, Mrs. Emma C., Belgaum.
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Olson, Mrs. Aetna E., 150 Fifth Ave.,
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Seamands, Earl A., Kolar Town.
Seamands, Mrs. Yvonne S., Kolar Town.

IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

(Add to each field address, Angola, Africa,
except as otherwise noted.)

Edling, Eddie E., Quessua, Malanje.
Edling, Mrs. Leila C. (nurse), Quessua,
Malanje.
Gibbs, Austin J., Quilongua.
Gibbs, Mrs. Clara A., Quilongua.
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Kemp, Mrs. Winifred F., Box 9, Malanje.
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Kipp, Mrs. Lettie M., Box 68, Loanda.
Klebsattel, August, Quilongua.
Klebsattel, Mrs. Elise S., Quilongua.
Lindquist, Miss Maria (nurse), Dispen-
sary, Quilongua.
Shields, Miss Irene W., Loanda.
Shields, Robert, Missao Americana,
Loanda.
Shields, Mrs. Louise B., Missao Ameri-
cana, Loanda.
Wengatz, John C., Malanje.
Wengatz, Mrs. Susan T., Malanje.
Withey, Herbert C., The Homestead,
Camps Bay, C. P., South Africa.
Withey, Mrs. Ruth B., The Homestead,
Camps Bay, C. P., South Africa.

CONGO

(Add to each field address, Belgian Congo,
via Cape Town, Africa.)

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bongo, Lomani Dist.
Brastrup, John E., Elisabethville.
Brinton, Thomas B., Sandoa.
Brinton, Mrs. Anna L., Sandoa.
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Everett, Mrs. Stella S., Elisabethville.
Everett, Miss Helen N., Kapanga,
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Hartzler, Mrs. Lucinda P., Box 108,
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Jensen, Miss C. Marle (nurse), Kapanga,
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ville.
Longfield, Mrs. Marguerite Landon,
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Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), Kapanga,
Katanga.
Piper, Mrs. Maude G., Kapanga, Ka-
tanga.
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City.
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York City.
Smyres, Mrs. Esther Montgomery,
150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Springer, John M., Likasi.
Springer, Mrs. Helen R., Likasi.

LIBERIA

(Add to each field address, Liberia,
Africa.)

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†Harley, George W. (M.D.), Monrovia.
Harley, Mrs. Winifred J., Monrovia.
†Henry, Cyril H., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
City.
Hooks, Miss Hattie A. T., Monrovia.
Miller, Henry T., Nana Kru Mission, via
Sinoe.

Miller, Mrs. Kate Wood, Nana Kru Mission, via Sinoe.
 Price, Frederick A., Harper, Cape Palmas.
 Price, Mrs. Luna J., Harper, Cape Palmas.
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RHODESIA

(Add to each field address, Rhodesia, Africa.)

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 Bourgaize, Wilfred, 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
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 Gates, Robert C., Old Umtali.
 Gates, Mrs. Mildred C., Old Umtali.
 Hansson, Miss Ruth E. (R.N.), Old Umtali.
 James, Henry I., Mrewa.
 James, Mrs. Edith M., Mrewa.
 Mauger, Frank G., Old Umtali.
 Mauger, Mrs. Thelma G., Old Umtali.
 †Montgomery, Stanley R. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Montgomery, Mrs. Janet Hyslop, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Mrewa.
 Murphree, Marshall J., Old Umtali.
 Murphree, Mrs. Azalia N., Old Umtali.
 O'Farrell, Thomas A., Nyadiri.
 O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., Nyadiri.
 Roberts, George A., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Roberts, Mrs. Bertha F., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 †Sells, Ernest L., Old Umtali.
 Sells, Mrs. Olga E., Old Umtali.
 Taylor, H. Erne, Mutambara.
 Taylor, Mrs. Mae P., Mutambara.
 Wagner, Rush F., Old Umtali.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

(Add to each field address, Portuguese East Africa, except Transvaal.)

Gillet, Ira E., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Gillet, Mrs. Edith C., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Harkness, Kenneth McK., Tavane, Manjacase.
 Harkness, Mrs. Marguerite S., Tavane, Manjacase.
 Keys, Pliny W., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Keys, Mrs. Clara E., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Longworth, Mrs. Alice E. (R.N.), Tavane, Manjacase.
 Persson, Josef A., Box 75, Cleveland, Transvaal.
 Persson, Mrs. Henny R. (nurse), Box 75, Cleveland, Transvaal.
 Pointer, James D., Box 41, Inhambane.
 Pointer, Mrs. Marvyn McN., Box 41, Inhambane.
 Rea, Julian S., Box 45, Inhambane.
 Rea, Mrs. Mary Porter, Box 45, Inhambane.
 †Stauffacher, Charles J. (M.D.), Box 41, Inhambane.
 Stauffacher, Mrs. Grace B., Box 41, Inhambane.
 Terril, William C., 37 Saint Amant St., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 Terril, Mrs. Jessie G., 37 St. Amant St., Johannesburg, Transvaal.

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

(Add to each field address, Mexico.)

Hauser, J P, Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico, D. F.
 Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico, D. F.
 †Smith, Matthew D., Apartado 55, Puebla.
 Smith, Mrs. Loretta S., Apartado 55, Puebla.

CENTRAL AMERICA

(Panama and Costa Rica.)

Fiske, Louis M., Apartado 1169, San Jose, Costa Rica.
 Fiske, Mrs. Marion E., Apartado 1169, San Jose, Costa Rica.
 Keyser, Miss Elsie J., P. O. Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 List, Miss Clara, P. O. Box, 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Marshall, Raymond E., Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 †Oliver, Walter, 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Oliver, Mrs. Anna S., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

BOLIVIA

(Add to each field address, Bolivia.)

†Beck, Frank S., American Inst., Casilla 9, La Paz.

Beck, Mrs. Bessie D., American Inst., Casilla 9, La Paz.
 †Bell, Carl S., American Institute, Casilla 9, La Paz.
 Bell, Mrs. Fannie G., American Institute, Casilla 9, La Paz.
 Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, Casilla 118, Cochabamba.
 †Gholz, Walter I., American Inst. La Paz.
 Hansen, Miss Rose, Cochabamba.
 Herrick, John S., Cajon 9, American Institute, La Paz.
 Herrick, Mrs. Hazel B., Cajon 9, American Institute, La Paz.
 Herschel, Miss Gladys I., American Inst., Casilla 9, La Paz.
 †Hodges, Burt T., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 Hodges, Mrs. Ruth D., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 McCray, Miss Hazel, Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 Martin, Alvo O., American Institute, La Paz.
 Martin, Mrs. Alice Slemons, American Institute, La Paz.
 Maxwell, Miss Ruth, American Institute, La Paz.
 Perry, Miss Julia, Cochabamba.
 Rusby, Miss Helen B., American Inst., Casilla 9, La Paz.
 Smith, James N., Jr., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.

Smith, Mrs. Ruth L., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
 †Smith, Stephen P., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

CHILE

(Add to each field address, Chile.)

Beyer, Miss Ruth D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Bullock, Dilman S., El Vergel, Angol.
 Bullock, Mrs. Katrina, El Vergel, Angol.
 Callahan, Claude C., English College, Iquique.
 Callahan, Mrs. Belle B., English College, Iquique.
 Carhart, Walter D., Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Carhart, Mrs. Ethel S., Casilla 89, Concepcion.
 Cutting, Miss Helen F., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Depew, Miss Florence A., English College, Iquique.
 Dukehart, Miss Eleanor G., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Francis, Miss Elizabeth D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 †Gibson, Vernon C., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Gibson, Mrs. Marjorie S., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Goddin, Miss Myrtle, Concepcion.
 †Graves, Samuel R., English College, Iquique.
 Hartzell, Corwin F., Casilla 250, Concepcion.
 Hartzell, Mrs. Laura K., Casilla 250, Concepcion.
 Hauser, Scott P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hauser, Mrs. Lora C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hofer, Theodore K., English College, Iquique.
 †Hollister, Paul E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hollister, Mrs. Laura Singer, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hull, Miss Olive I., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 †Irle, Charles A., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Irle, Mrs. Orpha C., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Leazer, Miss Lucille V., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 McCarroll, Miss Rubye E., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 Miller, Miss Pearl B., Santiago.
 Pfau, William O., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Pfau, Mrs. Mame M., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 †Reed, Elbert E., El Vergel, Angol.
 Reed, Mrs. Marion H., El Vergel, Angol.
 Reynolds, Miss Edith L., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 Shelly, Miss Mary, Girls' College, Concepcion.
 †Shelly, William A., Casilla, 250, Concepcion.
 Shelly, Mrs. Geneva L., 250, Concepcion.
 Skinner, Miss Achsah, English College, Iquique.
 Smith, Miss Jennie M., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 Smith, LeGrand B., Iquique.
 Smith, Mrs. Mildred Falley, Iquique.

Stelson, Miss Esther E., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 Stuntz, Hugh C., Paseo Colon 185, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., Paseo Colon 185, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
 Wesley, Arthur F., 341 Lavalle, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Wesley, Mrs. Grace S., 341 Lavalle, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

†Aden, Fred, Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Aden, Mrs. Anna P., Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Bauman, Ernest N., 231 Calle Alem, Junin, Argentina.
 Bauman, Mrs. Mary K., 231 Calle Alem, Junin, Argentina.
 Howard, George P., Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Howard, Mrs. Rebecca D., Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Liebner, Otto, c/o Vassil Ziapko, Rakovsky St. 90, Sofia, Bulgaria.
 Liebner, Mrs. Frances B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Maddock, S. Paul, Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Smith, Earl M., 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
 Smith, Mrs. Bessie A., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Stockwell, B. Foster, Jose Bonifacio 1356, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Stockwell, Mrs. Vera L., Jose Bonifacio 1356, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Truscott, Basil R., Alem 52, Lomas de Zamora, Argentina.
 Truscott, Mrs. Annie F., Alem 52, Lomas de Zamora, Argentina.
 Truscott, Thomas A., Calle San Jose 1466, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Truscott, Mrs. Caroline J., Calle San Jose 1466, Montevideo, Uruguay.

NORTH ANDES

(Add to each field address, Peru.)

Brewster, Clyde W., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Brewster, Mrs. Mildred M., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Collins, Miss Mary E. (dietitian), Apartado 416, Callao.
 Earle, Miss Ruth E. (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Callao.
 Goddard, Miss Nelle B. (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Callao.
 Hassels, Miss Anna (R. N.), 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Herbst, Miss Nelle (Dietitian), Apartado 416, Callao.
 Johnson, Miss Serena (contract), British-American Hospital, Callao.
 †Kinch, Francis M. (contract), 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Kinch, Mrs. Carrie A., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Kutz, Miss Semeramis, C. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 †MacCornack, Donald M. (M.D.), British-American Hospital, Casilla 46, Callao.
 †MacCornack, Eugene A. (M.D.), Casilla 46, Callao.

MacCornack, Mrs. Harriet H. (R.N.),
Casilla 46, Callao.
Martin, Alvo O, Apartado 123, Callao.
Martin, Mrs. Alice S., Apartado 123,
Callao.
Pease, Miss Hazel I. (R.N.), 150 Fifth
Ave., N. Y. City.
Rader, Marvin A., Apartado 1386, Lima.
Rader, Mrs. Jean H., Apartado 1386,
Lima.
Read, Miss Elsie A. (R.N.), British
American Hospital, Casilla 46, Callao.

Snell, Clarence R., Apartado 143, Callao.
Snell, Mrs. Ida M., Apartado 143, Callao.
Teeter, Mrs. Elizabeth R. (R.N.), Casilla
46, Callao.
†Whitehead, Irving, Apartado 44, Huan-
cayo.
Whitehead, Mrs. Virginia B., Apartado
44, Huancayo.
Yoder, Howard W., Apartado 44,
Huancayo.
Yoder, Mrs. Helen P., Apartado 44,
Huancayo.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BALTIC AND SLAVIC

Simons, George A., 150 Fifth Ave., New
York City.

BULGARIA

(Add to each field address, Bulgaria.)
Count, Mrs. Viette T., Ulitza Gladstone
60, Sofia, Bulgaria.
Loeppert, Theodore A., c/o Vassil Ziap-
koff, Rakovsky St. 90, Sofia.

FRANCE

(Add to each field address, France.)
Townsend, Jacob D., 79 Rue Denfert
Rochereau, Paris.
Wadsworth, Julian S., Chateau Thierry.
Wadsworth, Mrs. Maie S., Chateau
Thierry.
Wolfe, Miss Ruth S., Poissy.

GERMANY

(Add to each field address, Germany.)
Luerling, Henry L. E., Ginnheimer Land-
strasse 176, Frankfort-on-Main.
Luerling, Mrs. Violet B., Ginnheimer
Landstrasse 176, Frankfort-on-Main.

NORTH AFRICA

(Add to each field address, North Africa.)
Blackmore, Josiah T. C., Fort National,
Kabylla.
Blackmore, Mrs. Clarisse L. I., Fort Na-
tional, Kabylla.
†Douglas, Elmer H., 40 Ave., Bienfait,
Constantine, Algeria.
Frease, Edwin F., Villa des Tourelles,
El Biar, Algiers.
Frease, Mrs. Ella B., Villa des Tourelles,
El Biar, Algiers.

Kellar, Frederick J., 150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.
Kellar, Mrs. Lillian G., 150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.
†Kelly, C. Guyer, 150 Fifth Ave., New
York City.
Kelly, Mrs. Eleanor A., 150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.
Kiser, Stephen L., Boite 613, Tunis.
Kiser, Mrs. Karen H. (nurse), Boite 613,
Tunis.
Lindsay, Norman W., Villa Belden, El
Bair, Algiers.
Lindsay, Mrs. Ruby L., Villa Belden, El
Bair, Algiers.
Lochhead, James L., 40 Ave. Bienfait,
Constantine, Algeria.
Lochhead, Mrs. Margaret B., 40 Ave.
Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
Lochhead, Miss Marjorie R., Sousse.
Lochhead, Miss Rhoda M. J. (M.D.),
Sousse.
†McGuffin, Lawrence, 150 Fifth Ave.,
N. Y. City.
Robb, James, M. E. Mission, Constantine,
Algeria.
Robb, Mrs. Clara M., M. E. Mission,
Constantine, Algeria.
Smith, Percy, 40 Avenue Bienfait, Con-
stantine, Algeria.
Smith, Mrs. Sarah B., 40 Avenue Bien-
fait, Constantine, Algeria.

MADEIRA ISLANDS

(Add to each field address, Madeira
Islands.)

Duarte, Benjamin R., Rua de Estocado,
Machico.
Duarte, Mrs. Marie C., Rua de Estocado,
Machico.

RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

A

Allen, Elma Wines (Mrs. F. C.), 1896-
1906, Chile; 1914-1924, Central Amer-
ica, 5323 Pitt St., New Orleans, La.
Armand, Bertha K. (Mrs. S. H.), 1910-
1913, Philippine Islands, Butlerville,
Ind.
Arms, Goodsl F., 1888-1927, Chile, Tar-
pon Springs, Fla.
Arms, Ida T. (Mrs. G. F.), 1888-1927,
Chile, Tarpon Springs, Fla.

Ashe, William W. (M.D.), 1894-1926,
India, 180 W. William St., Delaware,
Ohio.
Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W.
W.), 1894-1926, India, 780 W. William
St., Delaware, Ohio.

B

Baker, Rachel S. (Mrs. A. H.), 1883-
1913, South India, Box 42, Lakewood,
N. Y.

- Batstone, Alice N. (Mrs. W. H. L.), 1902-1913, South India, 423 Carlton Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
- Baughman, Mabel H. (Mrs. B. J.), 1907-1921, Malaya, Box 1020, Hendersonville, N. C.
- Beal, Bessie R. (Mrs. W. D.), 1904-1915, North India, 82 West Central Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
- Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.), 1900-1923, Central China, Bankers' Trust Co., 501 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.
- Bishop, Charles, 1879-1926, Japan 10, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
- Bishop, Jennie B. (Mrs. C.), 1880-1926, Japan, 10 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
- Bishop, Nellie D. (Mrs. H. F.), 1904-1910, Bombay, 814 W. Johnson St., Madison, Wis.
- Brown, Frederick, 1886-1914, North China, "Cathay," Woodcrest Road, Purley, England.
- Brown, Agnes B. (Mrs. Frederick), 1886-1914, North China, "Cathay," Woodcrest Road, Purley, England.
- Brown, Grow S., 1905-1917, Foochow, Costa Mesa, Cal.
- Brown, Emma C. (Mrs. G. S.), 1904-1917, Foochow, Costa Mesa, Cal.
- Bruere, Carrie P. (Mrs. W. W.), 1886-1906, Bombay, care of Mrs. F. H. Siehler, 53 Jerome St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Bruere, Elizabeth N. (Mrs. W. B.), 1921-1923, Bombay, Pacific Palisades, Cal.
- Buchanan, Emily E. (Mrs. C. S.), 1897-1922, Malaya and Netherlands Indies, 63 South Washington St., Delaware, Ohio.
- Buchwalter, Elizabeth McNeil (Mrs. A. L.), 1887-1916, East Central Africa, 4690 Tompkins Ave., Oakland, Cal.
- Buck, Carrie M. (Mrs. P. M.), 1872-1922, North India, Wildwood, Mussoorie, India.
- Bunker, Dalzell A., 1895-1926, Korea, 4884 Marlboro St., San Diego, Cal.
- Bunker, Annie Ellers (Mrs. D. A.) (R.N.), 1895-1921, Korea, 4884 Marlboro St., San Diego, Cal.
- Byers, William P., 1887-1928, Bengal, 187 Birmingham St., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.
- Byers, Charlotte F. (Mrs. W. P.), 1889-1928 Bengal, 187 Birmingham St., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.
- Byork, John, 1898-1921, Bengal, 701 Cook St., Saint Paul, Minn.
- Byork, Anna W. (Mrs. John), 1898-1921, Bengal, 701 Cook St., Saint Paul, Minn.

C

- Cady, Hattie Y. (Mrs. H. O.), 1894-1905, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
- Campbell, Buel O., 1893-1927, Chile and Mexico, Arizona Mission, Tucson, Arizona.
- Campbell, Myrta K. (Mrs. B. O.), Chile and Mexico, Arizona Mission, Tucson, Arizona.
- Chaney, Ida F. (Mrs. J. W.), 1918-1921, Chile, 1186 Borthwick St., Portland, Ore.
- Chew, Flora W. (Mrs. B. J.), 1899-1902, North India, 3304 Euclid Blvd., Westleyville, Pa.
- Clancy, Charlotte F. (Mrs. W. R.), 1892-1929, Northwest India, 1202 Jackson St., Albion, Mich.
- Clancy, Ella P. (Mrs. D. C.), 1898-1915, Northwest India, 509 Twelfth St., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.
- Clark, Felicia B. (Mrs. N. W.), 1889-1918, Italy, The Brookman, 189 No. Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
- Clarke, William E. L., 1884-1927, India. Bowen Manse, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.
- Clarke, Bertha Miles (Mrs. W. E. L.), 1888-1927, India, Bowen Manse, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.
- Cleveland, M. Ella T. (Mrs. J. G.), 1887-1903, Japan, Box 512, Martinez, Cal.
- Compton, Harry, 1883-1919, South America, 105 Montrose Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
- Compton, Rebecca M. (Mrs. H.), 1883-1919, South America, 105 Montrose Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
- Cooksey, Joseph J., 1911-1925, North Africa, 12 The Paragon, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3, England.
- Cooksey, Mary Coles (Mrs. J. J.), 1911-1925, North Africa, 12 The Paragon, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3, England.
- Craver, Laura G. (Mrs. S. P.), 1876-1920, Mexico and South America, 205 North Adams St., Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
- Culshaw, Ruth C. (Mrs. J.), 1897-1916, North India, 7 Marshall Ave., Bridlington, Yorkshire, England.
- Curnow, James O., 1895-1919, West China, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, England.
- Curnow, Mary E. (Mrs. J. O.), 1895-1919, West China, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, England.

D

- Davis, Maria B. (Mrs. G. R.), 1872-1919, North China, Kingston, Ohio.
- Davis, Mary C. (Mrs. F. G.), 1876-1920, South India, 300 W. 107th St., New York City.
- Davison, Florence B. (Mrs. C. S.), 1905-1920, Japan, 5309 Aldama St., Los Angeles, Cal.
- Denning, John O., 1890-1925, India, 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Denning, Margaret B. (Mrs. J. O.), 1890-1925, India, 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
- Denyes, John R., 1898-1921, Malaya, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.
- Denyes, Mary O. (Mrs. J. R.), 1898-1921, Malaya, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.
- Dodson, William P., 1885-1915, West Central Africa, 445 Sacramento St., Pasadena, Cal.
- Dodson, Catherine M. (Mrs. W. P.), 1898-1915, West Central Africa, 445 Sacramento St., Pasadena, Cal.
- Drees, Mary C. (Mrs. C. W.), 1877-1924, Mexico, Porto Rico, and Eastern South America, 410 Calle Caseros, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

F

- Fisher, Miss Alice H., 1893-1918, South America, 50 Cadbury St., Pottsville, Pa.
 Fleming, Lily H. (Mrs. R. P.), 1899-1927, Northwest India, Mission Sanitarium, Naini Tal, India.
 Fulkerson, Epperson R., 1887-1910, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo. (On detached service with the Board.)
 Fulkerson, Anna S. (Mrs. E. R.), 1905-1910, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.

G

- Garden, Joseph H., 1884-1928, South India, 105 Water St., Stratford, Ont., Can.
 Garden, Frances B. (Mrs. J. H.), 1884-1928, 105 Water St., Stratford, Ont., Can.
 Greeley, Eddy H., 1889-1928, Rhodesia, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Greenman, Almon W., Mexico, Italy, and South America, 1880-1924, 1906 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Greenman, Marinda Gammon (Mrs. A. W.), Mexico, Italy, and South America, 1880-1924, 1906 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Guthrie, Adelina G. (Mrs. F. L.), 1900, Hinghwa, China, 4535 7th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

H

- Hall, Christina W. (Mrs. O. F.), 1901-1908, Central China, Dundas, Minn.
 Hammon, Miss Annie, 1914-1922, North Africa, 16 Rue Khalona, Tunis, North Africa.
 Harnden, Miss Florence E., 1915-1922, North Africa, 3 Rue des Chenes, La Servette, Geneva, Switzerland.
 Harrington, Mary S. (Mrs. J. C. F.), 1895-1908 and 1915-1925, Chile, 1328 No. Commerce St., Stockton, Cal.
 Hart, Caroline M. (Mrs. E. H.), 1904-1913, Central China, 349 E. State St., Jacksonville, Ill.
 Herman, Ernest F., 1899-1922, Chile, Box 17, Pacific Beach, Cal.
 Herman, Clementine G. (Mrs. E. F.), 1899-1922, Chile, Box 17, Pacific Beach, Cal.
 Hewes, George C., 1891-1916, North India, 403 Chestnut St., Haddonfield, N. J.
 Hewes, Annie B. (Mrs. G. C.), 1894-1916, North India, 403 Chestnut St., Haddonfield, N. J.
 Hobart, William T., 1882-1929, Shantung.
 Hollister, William H., 1888-1921, Hyderabad, 163 North Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio.
 Hollister, Emma H. (Mrs. W. H.), 1888-1921, Hyderabad, 163 North Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio.
 Hopkins, Nehemiah S., 220 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.
 Huddleston, Oscar, 1906-1921, Philippine Islands, Box 95, Wellington, Colo.
 Huddleston, Leona L. (Mrs. O.), 1906-1921, Philippine Islands, Box 95, Wellington, Colo.

J

- Jackson, Helen M. (Mrs. H.), 1868-1902, Bengal, Edgemere Drive and Staffa St., West Allenhurst, N. J.
 Johnson, Clara Richardson (Mrs. H. B.), 1887-1904, Japan, 2504 Etna St., Berkeley, Cal.

K

- Kent, Florence Van D. (Mrs. E. M.), 1910-1918, West China, 784 Dubois St., Elmira, N. Y.
 King, William L., 1888-1928, South India, 150 W. Mariposa St., Altadena, Cal.
 King, Sara H. (Mrs. W. L.), 1888-1928, South India, 150 Mariposa St., Altadena, Cal.
 Kupfer, Lydia K. (Mrs. C. F.), 1881-1918, China, 1560 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, China.

L

- Lawson, Ellen H. (Mrs. J. C.), 1881-1917, North India, Concord, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
 Lawyer, Franklin P., 1906-1915, Mexico, 1193 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Lewis, Spencer, 1881-1929, Chengtu W. China, M. E. Mission, Chengtu, China.
 Lewis, Esther B. (Mrs. S.), 1881-1929, Chengtu W. China, M. E. Mission, Chengtu, China.
 Linzell, Phila K. (Mrs. L. E.), 296 Brighton Road, Clintonville, Columbus, Ohio.
 Long, Miss Estella C. (M.D.), 1900-1922, Eastern South America, 311 Grismer Ave., Burbank, Cal.
 Long, Flora S. (Mrs. C. S.), 1880-1890, Japan, 237 Prospect St., South Orange, N. J.
 Longden, Wilbur C., 1883-1915, Central China, 513 North Broadway, Watertown, S. Dak.
 Longden, Gertrude K. (Mrs. W. C.), 1883-1915, Central China, 513 North Broadway, Watertown, S. Dak.
 Lyon, James, 1879-1924, India, Gomoh, Bihar.
 Lyon, Mrs. James, 1920-1924, India, Gomoh, Bihar

M

- McNabb, Sarah C. (Mrs. R. L.), 1892-1904, China, 821 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Mansell, Florence A. (Mrs. W. A.), 1888-1913, North India, Budaun, India.
 Marsh, Evelyn P. (Mrs. B. H.), 1898, Foochow, 307 West Seventh St., Sterling, Ill.
 Mead, Samuel J., 1886-1909, West Africa, 323 Date Ave., West Alhambra, Cal.
 Mead, Ardella K. (Mrs. S. J.), 1886-1909, West Africa, 323 Date Ave., West Alhambra, Cal.
 Melk, James P., 1881-1922, Bengal, 917 Chicago Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
 Melk, Isabella Y. (Mrs. J. P.), 1886-1922, Bengal, 917 Chicago Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Meyer, Miss Ida M. (R.N.), 1920-1924, Chile, Apt. 103, 4433 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Miller, William S., 1886-1923, Liberia and Angola, 710 Cumberland St., Baltimore, Md.
 Miner, George S., 1891-1924, Foochow, R. 7, Box 465, Houston, Texas.
 Moore, William A., 1880-1918, South India, 129 Union Ave., Old Orchard, Me.
 Moore, Laura W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1884-1918, South India, 129 Union Ave., Old Orchard, Me.

N

Neeld, Emma A. (Mrs. F. L.), 1881-1913, North India, 272 Steele Road, R. F. D. No. 1, Hartford, Conn.
 Nelson, Justus H., Brazil, 825 Skidmore St., Portland, Oregon.
 Nelson, Fannie Capen (Mrs. J. H.), Brazil, 825 Skidmore St., Portland, Ore.
 Nind, George B., 1900-1924, Madeira Islands, 161 Middlesex Ave., Medford, Boston 55, Mass.
 Nind, Mary G. (Mrs. G. B.), 1907-1924, Madeira Islands, 161 Middlesex Ave., Medford, Boston 55, Mass.

O

Ogata, Sennosuki, 1885-1926, Japan, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Ogata, Fuki Kanno (Mrs. S.), 1886-1926, Japan, Tokyo, Japan.
 Ohlinger, Bertha S. (Mrs. F.), 1876-1909, China and Korea, American Consulate, Stock in Eisenplatz, Wein I, Oesterreich, Austria.

P

Park, Wilhelmina J. (Mrs. G. W.), 1880-1922, Bombay, care Mrs. K. Hennian, 140 McLennan Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Parker, Lucy M. (Mrs. A. C.), 1906-1909, Bombay, Godhra, Panch Mahals, India.
 Ports, Charles W., 1900-1920, Chile and Panama, 1020 Seventh St., Douglas, Arizona.
 Ports, Rosa P. (Mrs. C. W.), 1909-1920, Panama, 1020 Seventh St., Douglas, Arizona.
 Purdon, John C., Avenue du Parc, Thonon-les-Bains (Haute-Savoie), France.
 Purdon, Mrs. Catherine G., Avenue du Parc, Thonon-les-Bains (Haute-Savoie), France.

R

Reeder, John L. 1899-1924, Chile, 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.
 Reeder, Marion M. (Mrs. J. L.), 1892-1924, Chile, 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.
 Richards, Mary McC. (Mrs. E. H.), 1903-1911, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, Ohio.
 Robertson, Friederika S. (Mrs. J. B.), 1898-1927, Liberia, 363 Westervelt Ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
 Robertson, John T., 1888-1928, Northwest India, care of Thomas Cook and Son, Berkeley St., London, W. 1, England.

Robertson, Amelia H. (Mrs. J. T.), 1888-1928, Northwest India, care of Thomas Cook and Son, Berkeley St., London, W. 1, England.
 Robinson, William T., 1880-1922, South America, San Geronimo, Cal.
 Rockey, Mary Hadsell (Mrs. N. L.), 1884-1924, North India, care of Mrs. Helen R. Kane, 239 East 17th St., New York City.
 Ross, Pearl T. (Mrs. S. J.), 1918-1921, Liberia, 4248 West Belle Place, Saint Louis, Mo.
 Ross de Souza, Maude G. (Mrs. C. W.), 1911-1919, South India, 7 Langford Road, Langford Town, Bangalore, India.

S

Salmans, Levi B. (M.D.), 1885-1927 Mexico, Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Scharer, Charles W., 1904-1928, South India, Route 2, Box 241, Long Beach, Cal.
 Scharer, Elizabeth H. (Mrs. C. W.), 1904-1928, South India, Route 2, Box 241, Long Beach, Cal.
 Schilling, Elizabeth B. (Mrs. G. J.), 1893-1920, India and South America, 805 Clairmont Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Schou, Louise E. (Mrs. K. J.), 1878-1911, Denmark, Thorsgade 40, Odense, Denmark.
 Schwartz, Lola R. (Mrs. H. W.), 1884-1918, Japan, 1419 Whittier St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Scott, Emma M. (Mrs. J. E.), 1877-1906, North India, 1312 Purdy Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.
 Shellabear, William G., 1890-1921, Malaya, 20 Whitman Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
 Shellabear, E. Naomi Ruth (Mrs. W. G.), 20 Whitman Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
 Shuett, Mary B. (Mrs. J. W.), 1898-1914, West Central Africa, 1715 Acacia St., Alhambra, Cal.
 Siberts, Mary F. (Mrs. S. W.), 1876-1908, Mexico and South America, 1781 Holly St., Denver, Colo.
 Simpson, John A., 1899-1921, Liberia, 621 Sixth Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Simpson, Mattie H. (Mrs. J. A.), 1890-1921, Liberia, 621 Sixth Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Smart, William G., 1878-1925, Madeira Islands, Caixa Postal 84, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Smart, Eliza N. (Mrs. W. G.), 1878-1925, Madeira Islands, Caixa Postal 84, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Smith, Sara O. (Mrs. L. C.), 1881-1896, Mexico, 2015 Arthur Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
 Smyth, Alice H. (Mrs. G. B.), 1884-1914, Foochow, 815 5th St., S. W., Rochester, Minn.
 Soper, Julius, 1873-1913, Japan, 1305 North Maryland Ave., Glendale, Cal.
 Spangler, Martha T. (Mrs. J. M.), 1887-1908, South America, 122½ So. Clark Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Spencer, David S., 1882-1926, Japan, 290 Chautauqua Drive, Pasadena, Cal.

Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.), 1882-1926, Japan, 290, Chautauqua Drive, Pasadena, Cal.

Stephens, William H., 1880-1929, Bombay, M. E. Mission, Poona, India.

Stephens, Anna T. (Mrs. W. H.), 1889-1929, Bombay, M. E. Mission, Poona, India.

Stevens, Minnie P. (Mrs. L.), 1890-1894, China, R. R. No. 1, Box 11, Perris, Cal.

Stuart, Rachel A. (Mrs. G. A.), 1886-1911, Central China, 3455 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.

T

Taft, Marcus L., 1880-1912, North China, 125 South Bonnie Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

Taft, Mary W. (Mrs. M. L.), 1906-1912, North China, 125 South Bonnie Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

Tallon, Bertha K. (Mrs. W.), 1909-1911, Eastern South America, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.

Thoburn, Ruth C. (Mrs. D. L.), 1899-1905, North India, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.

Thomas, Elizabeth W. (Mrs. J. B.), 1889-1915, India, 1131 W. 36th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Thomson, John F., 1866-1918, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.

Thomson, Helen G. (Mrs. J. F.), 1866-1913, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.

Tomlinson, Viola Van S. (Mrs. W. E.), 1906-1915, Northwest India, Oriska, N. Dak.

Turner, Miriam S. (Mrs. C. J.), 1915, South America, 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

V

Vail, Emma Witbeck (Mrs. M. S.), 1885-1902, Japan, 2242 Seventh Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Verity, George W., 1891-1915, North China, 305 Maple St., Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

W

Walker, Wilbur F., 1873-1908, North China, 1681 So. 2nd St., Evansville, Indiana.

Walley, Louise M. (Mrs. J.), 1886-1913, Central China, Kuling, Kiangsi, China.

Ward, Ellen W. (Mrs. C. B.), 1879-1909, Central Provinces, care Dr. N. M. Ward, 996 Canfield West, Detroit, Mich.

Wilcox, Myron C., 1881-1908, Foochow, 1001 Hildebrand Ave., San Antonio, Tex.

Wilcox, Hattie C. (Mrs. M. C.), 1886-1908, Foochow, 1001 Hildebrand Ave., San Antonio, Tex.

Wilcox, Rita K. (Mrs. B. O.), 1912-1916, Malaya, Bethel Academy, Wilmore, Ky.

Wilson, Edward E., 1894-1898, Chile, Box 596, Ravinia, S. Dak.

Wilson, Mary W. (Mrs. E. E.), 1894-1898, Chile, Box 596, Ravinia, S. Dak.

Wilson, Wilbur F., 1896-1927, Central China, 810 Fairview Ave., Arcadia, Cal.

Wilson, Mary R. (Mrs. W. F.), 1900-1927, Central China, 810 Fairview Ave., Arcadia, Cal.

Withey, Amos E., 1884-1903, West Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.

Withey, Irene A. (Mrs. A. E.), 1884-1903, West Africa, 216 West Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.

Wolfe, Grace H. (Mrs. F. F.), 1908-1925, North Andes, Susanna Wesley Hall, Albion, Mich.

Worley, Imogene F. (Mrs. J. H.), 1882-1915, Foochow, Box 715, Saint Cloud, Fla.

MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

June, 1, 1929

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by the year of appointment, the Branch under whose auspices she went out, and the Conference in which she is now working.

A

Abbott, Anna Agnes, 1901, Northwestern, Bombay.
Abbott, Edna May, 1915, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
Abel, Edith F., 1915, Topeka, Foochow.
Adams, Marie, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
Albrecht, Helen R., 1921, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Aldrich, Sylvia E., 1922, Northwestern, Hingwa.
Alexander, V. Elizabeth, 1903, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Allen, Mabel E., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
Amburn, Emma E., 1918, Des Moines, Burma.
Anderson, Dorothea, 1927, Des Moines, Hyderabad.
Anderson, Mary, 1911, Philadelphia, North Africa.
Anderson, Naomi, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
Appenzeller, Alice R., 1914, Philadelphia, Korea.
Apple, E. Blanche, 1923, Topeka, Hingwa.
Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Ashbrook, Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, North India.
Atkins, Ruth J., 1921, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

B

Bachman, Mary V., 1923, Des Moines, Hingwa.
Bacon, Edna G., 1916, Northwestern, North India.
Bacon, Nettie A., 1913, New York, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Badley, Mary Esther, 1927, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Bailey, Barbara M., 1919, Topeka, East Japan.
Bair, Blanche R., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
Baird, Mary, 1926, Northwestern, Mexico.
Baker, L. Catherine, 1907, Cincinnati, Kiangsi (temporary Korea).
Baldwin, Virginia E., 1927, New England, Burma.
Ball, Jennie L., 1915, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Barber, Emma J., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
Bartlett, Myrth, 1923, Pacific, Foochow.

Bass, Allie M., 1927, Des Moines, North India.
Bassett, Bernice C., 1919, Northwestern, East Japan.
Bates, Grace M., 1922, Des Moines, North India.
Battin, Lora I., 1920, Northwestern, North China.
Beach, Lucy W., 1920, Northwestern, North India.
Beale, Elizabeth M., 1911, Philadelphia, South India.
Beck, Rosetta, 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
Becker, Gertrude A., 1920, Minneapolis, Central Provinces.
Bedell, Mary E., 1917, Columbia River, North China.
Beesemyer, Gertrude S., 1926, Pacific, Northwest India.
Beissell, Ina Mae, 1924, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Bell, Laura E., 1929, Northwestern, India.
Bennett, Lorraine, 1926, Northwestern, Burma.
Benson, Mildred O., 1926, Columbia River, Rhodesia.
Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hingwa.
Betz, Blanche A., 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.
Bjorklund, Sigrid C., 1920, New England, Hingwa.
Black, Gladys H., 1925, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
Blackstock, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, North Indies.
Blackstock, Constance E., 1914, Philadelphia, North India.
Blakely, Mildred M., 1913, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Blasdel, Jennie A., 1917, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Block, N. Berneta (M.D.), 1927 Northwestern, Korea.
Bobb, Mildred H., 1927, Topeka, Northwest India.
Bohenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Boddy, Grace, 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
Boeye, Katherine B., 1925, Des Moines, Central China.
Boles, Lulu A., 1923, Topeka, Bengal.
Bonafield, Julia, 1888, Cincinnati, Central China.
Bording, Maren P., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands, and 1922, Korea.
Bortell, Pearl, 1925, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Bothwell, Jean B., 1922, Topeka, Lucknow.
Bowen, Alice, 1922, Cincinnati, Central China.

Boyles, Helen E., 1926, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Bragg, Jessie A., 1914, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Brayton, Margaret, 1922, Northwestern, West China.
 Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
 Brethorst, S. Marie, 1913, Minneapolis, West China.
 Brewster, Karis E., 1926, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Bricker, Mary E., 1923, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., 1911, Des Moines, North China.
 Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hinghwa.
 Brown, Zula F., 1911, Pacific, Kiangsi.
 Brownlee, Charlotte, 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Buel, Lora E., 1927, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Bugby, M. Marguerite, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
 Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Bunker, Frances M. (R.N.), 1922, Columbia River, Indus River.
 Burdeshaw, Rhoda A., 1922, Cincinnati, Central China.
 Burmeister, Margaret, 1926, Minneapolis, East Japan.
 Buss, Helen S., 1926, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Butterfield, Nellie M., 1922, Pacific, Mexico.
 Butts, Ethel, 1920, Columbia River and New York, Korea.
 Buyers, Anna P., 1928, Philadelphia, Kolar.
 Byler, Gertrude M., 1927, Topeka, East Japan.

C

Calkins, Ethel M., 1915, Topeka, North India.
 Caris, Clara A., 1914, Cincinnati, West China.
 Carlyle, Elizabeth M., 1920, Columbia River, North China.
 Carpenter, Mary F., 1923, Philadelphia, Bengal.
 Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Carson, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Carter, Fern, 1928, Northwestern, Gujarat.
 Caveit, Maurine E., 1926, Des Moines, Burma.
 Chadwick, Freda P., 1920, Philadelphia, Netherlands Indies.
 Chaffin, Mrs. Anna B., 1917, Des Moines, Korea.
 Charles, Bertha D., 1912, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Chase, Bertha A. (M.D.), 1928, New England, North India.
 Chase, Laura, 1915, New England, East Japan.
 Cheney, Alice, 1914, Des Moines, East Japan.
 Cheney, Monona L., 1918, Northwestern, North China.
 Chilson, Elma M., 1911, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Christensen, Lydia D., 1913, Des Moines, Indus River.
 Church, Marie E., 1915, Columbia River, Korea.

Clancy, M. Adelaide, 1909, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Clark, Faith A., 1921, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Clark, Grace, 1911, Pacific, Rhodesia.
 Clausen, Minnie, 1925, Topeka, North Andes.
 Clinton, E. Lahuna, 1910, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Cole, Marion R., 1925, New York, Foochow.
 Collins, Irma D., 1925, Topeka, Bengal.
 Collins, Mary D., 1928, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Colony, Lucile, 1922, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Comstock, Joy E., 1923, Philadelphia, South India.
 Conrow, Marion L., 1922, Topeka, Korea.
 Copley, Ruth E., 1918, Topeka, Philippine Islands, and 1925, Mexico.
 Corbett, Lila M., 1920, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Cornelson, Bernice M., 1922, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
 Corner, Sula Marie, 1924, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Couch, Helen, 1916, Philadelphia, West Japan.
 Cowan, Celia M., 1920, Columbia River, West China.
 Cox, Ruth M., 1921, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Crane, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
 Craven, Norma, 1917, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Crawford, Janette H., 1925, Topeka, North India.
 Creek, Bertha M., 1905, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Cross, Cilicia L., 1913, Minneapolis, Angola.
 Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Central Provinces.
 Culley, Frances E., 1924, New York, Central China.
 Curry, Olive, 1925, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 Curtice, Lois K., 1914, New England, East Japan.
 Curtis, Martha E., 1925, Topeka, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1892, New York, Korea.

D

Dalrymple, Marion E., 1918, New England, Lucknow.
 Daniel, Nell M., 1897, Des Moines, East Japan.
 Daniels, Martha J., 1924, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Daniels, Ruth N., 1920, Topeka, Central China.
 Danner, Ruth M., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
 Darby, Hawthorne (M.D.), 1925, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Daubendiek, Letha I., 1923, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Davis, Grace C., 1908, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
 Davis, Hazel, 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, Lucknow.
 Davis, Lois L., 1923, Columbia River, West Japan.

Davis, Mary Grace, 1926, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Deam, Mary L., 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Dearmont, Mrs. Ellen Hunter, 1928, Northwestern, Italy.
 Decker M. Marguerite, 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
 Dennis, Viola B., 1919, Cincinnati, North India.
 Denny, Etta A., 1921, Topeka, Foochow.
 Desjardins, Helen, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
 Dillenbeck, Nora M., 1913, New York, North China.
 Dillingham, Grace L., 1911, Pacific, Korea.
 Dimmitt, Marjorie A., 1920, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Dirksen, Mechteld D., 1927, New York, Malaya.
 Dodd, Stella L. (M.D.), 1921, Des Moines, South India.
 Donahue, K. Mamie, 1926, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Donohugh, Emma E., 1919, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
 Dove, Agnes C. W., 1920, Columbia River, and 1925, Philadelphia, Bombay.
 Doyle, Gladys B., 1925, Topeka, North India.
 Doyle, Letah A., 1926, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Draper, Helen A., 1926, Des Moines, Bengal.
 Draper, Winifred F., 1911, New York, East Japan.
 Drescher, Mildred G., 1920, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Dunn, Agnes D. (R.N.), 1927, Pacific, Indus River.
 Dunn, Olive, 1921, Northwestern, North India.
 Duntun, Dorothy K., 1923, Cincinnati, North India.
 Dyer, Addie C., 1917, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Dyer, Clara P., 1907, New England, North China.

E

Eaton, Mary Jane, 1917, Cincinnati, Italy.
 Ebersole, Stella, 1921, Minneapolis, and Cincinnati 1926, Burma.
 Edborg, Vera M., 1923, Minneapolis, Netherlands Indies.
 Eddy, Mabel L., 1902, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Elde, Mary L., 1920, Des Moines, Yenping.
 Elliott, Bernice E., 1914, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Ellison, Grace F., 1912, Topeka, West China.
 Emery, Phoebe E., 1916, Topeka, North India.
 Engberg, Mrs. Lila Kehm, 1926 (contract), Minneapolis, Bengal.
 English, Marguerite G., 1921, New England, Korea.
 Eno, Eula (M.D.), 1922, Des Moines, Central China.
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, 1909, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
 Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.

Ernsberger, Mrs. Margaret C., 1927, Pacific, Hyderabad.
 Estey, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.
 Evans, Mary A., 1913, New England, Philippine Islands.
 Eveland, Ruth, 1925, Des Moines, Lucknow.
 Everley, Garnet M., 1924, Topeka, Northwest India.

F

Fales, Cora, 1918, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Farmer, Ida A., 1917, New York, Northwest India.
 Fearon, Dora C., 1912, Cincinnati, North China.
 Fehr, Helen E., 1927, Cincinnati, Central Provinces.
 Fehr, Vera J., 1919, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Fernstrom, Helma J., 1925, Northwestern, Indus River.
 Ferris, Helen, 1923, Pacific, Klangsl.
 Ferris, Phoebe A. (M.D.), 1917, Columbia River, Gujarat.
 Field, Ruth, 1918, Columbia River, Bengal.
 Finlay, Annette, 1920, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Finlay, L. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Flessel, Anna M., 1923, New York, West China.
 Foote, Rhett C., 1925, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Forsyth, Estella M., 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Fosnot, Pearl B., 1921, Topeka, West China.
 Foster, Ina Lee, 1924, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Foster, Mildred, 1922, Northwestern, Italy.
 Fox, Eulalia E., 1913, Northwestern, Central China.
 Frantz, Ida F., 1914, Cincinnati, North China.
 Frazey, H. Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
 Fredericks, A. Edith, 1915, New York, Klangsl.
 Frymoyer, Lucille, 1927, Des Moines, Mexico.
 Fuller, Edna H., 1924, Pacific, Hinghwa.
 Fuller, Marjorie A., 1920, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

G

Gabrielson, Winnie M., 1908, Topeka, North India.
 Galleher, Helen M., 1924, Cincinnati, Yenping.
 Gard, Blanche A., 1920, Topeka, East Japan.
 Gaylord, Edith F., 1913, Des Moines, China and Korea.
 Gerrish, Ella M., 1928, New England, Japan.
 Gibbons, Gertrude L., 1929, New England, Lucknow.
 Gill, Mrs. Mary W., 1917, Northwestern, North India.
 Gilliland, Helen C., 1918, Pacific, Eastern South America.
 Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., 1904, Des Moines, Yenping.

Golisch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, Central China.
 Gongwer, Margaret R., 1926, Cincinnati, Bulgaria.
 Gooding, Laura, 1923, Northwestern, North China.
 Gould, Olive L., 1921, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Graf, Martha A., 1922, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, 1905, Minneapolis, Bengal.
 Greene, Leola M., 1920, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Greene, Lily D., 1894, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Greer, Lillian P., 1917, Topeka, North China.
 Gregg, Eva A., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Grennan, Elizabeth M., 1925, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Griffin, Alta I., 1921, Northwestern, South India.
 Griffin, Pansy P., 1920, Philadelphia, North China.
 Grove, Nelda L., 1919, Topeka, Korea.

H

Haberman, Margaret O., 1920, Japan, and 1926, North India, Northwestern, North India.
 Hadden, G. Evelyn, 1913, Pacific, North India.
 Hagar, Esther M., 1925, New York, Eastern South America.
 Hagen, Olive I., 1919, Northwestern, West Japan.
 Halfpenny, M. Lillian, 1914, Pacific, North China.
 Hall, Ada B., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hall, Dorcas, 1922, Philadelphia, Central Provinces.
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.
 Halvestadt, Harriet J., 1918, Topeka, Foochow.
 Hammons, Mabel (M.D.), 1921, Topeka, Foochow.
 Hancock, Mrs. Nellie D., 1920, Baltimore, South India.
 Hanks, E. Gertrude, 1920, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Hannah, Mary L., 1924, New England, Gujarat.
 Hansing, Ovidia, 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Harb, Mabel E., 1924, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.
 Hardsaw, Rosa, 1922, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Harger, Gladys B., 1919, Northwestern, West China.
 Harris, Alice C., 1920, New England, North India.
 Harrod, Anna M., 1919, Northwestern, South India.
 Hartung, Lois J., 1911, Pacific, Eastern South America, and 1924, Mexico.
 Harvey, Ruth M., 1923, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Hatch, Hazel A., 1920, Topeka, Korea.
 Hawkins, Sallie C., 1921, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Hayes, Virginia, 1923, Cincinnati, North Andes.
 Haynes, E. Irene, 1906, New York, Korea.

Heaton, Carrie A., 1893, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Heist, Laura, 1921, Columbia River, Gujarat.
 Helm, Mabel, 1924, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Hemenway, Ruth V. (M.D.), 1923, New York, Foochow.
 Hermiston, Margaret I. W., 1919, New England, Northwest India.
 Hess, Margaret I., 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hess, Stella A., 1914, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
 Hewitt, Helen M., 1904, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Hewson, Marguerite E., 1922, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
 Highbaugh, Irma, 1917, Topeka, North China.
 Hill, Clara M., 1921, New England, Mexico.
 Hoath, Ruth, 1916, Topeka, North India.
 Hobart, Elizabeth, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
 Hobart, Louise, 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Hoffman, Carlotta E., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Hoffman, Cora E., 1928, Philadelphia, China.
 Hoffman, Thekla A., 1924, Cincinnati, South India.
 Hoge, Elizabeth, 1892, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
 Holder, Edna, 1922, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Hollister, Grace A., 1905, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Hollows, Bessie A., 1922, New England, Central China.
 Holman, Charlotte T., 1900, Pacific, Indus River.
 Holman, Sarah C., 1914, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
 Holmes, Lillian L., 1911, New York, West China.
 Holway, Ruth E., 1924, New England, North Andes.
 Honnell, Grace L., 1920, Topeka, North India.
 Hosford, Ruby C., 1918, Topeka, Eastern South America.
 Householder, C. Ethel, 1913, Topeka, West China.
 Howey, Harriet, 1916, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Howey, Mary E. (contract), 1927, Cincinnati, East Japan.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), 1895, Philadelphia, Foochow.
 Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), 1911, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Hughes, M. Pearl, 1923, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Hulbert, Esther L., 1923, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hulbert, Jeanette C., 1914, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hunt, Ava F., 1910, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Hunt, Faith A., 1914, Minneapolis, Kiangsi.
 Hunter, Alice B., 1926, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hurlbut, Floy, 1913, Topeka, Foochow.

Hutchens, Edna M., 1921, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Hyneman, Ruth E., 1915, Cincinnati, Lucknow.

I

Irwin, Alice A., 1923, Cincinnati, Eastern South America.

J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Jacobson, Evelyn R., 1922, Minneapolis, North India.
 Jaquet, Myra A., 1909, Northwestern, North China.
 Jayne, Ruth E., 1924, Pacific, Foochow.
 Jewell, Amy L., 1924, New York, Malaya.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., 1883, New York, North China.
 Johanson, Maria A. J., 1915, Topeka, Bengal.
 Johnson, Eda L., 1918, Pacific, Foochow.
 Johnson, Ingle A., 1927, Topeka, Angola.
 Johnson, Juliet M., 1928, Des Moines, China.
 Johnson, Katherine M., 1912, Baltimore, Mexico.
 Johnson, Mary A., 1925, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
 Johnston, Ruth H., 1926, Cincinnati, Malaya.
 Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.
 Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Jones, Jennie D., 1911, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Jones, Joan C., 1920 (contract), New York, Gujarat.
 Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), 1919, New York, West China.
 Justin, Catherine L., 1923, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Justin, Florence L. (contract), 1923, Topeka, Lucknow.

K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Keeney, Dorothea L., 1920, New York, Foochow.
 Kellogg, Nora E., 1921, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Kennard, Ada M., 1924, Pacific, North India.
 Kennard, Olive E., 1914, Pacific, North India.
 Kenyon, Carrie C., 1917, Philadelphia, Malaya.
 Kesler, Mary G., 1912, Topeka, Central China.
 Kessing, Mae G., 1928, Northwestern, Uruguay, S. A.
 Keyhoe, Katherine, 1925, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Kilburn, Elizabeth H., 1919, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 King, Sarah, 1923, Pacific, Rhodesia.
 King, Winifred E., 1922, Pacific, Bengal.
 Kintner, Lela, 1922, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Kinzly, Katherine M., 1924, New York, Bengal.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, Indus River.
 Kipp, Julia I., 1906, Northwestern, Indus River.

Kleiner, Clara E., 1927, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Kleinhenn, Florence E. (contract), 1924, Cincinnati, Malaya.
 Klingeberger, Ida M., 1924, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Knapp, Elsie L., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.
 Kostrup, Bertha A., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands and Korea.
 Krill, Beredene M., 1928, Cincinnati, Bulgaria.

L

Laird, Esther, 1926, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Landis, Rotha S., 1926, New York, Foochow.
 Landrum, Margaret D., 1909, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Lane, Ortha M., 1919, Des Moines, North China.
 Lang, Victoria C. (R.N.), 1927, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
 Lantz, Viola (M.D.), 1920, Pacific, North China.
 Larson, H. Ruth, 1927, Topeka, North India.
 Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Lauderdale, Grace L., 1928, Topeka, Mexico.
 Lawrence, Birdice E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
 Lawrence, Mabel C., 1914, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Lawson, Ellen L., 1917, Cincinnati, Indus River.
 Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 1911, Northwestern, Gujarat.
 Leadbeater, A. Evelyn (M.D.), 1928, New York, Korea.
 Lee, Elizabeth M., 1914, Philadelphia, West Japan.
 Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, East Japan.
 Lefforge, Roxy, 1918, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Lentz, Grace Z., 1920, Pacific, Central China.
 Leslie, Grace E., 1923, New York, Central China.
 Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), 1910, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1901, Northwestern, South India.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), 1905, New York, Foochow.
 Liers, Josephine, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Lind, Jenny, 1926, Philadelphia, China.
 Livermore, Melya A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Lochhead, G. Christian, 1922, Philadelphia, France.
 Loper, Ida G., 1898, New York, North India.
 Lorenz, Theresa, 1926, Topeka, North India.
 Loucks, Blanche H., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
 Loveless, Emille R., 1919, New York, North Africa.

Low, Nellie, 1913, Cincinnati, South India.
 Luce, R. Isabel, 1925, Pacific, Central China.
 Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.

M

Mace, Rose A., 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
 MacIntire, Frances W., 1916, New England, East Japan.
 Madden, F. E., Pearl, 1916, Philadelphia, Bengal.
 Maltby, Christine, 1923, Topeka, Mexico.
 Manchester, Ruth C., 1919, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Manly, Grace E., 1924, Cincinnati, West China.
 Manly, Marian E. (M.D.), 1925, Cincinnati, West China.
 Mann, Mary, 1911, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Manning, Ella, 1899, Des Moines, West China.
 Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Marriott, Jessie A., 1901, New England, Hingwa.
 Marsh, Mabel C., 1910, Topeka, Malaya, and 1925, Mexico; 1926, Malaya.
 Martin, Clara, 1897, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Mason, Florence P., 1917, Cincinnati, Hingwa.
 Mason, Inez D., 1915, New England, Lucknow.
 Masters, Florence F., 1924, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Matthew, Helen, 1924, Northwestern, Indus River.
 Maull, Alice P., 1924 Des Moines, Philippine Islands.
 Mayer, Lucile C., 1912, New York, Bombay.
 McBee, Edith F., 1926, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 McCartney, Blanche L., 1916, Topeka, North India.
 McCutchen, Martha L., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
 McDade, Myra L., 1919, Baltimore, Kiangsi.
 McMann, M. Ethel, 1922, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
 McQuile, Ada, 1922, Northwestern, Korea.
 Meader, Frances S., 1924, Northwestern, Central China.
 Means, Alice, 1897, Cincinnati, North India.
 Meeker, Bessie L., 1919, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Mellinger, Roxana, 1913, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Merritt, Edna F., 1924, New York, Hingwa.
 Metsker, Mary K., 1923, Des Moines, South India.
 Miller, Alpha J., 1924, Cincinnati, Angola.
 Miller, Ethel, 1917, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Miller, Iva M., (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, Central China.
 Miller, Lula A., 1901, New York, Korea.
 Miller, Viola L., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Mills, Camilla, 1922, Columbia River, North China.

Minear, Ruth, 1927, Des Moines, North Andes.
 Montgomery, Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.
 Moore, M. Gladys, 1920, Des Moines, Burma.
 Morehouse, Edith T. (M.D.), 1921, New York, South India.
 Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Morgan, Julia (M.D.), 1922, Philadelphia, North China.
 Morgan, Mabel, 1918, Northwestern, South India.
 Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.
 Morris, Harriett P., 1921, Topeka, Korea.
 Morris, Louise Ogilvy (Mrs. C. D.), New York, Korea.
 Morrow, Julia E., 1913, Columbia River, South India.
 Moses, Mathilde R., 1916, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Moss, Loma R., 1923, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Munson, Kezia E., 1918, Northwestern, South India.
 Murphy, May, 1922, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
 Murray, Helen G., 1919, Philadelphia, Mexico.

N

Nagler, Etha M., 1920, Northwestern, Central China.
 Narbeth, E. Gwendoline, 1922, Philadelphia, North Africa.
 Naylor, Nell F., 1912, Topeka, South India.
 Nelson, Ada M., 1925, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Nelson, Caroline C., 1906, Topeka, Indus River.
 Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Gujarat.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Nelson, Eva I., 1916, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Nelson, Lena, 1911, Philadelphia, West China.
 Nelson, Marie, 1923, New England, Angola.
 Nevitt, Jane Ellen, 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Newman, Emma E., 1925, Northwestern, North India.
 Newton, Minnie E., 1912, New York, Gujarat.
 Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Northcott, Ruth E., 1924, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
 Nowlin, Mabel R., 1915, Des Moines, North China.

O

Odee, Bertha, 1921, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Oelschlaeger, Lydia, 1924, Northwestern, Netherlands Indies.
 Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.
 Okey, Mary C., 1924, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Older, Mildred, 1925, Des Moines, Hyderabad.
 Oldfather, Jeanette, 1923, Des Moines, Korea.

Oldridge, Mary B., 1919, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Olson, Della, 1917, Northwestern, Malaya.
 Olson, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Osborn, Carrie B., 1929, Pacific, Bengal, India.
 Ostrom, Eva A., 1927, Topeka, North Africa.
 Otto, Violet L., 1923, Topeka, South India.
 Overholt, Trera B., 1929, Northwestern, Peru, S. A.
 Overman, L. Belle, 1917, Northwestern, Korea.

P

Packer, Josephine, 1922, Des Moines, Eastern South America.
 Paige, Ina M., 1922, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Paine, Mildred A., 1920, New York, East Japan.
 Palm, Emma M., 1922, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Palmer, Ethel M., 1921, Pacific, Indus River.
 Palmer, Pearl E., 1927, New York, Northwest India.
 Parish, S. Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Parks, Vera E., 1922, Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Parmenter, Ona M., 1920, Minneapolis, Rhodesia.
 Patterson, Anna Gail, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
 Pearson, Mary N., 1920, New England, Mexico.
 Peckham, Caroline S., 1915, Northwestern, West Japan.
 Peet, Azalla E., 1916, New York, West Japan.
 Penney, Oril A., 1926, Pacific, Rhodesia.
 Penney, Winnogene C., 1916, Topeka, West China.
 Perrill, Mary Louise, 1910, Topeka, North India.
 Perry, Edith M., 1923, Topeka, Bulgaria.
 Perry, Harriet L., 1922, New England, East Japan.
 Persson, Bertha, 1920, Topeka, Hinghwa.
 Peters, Jessie I., 1903, Northwestern, North India.
 Phillips, Bess L., 1924, Cincinnati, Southeast Africa.
 Pider, Myrtle Z., 1911, Topeka, East Japan.
 Pierce, Mildred L., 1922, Des Moines, Bengal.
 Pittman, Annie M., 1919, New York, Kiangsi.
 Place, Pauline A., 1916, Northwestern, West Japan.
 Pletcher, Mina L., 1923, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.
 Poinier, Louise, 1928, Northwestern, Korea.
 Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Porter, Eunice, 1913, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Powell, Alice M., 1906, New York, North China.

Power, Elsie M., 1919, Topeka, Burma.
 Precise, Myrtle, 1922, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Precise, Pearl, 1922, Topeka, Gujarat.
 Prentice, Margaret Mae, 1924, Topeka, North China.
 Proctor, Orvia A., 1919, Des Moines, West China.
 Proud, Vivian L., 1926, Cincinnati, North China.
 Pugh, Ada E., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Purdy, Carrie M., 1895, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Pye, Olive F., 1911, New York, Korea.

Q

Quinton, Frances, 1916, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

R

Raab, Theodora A., 1923, Pacific, Kiangsi.
 Radley, Vena I., 1925, New York, North China.
 Rahe, Cora L., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.
 Ramsey, Bertha E., 1924, Philadelphia, Rhodesia.
 Randall, S. Edith, 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaya.
 Ransom, Ruth, 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Rea, C. Lois, 1922, Cincinnati, Malaya.
 Rebstock, Thelma A., 1928, New York, India.
 Reddick, Olive I., 1921, Philadelphia, Lucknow.
 Redinger, June E., 1928, Philadelphia, Netherlands Indies.
 Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.
 Reeves, Cora D., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
 Reeves, Mrs. Florence G. T., 1923, New York, Bulgaria.
 Reid, Jennie, 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Reid, Mabel J., 1924, Des Moines, Burma.
 Reik, Elsie, 1922, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Reiman, Frieda, 1918, Northwestern, Yenching.
 Reitz, Beulah H., 1922, Topeka, Rhodesia.
 Rexroth, Emma K., 1916, Columbia River, South India.
 Reynolds, Elsie M., 1906, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Richards, Emily, 1925, Cincinnati, Gujarat.
 Richards, Gertrude E., 1917, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
 Richardson, Faltie, 1925, Topeka, Central Provinces.
 Richey, Elizabeth H., 1919, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Riechers, Bertha L., 1915, Pacific, Central China.
 Rigg, Bessie E., 1925, Des Moines, Gujarat.
 Riste, Rose (M.D.), 1922, Columbia River, Indus River.
 Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.
 Roberts, Elizabeth S., 1917, Minneapolis, Korea.

- Robinson, Faye H., 1917, New England, Central China.
- Robinson, Martha E., 1922, Philadelphia, North Africa.
- Robinson, Muriel E., 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
- Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, India.
- Rockwell, Lillie M., 1919, Baltimore, Lucknow.
- Rogers, Hazel T., 1919, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
- Rogers, Mayme M., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
- Rohde, Eleanora C., 1921, Northwestern, Netherlands Indies.
- Rosenberger, Elma T., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
- Ross, Elsie M., 1909, Philadelphia, Gujarat.
- Rossiter, Henrietta B., 1917, Des Moines, West China.
- Rost, Carrie H., 1926, Topeka, North India.
- Royce, Edith M., 1920, Des Moines, Korea.
- Royce, Marian D., 1924, Cincinnati, Malaya.
- Ruese, Mrs. Artele B., 1918, Baltimore, Italy.
- Ruggles, Ethel E., 1916, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
- Ruppel, Leona E., 1919, Des Moines, Bombay.
- Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, East Japan.
- S
- Salzer, Florence, 1920, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
- Sayles, Florence A., 1914, Columbia River, Central China.
- Schaefer, Carolyn E., 1925, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
- Scharpf, Hanna, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
- Schaum, Lydia L. (M.D.), 1920, Topeka, North China.
- Scheidt, Ellen A., 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
- Scheirich, A. Beta, 1922, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
- Scherlich, Rilla, 1923, Topeka, North China.
- Schlemmer, Hildegard M., 1924, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
- Seovill, Ila, 1925, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
- Seal, May Bell, 1922, Cincinnati, Mexico.
- Search, Blanche T., 1914, Philadelphia, Kiangsi.
- Seck, Margaret, 1917, Topeka, Kiangsi.
- Seeds, Leonora H., 1890, Cincinnati, East Japan.
- Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Burma and Lucknow, Lucknow.
- Sharp, Mrs. Alice J. Hammond, 1900, New York, Korea.
- Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.
- Shawhan, Grace B., 1923, Topeka, Foochow.
- Sheldon, Mabel M., 1927, Topeka, Lucknow.
- Shively, Mirtha E., 1926, Cincinnati, Malaya.
- Shoemaker, Esther (M.D.), 1927, Philadelphia, South India.
- Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
- Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.
- Simpson, Cora E., 1907, Northwestern, Central China.
- Simpson, Mabel E., 1920, Topeka, South India.
- Sinkey, Fern M., 1921, Cincinnati, Yenching.
- Siste, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, East Japan.
- Smith, Ada, 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
- Smith, Alice L., 1924, New York, Foochow.
- Smith, Clara Bell, 1914, Philadelphia, Central China.
- Smith, Ellen E., 1922, Topeka, Kiangsi.
- Smith, Emily, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
- Smith, Grace Pepper, 1919, Pacific, Indus River.
- Smith, Jennie M., 1915, Columbia River, Lucknow.
- Smith, Joy L., 1918, Des Moines, Central China.
- Smith, Myrtle A., 1921, Northwestern, Foochow.
- Smith, Sadie M., 1921, Pacific, Burma.
- Snively, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.
- Snow, Myra L., 1928, Columbia River, Tientsin, China.
- Soper, Laura De Witt, 1917, Topeka, North India.
- Spathelf, Rena F., 1925, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
- Sproles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, East Japan.
- Sprunger, Eva F., 1919, Pacific, Foochow.
- Stahl, C. Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Bengal.
- Stahl, Minta M., 1919, Cincinnati, North China.
- Stahl, Ruth L., 1917, Cincinnati, North China.
- Stahl, Tirzah M., 1921, Cincinnati, North China.
- Stallard, Eleanor B., 1924, Pacific, North India.
- Starkey, Bertha F., 1910, Cincinnati, West Japan, and 1925, Korea.
- Staubli, Frieda, 1922, Cincinnati, Foochow.
- Stewart, Emma, 1927, Northwestern, Bombay.
- Stockwell, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.
- Stone, Myrtle M., 1922, New York, Kiangsi.
- Stouffer, Edith J., 1922, Philadelphia, Burma.
- Stover, Myrta O., 1925, Cincinnati, Korea.
- Stowe, Genevieve G., 1927, Columbia River, Malaya.
- Srawick, Gertrude, 1906, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
- Strever, Frances E., 1922, Topeka, Eastern South America.
- Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.
- Studley, Ellen M., 1924, Northwestern, North China.
- Sturtevant, Abby L., 1921, Minneapolis, East Japan.
- Suffern, Ellen H., 1917, Northwestern and Pacific, Hinghwa.
- Suhr, Laura J., 1921, Topeka, North India.

Sutherland, May E., 1915, Topeka, Bombay.
 Swan, Beulah M., 1923, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Swearer, Mrs. Lillian M., 1917, New York, Korea.
 Sweet, M. Edith, 1917, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

T

Taylor, Anna M., 1918, New York, Mexico.
 Taylor, Erma, 1913, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 Taylor, Mabel, 1922, Columbia River, Central China.
 Teague, Carolyn, 1912, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.
 Terrell, Linnie, 1908, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Thoburn, Isabella, 1927, Philadelphia, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Thomas, Ethel E., 1919, Topeka, Mexico.
 Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Thomas, Ruth F., 1917, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
 Thomasson, Leona (contract), 1926, Baltimore, Kiangsi.
 Thompson, A. Armenia, 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Thompson, Ethel T., 1921, New York, Kiangsi.
 Thompson, May Bel, 1915, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Tirsgaard, Maren M., 1924, Minneapolis and Northwestern, Lucknow.
 Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hinghwa.
 Toll, Kate Evalyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.
 Tower, Rita B. (M.D.), 1922, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Townsend, Mollie E., 1928, New York, China.
 Traeger, Gazelle, 1922, Topeka, Malaya.
 Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Trissel, Maude V., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
 Trotter, Charlotte, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
 Troxel, Moneta J., 1925, Northwestern, Korea.
 Truckenmiller, Irene, 1925, Des Moines, Indus River.
 Tubbs, Lulu L., 1917, Northwestern, Rhodesia.
 Turner, Elizabeth J., 1915, Des Moines, Gujarat.
 Turner, Mellony F., 1925, New York, Bulgaria.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West China.
 Tyler, Ursula J., 1915, Cincinnati, Foochow.

U

Urech, Lydia, 1916, Northwestern, Malaya.

V

Vandegrift, Frances C., 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Vanderberg, Annie, 1925, Minneapolis, Foochow.

Van Dyne, Esther H., 1924, Baltimore, North Africa.
 Van Dyne, L. Frances, 1924, Baltimore, North Africa.
 Van Fleet, Edna M., 1918, Cincinnati, Korea.

W

Wagner, Dora A., 1913, Topeka, East Japan.
 Waldorf, Ethel Margaret, 1928, Topeka, Argentine, S. A.
 Waldron, Rose E., 1922, Pacific, Kiangsi.
 Walker, Jennie C., 1918, Topeka, Central China.
 Walker, Joyce E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
 Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Wallace, Margaret, 1922, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
 Walter, A. Jeanette, 1911, Topeka, Korea.
 Ware, Lena, 1922, New York, Italy.
 Warner, Emma E., 1919, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Warner, Ruth V., 1918, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
 Warrington, Ruth A., 1915, Topeka, North India.
 Wasem, Grace A., 1926, Des Moines, Central China.
 Watrous, Mary, 1912, New York, North China.
 Watson, Harriett L., 1920, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Watts, Annabelle, 1917, Cincinnati, South India.
 Waugh, Nora B., 1904, Cincinnati, North India.
 Webb, Nora, 1919, Topeka, North Africa.
 Welch, A. Dora, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Welles, Doris I., 1922, Pacific, Bengal.
 Wells, Annie M., 1905, Des Moines, West China.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., 1901, Des Moines, South India.
 Wells, Margaret C., 1926, Columbia River, Mexico.
 Wells, Phebe C., 1895, New York, Foochow.
 Wencke, Doris R., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 West, Esther Irene, 1927, Cincinnati, Indus River.
 West, Nellie M., 1920, Des Moines, North India.
 Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Westrup, Charlotte V. (R.N.), 1927, Topeka, North India.
 Wheat, Lemira B., 1915, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Wheeler, Bernice A., 1920, New England, Central China.
 Wheeler, L. Maude, 1903, Northwestern, North China.
 Wheelock, Ethel C., 1921, Cincinnati, South India.
 Whitcomb, J. Caroline, 1923, Minneapolis, Lucknow.
 White, Anna L., 1911, Minneapolis and Pacific, West Japan.
 White, Laura M., 1891, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Whiteley, Martha D., 1925, Philadelphia, North Africa.

Whitfield, Mary W., 1926 (contract), Philadelphia, Malaya.
 Whiting, Ethel L., 1911, Topeka, Lucknow.
 Whitmer, Harriet M., 1924, Northwestern, Central China.
 Whitmore, Clara B. (M.D.), 1924, Des Moines, North China.
 Wilcox, Alice A., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
 Wilk, Helen J., 1925, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Wilkinson, Lydia A., 1892, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Williams, Laura V., 1928, Baltimore, India.
 Williamson, Iva M., 1921, Cincinnati, Central China.
 Willis, Katherine H., 1916, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Wilson, Emma W., 1924, Topeka, Foochow.
 Wilson, Frances R., 1914, Topeka, North China.
 Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Wilson, Retta I., 1924, Cincinnati, South India.
 Winslow, Hazel, 1926, Des Moines, Burma.

Wirz, Frieda, 1925, Cincinnati, South India.
 Witham, Lois E., 1920, Topeka, Foochow.
 Wolcott, Jessie L., 1928, Des Moines, Foochow, China.
 Wolcott, Ruth F. (M.D.), 1927, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Wood, Hazel O., 1925, Topeka, Bengal.
 Wood, Lola, 1914, Northwestern, Korea.
 Woodruff, Frances E., 1919 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
 Woodruff, Jennie G. (R.N.), 1925, Northwestern, Rhodesia.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., 1910, New York, Kiangsi.
 Wright, Laura S., 1895, Northwestern, North India.
 Wysner, Glora M., 1927, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Wythe, K. Grace, 1909, Pacific, West Japan.

Y

Young, Mariana, 1897, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Young, Mary E., 1919, Columbia River, Korea.
 Youtsey, Edith R., 1912, Topeka, Central China.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

When the name of a large city is given, without a street or institutional address, add Methodist Episcopal Church.

June 1, 1929

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Bennett, Lorraine, 242 Creek St., East Rangoon, Burma.
 Boeye, Katherine B., Nanking.
 Bonafield, Julia, Room 618, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Bowen, Alice, Nanking.
 Crane, Edith M., Nanking.
 Culley, Frances E., M. E. Hospital, Wuhu.
 Fox, Eulalia E., Chinkiang.
 Galleher, Helen M., Wuhu, Anhwei.
 Golisch, Anna Lulu, Nanking.
 Hollows, Bessie A., Room 618, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Kesler, Mary G., Chinkiang.
 Lentz, Grace Z., Chinkiang.
 Leslie, Grace E., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Loucks, Blanche Helen, Seoul, Korea.
 Luce, R. Isabel, Fort Valley, Ga.
 McDade, Myra L., Baldwin School, Nanchang.
 Meader, Frances S., Room 620, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
 Nagler, Etha M., Plainwell, Mich.
 Ogborn, Kate L., Wuhu.
 Rahe, Cora L., Wuhu.
 Reeves, Cora D., Nanking.

Riechers, Bertha L., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
 Robinson, Faye H., Room 46, 587 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Sayles, Florence A., Chinkiang.
 Shaw, Ella C., Nanking.
 Simpson, Cora E., Nurses' Association of China, Hankow.
 Smith, Clara Bell, 1404 Riverview Ave., Wilmington, Del.
 Smith, Joy L., Nanking.
 Taylor, Mabel, Cascade, Mont.
 Walker, Jennie C., Kingman, Kan.
 Wasem, Grace A., 92 Canal St., Rangoon, Burma.
 Wheeler, Bernice A., Central St., Hudson, Mass.
 White, Laura M., 135 E. Mt. Airy Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Whitmer, Harriett M., c/o W. W. Whitmer, Burr Oak, Mich.
 Williamson, Iva M., Wuhu, China.
 Youtsey, Edith R., Herington, Kan.

CHENG TU WEST CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Brayton, Margaret, 2800 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
 Brethorst, Alice B., Chengtu, Szechwan, W. China.
 Burdeshaw, Rhoda A., 501 No. Lexington Ave., Wilmore, Ky.
 Cowan, Celia M., Homedale, Idaho.

Ellison, Grace F., Superior, Nebr.
 Fosnot, Pearl B., Chengtu Szechwan, W. China.
 Hansing, Ovidia, Chengtu, Szechwan, W. China.
 Harger, Gladys B., Chengtu, Szechwan.
 Householder, C. Ethel, Bladen, Neb.
 Lybarger, Lela R., Chengtu, Szechwan.
 Manly, Grace E., Chengtu, Szechwan.
 Nelson, Lena, Tzechow, Szechwan, W. China.
 Proctor, Orvia, Tzechow, Szechwan, W. China.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., Villisca, Iowa.

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Allen, Mabel E., Tzechow, Szechwan, W. China.
 Brethorst, S. Marie, 5555 33rd Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
 Carls, Clara A., Suining, Szechwan, W. China.
 Desjardins, Helen, Suining, Szechwan.
 Flessel, Anna M., Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.
 Holmes, Lillian L., (R.N.), Tzechow, Szechwan, W. China.
 Jones, Dorothy, Chungking, Szechwan, W. China.
 Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), 1608 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Manly, Marian E. (M.D.), Chengtu, Szechwan.
 Manning, Ella, Spencer, Iowa.
 Miller, Viola L. (R.N.), Tzechow, Szechwan, W. China.
 Rossiter, Henrietta B., Peking, China.
 Trotter, Charlotte, Suining, Szechwan, W. China.
 Wells, Annie M., Chungking, Szechwan, W. China.
 Wencke, Doris, Chungking, Szechwan.

FOOCHOW

(Add to each field address, China.)

Abel, Edith F., Sheridan, Wyo.
 Bartlett, Carrie M., Futsing, via Foochow.
 Bartlett, Myrth, 1417 Ridgeway, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Brewster, Karis E., Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
 Cole, Marion R., Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
 Davis, Mary Grace, Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
 Denny, Etta A., Burlingame, Kan.
 Frazey, H. Laura, Nickerson, Kan.
 Graf, Martha A., Kutien.
 Halverstadt, Harriet J., Haitang, via Foochow.
 Hammons, Mabel (M.D.), 211 Oak Knoll Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 Hemenway, Ruth V. (M.D.), Mintsinghsien, via Foochow.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), Singapore, Malaya.
 Hurburt, Floy, 415 South 25th St., Lincoln, Neb.
 Jayne, Ruth E., Kutien.
 Johnson, Juliet M., Foochow.
 Jones, Edna, Mintsinghsien, via Foochow.
 Jones, Jennie D., Futsing, via Foochow.
 Keeney, Dorothea L., 805 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Landis, Rotha S., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Lefforge, Roxy, Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
 Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), 2040 St. Aubin, Sioux City, Iowa.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Futsing, via Foochow.
 Mace, Rose A., Foochow.
 Mann, Mary, Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
 McBee, Edith F., Athens, Ohio.
 McCutchen, Martha L., Haitang, via Foochow.
 Nevitt, J. Ellen, Edinburg, Va.
 Plumb, Florence J., Mintsinghsien, via Foochow.
 Reik, Elsie, 191½ Keefe Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Richey, Elizabeth H., Senecaville, Ohio.
 Shawhan, Grace B., 503 Sharp Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.
 Sia, Ruby, Foochow.
 Smith, Alice L., Cornwallville, N. Y.
 Smith, Myrtle A., Kutien, Fukien.
 Sprunger, Eva F., Kutien.
 Staubli, Frieda, Foochow.
 Trimble, Lydia A., Mintsinghsien, via Foochow.
 Tyler, Ursula J., Grove City, Ohio.
 Vanderberg, Annie, Forestburg, S. Dak.
 Wallace, L. Ethel, Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
 Wells, Phebe C., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.
 Wilcox, Alice A., Foochow.
 Wilkinson, Lydia A., Foochow.
 Willis, Katherine H., Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
 Wilson, Emma W., Foochow.
 Witham, Lois E., Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
 Wolcott, Jessie L., Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
 Wolcott, Ruth F. (M.D.), Magaw Hospital, Foochow.

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 Palmer, Pearl E., Aligarh.
 Porter, Eunice (R.N.), Brindaban.
 Randall, S. Edith, Muttra.
 Richards, Gertrude E., Meerut.
 Schaefer, Carolyn E., Meerut.
 Terrell, Linnie, Pomeroy, Ohio.
 Tower, Rita B. (M.D.), Brindaban.
 Warner, Emma E., Ghaziabad.
 Wood, Hazel O., 150 Dharamtala St., Calcutta.

SOUTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

- Beale, Elizabeth M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Beck, Rosetta, 3558 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Bugby, M. Marguerite, Gulbarga, Shanti Sadan.
 Buyers, Anna P., Kolar.
 Comstock, Joy, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Ericson, Judith, Galesburg, Ill.
 Fales, Cora, Belgaum.
 Griffin, Alta, Kolar.
 Hoffman, Thekla A., Kolar.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), Room 207, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Montgomery, Urdell, Raichur, Deccan.
 Morehouse, Edith T. (M.D.), 631 Carlton Road, Westfield, N. J.
 Morrow, Julia E., Gulbarga.
 Munson, Kezia E., Gokak Falls.
 Rexroth, Emma K., Belgaum.
 Robinson, Muriel E., Bangalore.
 Robinson, Ruth E., Bangalore.
 Shoemaker, Esther (M.D.), Kolar.
 Toll, Kate Evelyn, Madras.
 Watts, Annabelle, 89 W. 5th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
 Wheelock, Ethel C., Kolar.
 Wilson, Retta I., Kolar.
 Wirz, Frieda, Belgaum.

IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

(Add to each field address, Angola, Africa.)

- Cross, Cilicia L., Quessua, Malange.
 Johnson, Ingie, Quessua, Malange.
 Miller, Alpha J., Quessua, Malange.
 Nelson, Marie, Quessua, Malange.

RHODESIA

(Add to each field address, Rhodesia, Africa.)

- Benson, Mildred O., Old Umtali, South Rhodesia.
 Clark, Grace, Mutambara, P. B., via Umtali, South Rhodesia.

Fuller, Marjorie A., Old Umtali.
Hess, Stella Anna, Old Umtali, S. Rhodesia.
King, Sarah N., Fillmore, Calif.
McMann, M. Ethel, Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Parmenter, Ona M., Nyadiri, via Macheke, S. Rhodesia.
Penney, Oril A., Old Umtali.
Quinton, Frances, Nyadiri, via Macheke.
Ramsey, Bertha E., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Reitz, Beulah H., Nyadiri, via Macheke, S. Rhodesia.

Scovill, Ila, Old Umtali.
Tubbs, Lulu L., Mutambara, P. B., via Umtali.
Woodruff, Jennie G. (R.N.), Mutambara. P. B., via Umtali.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

(Add to each field address, Portuguese, East Africa.)

Lang, Victoria C. (R.N.), Inhambane.
Northcott, Ruth E., Box 411, Inhambane.
Phillips, Bess L., Box 411, Inhambane.
Thomas, Ruth F., Box 411, Inhambane.

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

(Add to each field address, Mexico.)

Ayres, Harriet L., Calle Privada del Cinco de Febrero No. 5, Tacubaya, D. F.
Baird, Mary, 3a Serapio Rendon 76, Mexico City.
Betz, Blanche A., Apdo. 157, Puebla, Pue.
Butterfield, Nellie M., Chino, Cal.
Copley, Ruth E., Sharon, Kans.
Daniels, Martha J., Guys Mills, Pa.
Dyer, Addie C., 421 Cedar St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Frymoyer, Lucile, Wilton Junction, Iowa.
Hartung, Lois J., Senator.
Helm, Mabel, Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
Hewitt, Helen M., Pachuca.
Hill, Clara M., Guanajuato.
Hollister, Grace A., Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
Johnson, Katherine M., 1923 Mount Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lauderdale, Grace, Calle de Haiti 1, Sta. Julia, Mexico D. F.
Maltby, Christine M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Murray, Helen Grace, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Paige, Ina M., Gen. Del., Aiken, S. C.
Pearson, Mary N., Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico, D. F.
Purdy, Carrie M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Seal, May Bell, Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
Taylor, Anna Mabel, 3a Serapio Rendon 76, Mexico D. F.
Temple, Laura, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Thomas, Ethel E., Calle de Haiti 1, Sta. Julia, Mexico D. F.
Warner, Ruth V., 3a Sadi Carnot 73, Mexico, D. F.
Wells, Margaret C., Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Beissell, Ina Mae, 190 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
Bortell, Pearl, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
Cornelison, Bernice, 825 W. 6th St., Moscow, Idaho.
Foster, Ina Lee, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
Gilliland, Helen C., San Jose 1457, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Hagar, Esther M., 754 Leonard Ave., Freeport, N. Y.
Hosford, Ruby C., Lawrence, Kans.
Irwin, Alice A., Holland, Ohio.
Kessing, Mae G., Crandon Institute, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Murphy, May, Crandon Institute, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
Packer, Josephine, 1006 W. Boone St., Marshalltown, Iowa.
Penney, 9 de Julio 2775, Rosario, Argentina.
Reid, Jennie, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
Strever, Frances E., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
Waldorf, Ethel Margaret, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.

NORTH ANDES

(Add to each field address, Peru, S. A.)
Clausen, Minnie, Tecumseh, Neb.
Donahue, K. Mamie, 5546 Irving St., West Philadelphia, Pa.
Hanks, Gertrude, Apartado 2144, Lima.
Hayes, Virginia, Monticello, Ga.
Holway, Ruth E., Apartado 2144, Lima.
Minear, Ruth, Mt. Pleasant Iowa.
Ransom, Ruth, Clarendon, Pa.
Vandegrift, Frances C., Apartado 2144, Lima.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BULGARIA

(Add to each field address, Bulgaria.)

Gongwer, Margaret, Lovetch.
Krill, Bevedene M., Lovetch.
Perry, Edith M., 106 Morningside Drive, New York City.
Reeves, Mrs. Florence G. T., Lovetch.

Turner, Mellonny, 358 W. Thurston Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

FRANCE

(Add to each field address, France.)
Lochhead, G. Christian, Le Foyer Retrouve, La Tronche, Isere, Grenoble.
Whiteley, Martha D., Le Foyer Retrouve, La Tronche, Isere, Grenoble.

ITALY

(Add to each field address, Italy.)

Dearmont, Mrs. Ellen Hunter, Crandon
Institute, 15 via Savoia, Rome.
Eaton, Mary Jane, Crandon Institute, via
Savoia 15, Rome.
Foster, Mildred, Lowell, Ind.
Ruese, Mrs. Artele B., Crandon Institute,
via Savoia 15, Rome.
Ware, Lena, 46 First Ave., Gloversville,
N. Y.

NORTH AFRICA

(Add to each field address, North Africa.)

Anderson, Mary, 7 Rue Edmond Adam,
Algiers, Algeria.
Loveless, Emilie R., 5 Blvd. Mercier, Con-
stantine.

Narbeth, E. Gwendoline, 5 Blvd. Mercier,
Constantine, Algiers.

Ostrom, Eva A., 5 Blvd., Mercier, Con-
stantine.

Robinson, Martha, Il-Maten, Kabylia, No.
Africa.

Smith, Emily, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Al-
giers, Algeria.

Van Dyne, Esther H., Room 710, 150
Fifth Ave., New York City.

Van Dyne, L. Frances, Room 710, 150
Fifth Ave., New York City.

Webb, Nora, 5 Boulevard Mercier, Con-
stantine.

Welch, A. Dora, Les Aiglons, El Bair,
Algiers, Algeria.

Wysner, Glora M., Les Aiglons, El Bair,
Algiers, Algeria.

In Memoriam

January 1, 1928—December 31, 1928

Rev. Erwin H. Richards

January 15, 1928

Africa

1880-1911

Retired in 1911

Emily Hatfield Hobart

(Mrs. W. T.)

April 29, 1928

China

1882-1928

Rev. Charles S. Buchanan

February 6, 1928

Netherlands Indies

1896-1922

Retired in 1922

Rev. Robert E. Crane

September 4, 1928

India

1919-1928

Rev. Robert C. Beebe, M.D.

March 13, 1928

China

1884-1923

Retired in 1923

Rev. Elmer E. Count

September 23, 1928

Bulgaria

1889-1928

Louise Blackmar Gilder

(Mrs. G. K.)

April 8, 1928

India

1901-1920

Retired in 1920

Rev. John C. Davison

October 20, 1928

Japan

1873-1922

Retired in 1922

Jane Tinsley Waugh

(Mrs. J. W.)

April 12, 1928

India

1876-1910

Retired in 1910

Dorothy Maunder Miller

(Mrs. W. U.)

October 28, 1928

Chile

June, 1928-October, 1928

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

In the year 1818, in one of the weekly sessions of the New York Preachers' Meeting, a resolution prepared by the Rev. Laban Clark was adopted, recommending the organization of a Bible and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A committee of the Preachers' Meeting, consisting of Laban Clark, Nathan Bangs, and Freeborn Garrettson, was appointed to draft a constitution. This was discussed and perfected at a later session of the Preachers' Meeting, and submitted, on April 5, 1819, to a public meeting, called to organize the Society. The meeting was held in the old Forsyth Street Church (then called Bowery Church), on the site of the present Church of All Nations. The following is an extract from the Minutes of this first meeting:

"Bowery Church, April 5, 1819. At a call made yesterday from the pulpits, a large number of members of the Methodist Society met this evening at half past seven o'clock. On motion of Joshua Soule, Rev. Nathan Bangs was called to the chair; Francis Hall was chosen Secretary of the meeting, and remarks were made by Messrs. Garrettson, Soule, and others. Then, on motion of Freeborn Garrettson, seconded by Laban Clark, it was Resolved: that it is expedient for this meeting to form a Missionary and Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

"On motion of Joshua Soule, seconded by Thomas Mason, the meeting proceeded to consider the constitution that had been prepared; and, article by article, it was amended and adopted. Subscriptions were then taken, and, on motion of Joshua Soule, seconded by William Thacher, the new Society proceeded to elect its officers with the following result, namely:

"Bishop William McKendree, President; Bishop Enoch George, First Vice-President; Bishop Robert R. Roberts, Second Vice-President; Rev. Nathan Bangs, Third Vice-President; Mr. Francis Hall, Clerk; Mr. Daniel Ayres, Recording Secretary; Rev. Thomas Mason, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Joshua Soule, Treasurer."

Previous to the formation of this Society, home missionary activities on a limited scale had been carried on by the separate conferences. Within the bounds of the Ohio Conference, work among the Indians had been inaugurated three years before the organization of the Missionary Society, by the Negro, John Stewart. Formerly a drunkard, Stewart had been converted under the preaching of Rev. Marcus Lindsay in Marietta, Ohio, in 1816; had felt the call to become a missionary to the Indians and had begun his preaching among the Wyandot tribe, on the upper Sandusky, in northern Ohio. He had many converts, and after continuing his work among them for more than two years, in the spring of 1819 he obtained a license as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the quarterly meeting near Urbana. The first official visit to the Wyandot Mission was made by the presiding elder, Rev. James B. Finley, in November, 1819. Sixty-two Indians were at that time received into the membership of the "Methodist Society" by the presiding elder. At the session of the Ohio Conference in 1820, Rev. James B. Finley was sent as a missionary to the Wyandot tribe.

It was this work among the Wyandots, as the most outstanding missionary work then being attempted in the Church, that had fired the imagination of Methodism at this time, and had helped largely to bring about the demand for the organization of the Missionary Society.

In May, 1820, the General Conference, then in session in Baltimore, Maryland, approved the new Missionary Society and its constitution, eliminating, however, its Bible and tract publishing features, as recommended by a committee of the Society. The General Conference also emphasized the provision in the constitution for the formation of auxiliary societies in all the Annual Conferences. At the end of two years, sixteen of these auxiliaries had been formed, and for a while missionaries were sent to home mission fields by these conference auxiliaries, under the appointment of the bishops, somewhat as they are now appointed by the various Branches of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, rather than by the national organization.

The Treasurer's Report at the end of the first year, April, 1820, showed an income of \$823.04. Ten years later it had increased to \$10,545.00. The work was confined to the United States until 1832. In that year Melville B. Cox was appointed first foreign missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church and sailed for Liberia November sixth. The Missionary Society continued to administer both the home and foreign missionary work of the Church until 1907, when the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions began their separate existence. This division had been arranged for at the General Conference of 1904, which had appointed a Commission to work out the details. The total receipts for the year, November 1, 1927-October 31, 1928, were \$3,927,000.29.

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church (then Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church) as amended and consolidated by Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-five of the Laws of 1873, effective April 4, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also, the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purpose of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex officio* members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference; said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with

the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being Chapter One Hundred and Sixty-Nine of the Laws of 1906; became a law April 6, 1906, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three fifths being present. Effective January 1, 1907.
The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such Act April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is. and

shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions, in foreign countries and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said Corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

AN ACT to amend Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-Five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," now called the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in relation to the election of officers, being Chapter One Hundred and Sixty of the Laws of 1920, effective April 13, 1920.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section five of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers present at any meeting thereof shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they and the Treasurer shall hold their respective offices for four years, and until their successors are elected and shall have qualified; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death or otherwise in the office of Corresponding Secretary, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill such vacancy till the next ensuing General Conference. The Treasurer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any state.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Adopted by the General Conference of 1916; amended and altered by the General Conferences of 1920, 1924 and 1928

I. INCORPORATION

1. There shall be a Board of Foreign Missions, duly incorporated according to law, and having its office in New York City; said Board of Foreign Missions shall have committed to it the general supervision of all work in fields outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, in harmony and co-operation with the constituted authorities of the Church in said fields, and similarly in such places subject to the sovereignty of the United States as may be assigned to it by the General Conference from time to time, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference may prescribe.

2. Other denominational agencies shall undertake work in the fields indicated only in co-operation with this Board.

II. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECT

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious, philanthropic, and educational, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of all phases of church work and missionary activity in foreign countries; and also in such other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States, but not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of such organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II

LIFE MEMBERS AND HONORARY MANAGERS

1. Members of the Foreign Missionary Society who contribute \$1,000 at one time shall become Life Members and may attend the Annual Meeting of the Board, but without vote.

2. Honorary Managers not to exceed twenty in number may be elected by the General Conference, and, in case of vacancies, may be elected by the Board of Managers during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, said Honorary Managers being entitled to speak in the meetings of the Board of Managers, but not to vote.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF MANAGERS

1. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions, the making of appropriations and the administration of appropriations, and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers. This Board shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions and the amount necessary for the support of each, and shall make appropriations for the same, including an emergency fund of \$50,000, provided that the Board of Managers shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of \$50,000, more than the total income for the preceding year.

2. The Board of Managers shall consist of thirty-two traveling Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church elected by the General Conference upon nomination of the Bishops. All the effective General Superintendents shall be *ex-officio* members of said Board. In constituting the Board of Managers the Bishops shall nominate one representative from each Area in the United States, preserving as nearly as may be an equality in the number of Ministers and Laymen chosen from the Areas.

3. The Board of Managers shall meet annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall determine. Due notice of such time and place shall be given to each member.

4. The Board of Managers shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of twenty-one members. This Committee shall meet monthly at the headquarters of the Board in New York City, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

5. Vacancies in the Board of Managers shall be filled as the Charter provides. The Board shall have authority to make By-Laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter; to print books, periodicals, and tracts for Foreign Missions; to elect a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and such Assistants as may be necessary, a Recording Secretary, and such Assistant and other Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elected by the Board; to organize departments for the administration of the work of the Board; to invite the co-operation of other agencies where such co-operation will increase the efficiency of the work in the foreign field. The funds of the Board shall be administered on the Mission field by agencies which the Board shall approve. It shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its annual report, and shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the preceding four years, and the state of its funds.

6. The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected officer of the Board of Managers, for cause to it sufficient; and a time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint shall have been made. Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a Committee of twelve persons, six Ministers and six Laymen, none of whom shall be mem-

bers of the Board of Managers. Said Committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two thirds of said Committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

7. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy if the Board of Managers shall so request, and until they do so the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

8. Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

9. The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

ARTICLE IV

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. There may be two Corresponding Secretaries, having co-ordinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

2. They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers, and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in promoting the work committed to this Board and the general interests of the cause by correspondence, travel and such other activities as the service involves and the Board may approve.

ARTICLE V

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND PRESIDING OFFICERS

1. *Election of Officers.* The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy should occur during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board. The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

2. *Presiding Officer.* At all meetings of the Board, the President shall preside. But if he should be absent, one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place. In the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved and by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VI

APPOINTMENT AND SUPPORT OF MISSIONARIES

1. A person shall be acknowledged as a missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions only when such person has been approved by the Board of Managers and assigned to some definite field

except as provided in Section 2. Ministerial missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

2. The Board may provide for the support of Retired Missionaries and of the widows and orphans of Missionaries who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences respectively; provided they shall not receive more than is usually allowed Retired Ministers, their widows and orphans, in home Conferences. In this matter the Board shall as far as practicable, base its procedure upon provisions similar to those prescribed for Annual Conferences.

ARTICLE VII

FIELD FINANCE COMMITTEES

1. In a mission field of the Board of Foreign Missions in which there may be an Annual Conference, Mission Conference or an organized Mission, there shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of the following members, *ex-officio*: the resident Bishop, the Mission Treasurer and the Mission Superintendents. The Committee shall also include such other persons as the Annual or Mission Conference or Mission may elect, part of whom may be laymen, subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Committee shall elect its own Chairman. This Committee shall be responsible to the Board of Foreign Missions for the administration of the funds provided by the Board.

2. In territory of a Central Conference or a Central Mission Conference said Central Conference may prescribe the method of constituting such finance committees, subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions. This Committee shall be responsible to the Board of Foreign Missions for the administration of its funds.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 13-15, 1916
AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 7-9, 1918; BY THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE, JUNE 15, 1922; BY THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 20-22, 1922;
BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JANUARY 24, 1929.

I. PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD

1. In harmony with the provisions of the Constitution as adopted by the General Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at its headquarters in New York City, due notice of the meeting being given to each member. The necessary traveling expenses of the members in attendance upon its meetings shall be paid from the treasury of the Board.

2. The President of the Board shall act as permanent chairman at all regular sessions of the Board, and the presiding officers of the various sessions of the Annual Meeting of the Board shall be selected by the Bishops from among the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops.

3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President, or the Corresponding Secretaries, and must be called by the President upon the written request of fifteen managers.

4. The Board at its annual meeting shall appoint a Committee on Nominations consisting of two Bishops, four managers, and one of the Executive officers of the Board.

The Committee on Nominations shall present for confirmation the names of members to serve during the annual meeting on the following committees:

(1) General Distribution; (2) General Reference; (3) Eastern Asia; (4) Southern Asia; (5) Africa; (6) Europe and North Africa; (7) South America; (8) Mexico; (9) Appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; (10) Resolutions.

5. The Board may appoint such other committees from time to time as occasion may require.

6. The General Conference Rules of Order shall be used to decide parliamentary questions and procedure in the meetings of the Board and its committees.

II. OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

1. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The Board shall elect a President and a Vice-President, who shall hold their respective offices for one year or until their successors shall be elected. It shall be the duty of the President to serve as the permanent chairman of the Board at its annual meetings, to preside over the meetings of the Executive Committee, and to perform such other functions as are usual to his office. If the President and the Vice-President be absent, a President pro tem. may be elected. The President shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees in addition to the number of members hereinafter specified.

2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. The Corresponding Secretaries shall have charge of all correspondence

of the Board, and shall be exclusively employed in supervising the foreign missionary work of the Church and in promoting its general interests. They shall prepare the docket of business for the meetings of the Board, and of the Executive and other standing committees, except the Committee on Finance, and shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and of its missions. They shall be advisory members of all committees. It shall be their duty to convey to the Bishops in charge of mission fields, to the Board, and to the standing committees, such communications and such information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances may require.

2. The Corresponding Secretaries shall act in conjunction with the Committee on Candidates in selecting and appointing to the field the missionaries to be sent out by the Board. They shall place in the hands of the missionaries a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as may be advisable, and they shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions.

3. ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARIES FOR DEPARTMENTS

1. The Board or the Executive Committee may elect a Recording Secretary, and one or more Assistant or Associate Secretaries who shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties, on nomination and recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries. They shall work in co-operation with, and under the direction of, the Corresponding Secretaries and the Board, and shall perform such functions and undertake such duties as may be assigned to them.

2. Secretaries for Departments may be chosen by the Board or Executive Committee on recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries, as the needs of the Executive and Administrative work may demand. They shall have charge of the departments to which they are assigned and shall conduct their work under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries.

4. TREASURER

1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board and shall receipt therefor. He shall keep proper books of accounts showing receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treasury of the Board. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences, and of all expenditures by missions, and of particular appropriations. The accounts and books of the Treasurer shall be examined by auditors selected by the Finance Committee. He shall report the state of the funds and, whenever required, shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Committee on Finance and of the Auditors, and shall report regularly to the Executive Committee the state of the treasury. He shall be an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative, and Finance Committees.

2. He shall honor all orders of the Board of Managers upon the treasury within the several appropriations made at the annual meeting. After approval by the Corresponding Secretaries, he shall pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries, and all bills for office and miscellaneous expenses within the appropriations, or upon authorization of the Executive or Administrative Committees.

3. He shall, under the advice of the Committee on Finance, keep all unin-

vested money of the Board on deposit in such bank or banks as shall be approved by said committee in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He is authorized to negotiate loans under the direction and approval of the Committee on Finance.

4. Under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, he shall have the custody of the securities and property belonging to the Board, and shall have authority to sell and assign stocks and bonds, and to make investments upon the approval of said Committee.

5. The Treasurer shall serve as secretary of the Committee on Finance, and shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the Committee. He shall conduct such correspondence as properly belongs to the Treasurer's Department. He shall have the custody of the Corporate Seal, and shall be the proper officer to execute all instruments on behalf of the Board.

6. The Treasurer shall be required to give bond in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amount as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bond to be paid by the Board.

5. ASSISTANT TREASURERS

1. The Board may elect two or more Assistant Treasurers, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the Treasurer in the work of the Treasurer's Department, under the direction of the Board and the Treasurer, one of whom may be designated as First Assistant Treasurer.

2. During the absence of the Treasurer, the First Assistant Treasurer shall perform all the duties devolving upon the Treasurer under these By-Laws: and at any time any Assistant Treasurer shall be authorized to sign checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and legal documents requiring the signature of the Treasurer.

3. The several Assistant Treasurers shall be required to give bonds in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amounts as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bonds to be paid by the Board.

6. RECORDING SECRETARY

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board, and of the Executive Committee, and the several standing committees of the Board. He shall give due notice, after consultation with the Corresponding Secretaries, of all meetings of the Board, the Executive and other standing committees, and notify the Treasurer of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board, or of its properly authorized committees, and shall perform such other functions as pertain to the office of a Recording Secretary.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. There shall be an Executive Committee of thirty members, consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, who shall be nominated and elected by the Board of Foreign Missions from among its own members, and who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. The President of the Board of Foreign Missions shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee shall have authority to pass upon all matters referred to it by the Board of Foreign Missions, or brought to its attention in

the regular docket of business prepared by the Corresponding Secretaries, or referred to it by any standing committee. It shall have the authority and function of the Board acting *ad interim*, within such limitations as the Board from time to time may establish.

3. The Executive Committee shall meet at such stated times as the Board or itself may determine, or at the call of the Corresponding Secretaries. Nine members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

IV. STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR WORK

I. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be an Administrative Committee, appointed by the Board, consisting of eleven members, which shall have power to deal with routine business and such other matters as may be referred to it by the Executive Committee or the Corresponding Secretaries.

The Committee shall have power to pass upon the following classes of items, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to whose members it shall send a digest of its minutes by mail in time for consideration before each meeting of the Executive Committee.

1. Matters specifically referred to it by the Executive Committee.
2. Redistributions by the Finance Committees of the Missions.
3. Allowances for retired missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries.
4. School allowances for children of missionaries.
5. The assignment of missionaries under the "Parish Abroad Plan."
6. Provision for transit expenses.
7. The granting of furloughs when recommended by Finance Committees on the field, and in emergent conditions upon medical certificates; also the extension of furloughs.
8. Grants from the Emergency and Incidental Funds of amounts not exceeding \$500.
9. Matters to be referred or calling for further correspondence before specific action.
10. Any other matters of a formal or routine character.
11. Upon the recommendation or with the concurrence of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Administrative Committee shall be authorized also to consider and act upon any matters of emergent character, which may arise in the interim between the regular meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board, provided, however, that no financial obligation shall be incurred beyond that which is indicated in section 8 above. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

2. COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATES

There shall be a Committee on Candidates appointed by the Board and consisting of seven ministers and four laymen.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and act upon all matters pertaining to the selection, cultivation and training of candidates for our foreign fields. Plans involving changes in policy or expenditures exceeding the budget shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for its action. The Committee shall

have power, with the approval of the Corresponding Secretaries, to accept for appointment any candidate, who, in their judgment, is properly qualified, and for whom financial support is available. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

3. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

1. There shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of thirteen members, at least four of whom shall be ministers. It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the Treasurer to provide ways and means, and to consider all financial matters not otherwise provided for in these By-Laws. It shall have authority to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board, and to direct him in respect to investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board.

2. This Committee shall consider and report to the Executive Committee for concurrent action on all applications for loans to missions, or to institutions connected with the missions. When such items are presented first to the Executive Committee, action shall not be deemed complete until it is concurred in by the Committee on Finance. All matters arising under wills or concerning the gift or purchase of property, liable to involve the Board in new policies or unusual expenditures, shall require the concurrent action of the Executive Committee. All other questions arising under wills or concerning lands held by the Board shall be determined by this Committee.

3. The Committee shall provide for an annual audit of the books and accounts of the Treasurer by a firm of Certified Public Accountants. Six members shall constitute a quorum.

4. COMMITTEE ON MISSIONARY EDUCATION, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

There shall be a Committee on Missionary Education, Sunday Schools, and Young People's Work, consisting of three members. It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and determine all matters pertaining to the missionary education and the development of our young people in Sunday schools and young people's organizations, and to have charge of those matters having to do with inter-Board relationships, as far as they relate to the educational training in missions of our people, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

5. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE FOREIGN FIELDS

There shall be a Committee on Education in the Foreign Fields, consisting of not more than ten nor less than seven members, ministers and laymen, whose duty it shall be to consider and determine all matters relating to the educational institutions and policies of the Board of Foreign Missions in foreign lands, and to give special attention to all questions arising out of our relationship to union educational institutions in the foreign field, and to inter-Board relationships growing out of the same, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

6. PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEES

1. Each standing committee shall, during its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other standing committee; and if he be absent at any meeting it shall choose a chairman *pro tem*.

2. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings, the items of business to be brought to it, and enter the same in a book for that purpose; each committee may determine the time for its regular meeting, or may meet at the call of its chairman, or the Corresponding Secretaries.

3. Each standing committee shall report through the Corresponding Secretaries to the Executive Committee, for its information, a summary of the business transacted, and whenever a majority of the members present and voting so requests, any matter under consideration shall be referred to the Executive Committee for its action.

4. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer shall constitute a committee to consider the estimates prepared by the Finance Committee of the Missions, and to report recommendations concerning the same to the Board at its Annual Meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

5. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be advisory members, without a vote, of the standing committees, except the Committee on Audits, and the Bishop having charge of a foreign mission shall be *ex-officio* a member of the respective committees.

6. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Recording Secretary its final action on the case for record.

V. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Within the appropriations made by the Board of Foreign Missions, payment of salaries of missionaries (where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board for any foreign mission), payment of the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries, and payment of all special appropriations, except for the purchase or improvement of property, shall be made by the Treasurer without further action of the Board.

Office and miscellaneous expenses shall be audited by a Corresponding Secretary, and paid on his order on the face of the original bills; the accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by a Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same. Aside from the above provision no person shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasury, except as specifically authorized by the Board or the Executive Committee.

Real estate may be purchased for the Board, and improvements made on real estate by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direction of the Board, or as provided in Section 2 of the By-Law on the Committee on Finance.

Where the Board makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, the Board or its Committee on Finance shall determine the time and manner of payment, and designate the

person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before payment shall be made.

The Committee on Finance shall have power to appoint a Treasurer and Finance Committee for each mission or group of missions, and the Treasurer and Finance Committee so appointed shall be responsible to the Board, through its Committee on Finance and its executive officers, for the performance of their duties.

Appropriations and balances of total appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the mission, or of the Board or any of their agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be thereafter used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge pre-existing obligations under these appropriations, without special authorization of the Board or its Executive Committee.

VI. AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by the Board of Managers or its Executive Committee at any regular meeting of either by a two-thirds vote, provided that at least two months' notice of the proposed alteration or amendment has been given and a copy of the proposed amendment or alteration sent to each member at least one month in advance of the meeting at which they are to be acted upon. By-Laws which are merely rules of procedure for business of meetings may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote without previous notice.

FORM OF BEQUEST**BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

150 Fifth Avenue, New York

I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, with offices in the City of New York

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and the receipt of the Treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge to my executor therefor.

TOPICAL INDEX

TOPICAL INDEX

- Administrative Organization of Board, 3.
 Africa, 167; (Gazetteer) 305.
 Agra, India (School) 129; (Gazetteer) 303.
 Agricultural Work (China), 83; (Africa), 176; (Chile), 189.
 Ahmedabad District (Gazetteer) 275.
 Ajmer District, India, 118; (Gazetteer) 293.
 Akunoura (Institutional Church) 95.
 Alajuela, Costa Rica (Gazetteer) 318.
 Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, Yenping, China, 80.
 Alejandra, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 325.
 Algiers, Algeria, North Africa, 210, 213, 217, 219; (Hostels) 217, 220; (Bible Inst.) 219; (Gazetteer) 332.
 Alicante, Spain, 203.
 Aligarh, India (Gazetteer) 301.
 Allahabad, India (Gazetteer) 289.
 Almora, India (Ramsay High School) 125; (Gazetteer) 301.
 American Church, Rome, 205.
 Analysis of Treasurer's Report, 419.
 Anglo-Chilean Home, 189.
 Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, 71.
 Angol, Chile (Gazetteer) 322.
 Angola Mission Conference, 168; (Gazetteer) 305.
 Anti-Christian and Anti-Foreign Movements (see Nationalism).
 Antofagasta, Chile (Gazetteer) 321.
 Annuity Fund, 416.
 Anupshahr, India (Gazetteer) 302.
 Aoyama Gakuin, Japan, 21, 98.
 Aparri, P. I. (Gazetteer) 263.
 Appropriations of the Board, 29, 427; (New Plan) 32; (W. F. M. S.) 439.
 Arabs (Work Among) (see North Africa) 213, 215.
 Argentina, South America, 191.
 Arica, Chile (Gazetteer) 321.
 Arrah District, India (Baptisms) 141; (Educational) 141, 142; (Gazetteer) 287.
 Arroyo Seco, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 325.
 Arya Samaj, 134, 140.
 Asansol District, 131; (Gazetteer) 281.
 Austria Mission Conference, 221; (Gazetteer) 335.
 Bahia Blanca District, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 326.
 Bahawalpur, India (Gazetteer) 294.
 Baihar, India (Gazetteer) 284.
 Baker, Bishop J. C., 91, 105.
 Balaghat District, India, 135; (Gazetteer) 285.
 Balcarce, Argentina (Gazetteer) 327.
 Baldwin High Schools, Bangalore, 163.
 Ballia, India (Educational) 141; (Self-Support) 143.
 Baltic and Slavic Mission Conference, 195; (Gazetteer) 327.
 Baluchistan District, India (Gazetteer) 293.
 Bandits, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82.
 Bangalore, India, 159; (High Schools) 163; (Gazetteer) 279.
 Barclay, Dr. Wade C., 34, 182.
 Bareilly District, India (Girls' School) 124; (Gazetteer) 297.
 Barnala, India (Gazetteer) 297.
 Baroda (Boys' High School) 155; (Theological School) 156; (Gazetteer) 275.
 Basim District, India (Gazetteer) 271.
 Bassa District, Africa (Gazetteer) 313.
 Batala District, India, 118; (Gazetteer) 294.
 Bayombong, P. I. (Gazetteer) 263.
 Belgaum District, India, 160; (Beynon-Smith High School) 27, 164; (Taylor Smith High School) 164; (Gazetteer) 279.
 Bellavista, Peru (British-American Hospital) 187; (Gazetteer) 318.
 Bengal Conference, India, 130; (Gazetteer) 281.
 Berry, Dr. A. D. (Japan) 21.
 Beynon-Smith High School, Belgaum, 27, 164.
 Bhatinda, India, 119; (Gazetteer) 295.
 Bidar District, India, 158; (Hospital) 159; (Gazetteer) 276.
 Bijnor District, India, 121; (Gazetteer) 298.
 Bikanir District, India, 119; (Gazetteer) 295.

- Binghai, China (Gazetteer) 246.
 Binghu District, China (Gazetteer) 245.
 Bingtang District, China (Gazetteer) 243, 308.
 Birbhum District, India, 132; (Gazetteer) 282.
 Birney, Bishop and Mrs. L. J., 77.
 Bishop, Rev. Eric A., 40.
 Bishops (List of), 3; (Resident in Foreign Fields) 451.
 Blind, School for, at Yokohama, 94.
 Board Personnel (Officers) 3; (Managers) 3; (Committees) 5.
 Bolivia Mission Conference, 187; (Work Among Indians) 188; (Gazetteer) 319.
 Bolpur, India (Gazetteer) 282.
 Bombay (Conference) 150; (Evangelistic) 151; (Educational) 151; (English Work) 152; (Medical) 152; (Gazetteer) 271.
 Borneo (West Borneo Gazetteer) 269.
 Bowringpet, India (Gazetteer) 279.
 Brahmapuri, India (Gazetteer) 273.
 Brindaban, India (Traveling Dispensary) 129; (Gazetteer) 303.
 British-American Hospital, Peru, 187.
 Bubonic Plague, India, 158.
 Budakeszi, Hungary, 230.
 Budapest, Hungary, 230.
 Budaun District, India, (Training School) 125; (Gazetteer) 298.
 Buenos Aires (Ward Institute) 23, 231; (American College) 24, 192; (Visit of Dr. E. Stanley Jones) 192; (Union Seminary) 192; (Union Book Store) 192; (Gazetteer) 323.
 Bulandshar District, India (Gazetteer) 302.
 Bulgaria (Work Begun) 194; (Mission Conference) 207; (Gazetteer) 330.
 Bunster Agricultural School, Angol, Chile, 189.
 Burhanpur, India (Gazetteer) 286.
 Burma, 114; (Conference) 147; (English Work) 150; (Statistics) 150; (Gazetteer) 291.
 Buxar District, India (Opposition to Education) 142.
 By-Laws of the Board, 507.
 Cabanatuan District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 264.
 Cagayan Valley District, P. I., (Gazetteer) 262.
 Calcutta, 132; (Gazetteer) 282, 283.
 Callao, Peru, 186; (Wood Memorial) 187; (Gazetteer) 318.
 Canada de Gomez (Gazetteer) 326.
 Cape Palmas District, Liberia (Seminary) 179; (Gazetteer) 313.
 Cartwright, Rev. Frank T., 10.
 Casa Materna, Portici, Italy, 205.
 Cawnpore, India (Progress) 141; (English Church) 141.
 Central America (Mission Conference) 183; (Schools) 184; (Churches) 184; (Sunday Schools) 185; (Gazetteer) 317.
 Central and South Africa, 167; (Gazetteer) 305.
 Central China Conference, 66; (Evangelistic) 66, 67; (University Hospital) 67; (Tunki Hospital) 67, 68; (Wuhu General Hospital) 68; (General Education) 68; (Nanking Theological) 69; (Nanking University) 69; (Gazetteer) 239.
 Central District, Chile (Gazetteer) 320.
 Central District, India (Gazetteer) 276.
 Central District, Mexico, 181; (Gazetteer) 315.
 Central District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 263.
 Central Germany, 222; (Gazetteer) 335.
 Central Mission, Denmark, 196.
 Central Provinces Conference, 134; (Epworth League Inst.) 138; (Methodist College) 138; (Medical) 138; (Gazetteer) 284.
 Cerro District, Montevideo, 192.
 Chacabuco, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 324.
 Chamars (India) 131, 139.
 Champawat, India (Gazetteer) 299.
 Champfleury, France, 201.
 Chandag Heights, India (Gazetteer) 299.
 Changli, China (Hospital) 82; (Agricultural Station) 83; (Gazetteer) 235.
 Changshu, China (Gazetteer) 248.
 Chapra, India (Gazetteer) 291.
 Charter of the Board, 500.
 Charvieu, France, 201.
 Chateau Thierry, France (Methodist Memorial) 202.
 Chemulpo District, Korea (Gazetteer) 258.
 Chengtu West China Conference, 86; (Union University) 87; (Medical) 88; (Gazetteer) 237.
 Chile (Conference), 188; (Dispensaries) 189; (Educational) 189, 190; (Evangelistic) 191; (Nationalism) 191; (Gazetteer) 320.
 China, 14; (Policies and Methods) 45; (Work Begun) 65.
 Chingchao District, China, 81; (Gazetteer) 233.
 Chinkiang District, China (Gazetteer) 240.
 Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki, Japan, 22, 99.

- Chivilcoy, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 324.
 Chosen Christian College, Seoul, 103.
 Chosen District (Work Among Japanese in Korea) 95.
 Christian College, Lucknow, 24, 144.
 Christian College, Seoul, 103.
 Christian Hospital, Pyengyang, 103, 104.
 Christian Literature Society, Korea, 105.
 Chunan District, Korea (Gazetteer) 258.
 Chungking West China Conference, 85; (Lewis Memorial) 21; (Gazetteer) 237.
 Church Cultivation (Rev. Paul Rugg, Associate Secretary, 10.
 Churu, India (Gazetteer) 295.
 Clancy Memorial, Muttra, 129.
 Cochabamba, Bolivia (Institute) 188; (Gazetteer) 319.
 College of West Africa, Liberia, 20, 178.
 Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario, Italy, 19, 20, 206.
 Collins High School, Calcutta, 133.
 Colon, Panama (Gazetteer) 317.
 Committees (Standing) 5; (Special) 6; (Annual Meeting) 7.
 Comparative Balance Sheet, 411.
 Concepcion, Chile (Dispensary) 189; (Earthquakes) 190; (Colleges) 190; (Gazetteer) 321.
 Congo (Mission Conference) 169; (Gazetteer) 307.
 Constantine, North Africa, 211, 213; (Hostels) 218; (Gazetteer) 333.
 Constitution of the Board, 503.
 Copenhagen (Home for Aged) 196; (Central Mission) 196.
 Cordoba, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 325.
 Corresponding Secretaries, Report of, 8.
 Costa Rica, Central America, 183; (Gazetteer) 317.
 Count, Dr. Elmer E. (Death of) 19.
 Cox Memorial Hall, Melville (Liberia) 178.
 Crandon Hall, Rome, 205.
 Crandon Institute, Montevideo, 191.
 Crawford Memorial Hospital, Vikarabad, 159.
 Czechoslovakian Work in Vienna, 222.
 Dagupan, P. I. (Gazetteer) 266.
 Darbhanga, India (Gazetteer) 290.
 Darjeeling, India (Gazetteer) 283.
 David, Panama (Gazetteer) 317.
 Debt, Statement of, 409, 422.
 De Cuyo District (Gazetteer) 324.
 Delhi (Area) 115; (Gazetteer) 302.
 Denfert Rochereau, Paris, France, 201.
 Denmark, (Work Begun) 194; (Conference) 195; (Central Mission) 196; (Gazetteer) 327.
 Dharur, India, 166.
 Didwana, India (Gazetteer) 295.
 Donohugh, Rev. T. S. (Visit to Africa) 11.
 Drought, Korea, 100.
 Drug, India (Gazetteer) 287.
 Eastern Asia (Gazetteer) 233.
 Eastern Kumaon District (Gazetteer) 299.
 Eastern South America Conference, 191; (Gazetteer) 322.
 Education, General, 68, 71, 74, 78, 82, 84, 87, 90, 98, 102, 109, 111, 116, 124, 125, 128, 129, 133, 138, 141, 155, 158, 163, 173, 175, 178, 180, 187, 188, 189, 201, 225.
 Educational Institutions, 371; (Statistics) 374.
 El. Maten (see Il Maten).
 Elisabeth-Luba District, Africa, 170; (Gazetteer) 307.
 English Districts (India) 132; (Gazetteer) 277.
 Epworth League Members, 368.
 Europe, 194; (Gazetteer) 327.
 Evangelistic Work (China) 66, 70, 73, 84, 86; (Japan) 92; (Korea) 104; (P. I.) 109; (Malaya) 111; (India) 115, 130, 132, 139, 154, 159; (Africa) 169, 178; (Europe) 223, 225, 226.
 Farm Schools (see Industrial Work).
 Fazilka, India, 295.
 Finances (Missionary Society) 441; (Board) 443.
 Financial, 101, 110, 130, 143, 207, 208, 222, 224.
 Finland, (Work Begun) 194; (Conference) 196; (Gazetteer) 328.
 Finland Swedish Mission Conference (Work Begun) 194; (Conference) 197; (Gazetteer) 328.
 Floods, 144.
 Foochow, 70; (Missionary Staff) 70; (Evangelistic) 70; (Educational) 71; (Financial) 71; (Hospital) 72; (Fukien Christian University), 72; (Gazetteer) 243, 244.
 Form of Bequest, 514.
 Fort National, North Africa, 214; (Gazetteer) 333.
 France Mission Conference, 200; (Institutions) 201; (Denfert Rochereau) 201; (Social Centers) 201; (Gazetteer) 330.
 Frankfort-on-Main, Germany (Theological Seminary) 228.

- Fukien Christian University, 72.
 Fukuoka, Japan, 96; (Gazetteer) 257.
 Funchal, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 334.
 Fu River District, China, 248.
 Futsing District, China (Gazetteer) 243.
- Gadawara District, India, 135 (Gazetteer) 285.
 Gamewell, Rev. Frank D., 9.
 Ganta Station, Liberia, 179.
 Garhwal District, India (Garhwal Hills) 122; (Gazetteer) 299.
 Garraway, Africa (Training School) 179; (Gazetteer) 313.
 Gazetteer (all fields) 233.
 General Data, 339.
 General Statistics, 340-367.
 Germany (Central) 222; (Northeast) 224; (Northwest) 225; (South) 225; (Southwest) 225; (Gazetteer) 335.
 Ghaziabad, India (Ingraham Institute) 128; (Church) 129; (Gazetteer) 303.
 Gikuki, Africa (Leper Colony) 176; (Medical) 176; (Gazetteer) 312.
 Godhra District, India (School) 155; (Gazetteer) 276.
 Gokak Falls, India, 161; (Schools) 164; (Gazetteer) 280.
 Gomoh, India, 132; (Gazetteer) 283.
 Gonda District, India (Hostels) 142; (Gazetteer) 289.
 Gonia, India (Gazetteer) 272.
 Gothenburg, Sweden (Theological School) 20.
 Grenoble, France, 201.
 Guanajuato, Mexico (Gazetteer) 316.
 Gujarat Conference, India, 153; (Evangelistic) 154; (Educational) 155; (Gazetteer) 274.
 Gulbarga, India, 161; (Schools) 165; (Gazetteer) 280.
 Guthrie High School, Hinghwa, 75.
- Haiju District, Korea (Gazetteer) 259.
 Hakodate, Japan (Gazetteer) 254.
 Hankong (Gazetteer) 246.
 Hansi, India (Gazetteer) 296.
 Hanumagarh, India (Gazetteer) 295.
 Hardoi-Sitapur District, India, 122; (Gazetteer) 300.
 Hardy Boys' School, Yungehun, 79.
 Harper, Liberia (Gazetteer) 313.
 Harte, Dr. A. C., 40.
 Hartzell Memorial Training School, Old Umtali, 20, 174.
 Havana Conference, 41.
 Headlands, Africa, (Gazetteer) 310.
- Heoh Bing District, China (Gazetteer) 246.
 High, Rev. Stanley (Visit to Africa and Asia) 9.
 Hildreth, Mr. T. A. (Resignation) 10.
 Hinghwa, China (Conference) 73; (Gazetteer) 246; (City Gazetteer) 247.
 Hingoli, India (Gazetteer) 271.
 Hirosaki, Japan, 93; (Academy) 98; (Gazetteer) 254.
 Hissar District, India, 118 (Gazetteer) 296.
 Historical Statement, 498.
 Hobart, Mrs. W. T. (Death of) 84.
 Hochow, Central China (Gazetteer) 241.
 Hochow District, West China (Gazetteer) 238.
 Hokkaido District, Japan (Gazetteer) 253.
 Hominabad, India (Gazetteer) 277.
 Hongsyung District, Korea (Gazetteer) 259.
 Hopkins Memorial Hospital (Peking Methodist) 83.
 Hospitals and Dispensaries, 389.
 Hostels and Homes (Lucknow) 25, 144, 145; (Gonda) 142; (No. Africa) 217, 218, 219; Europe) 230.
 Huancayo, S. A. (School) 187; (Gazetteer) 319.
 Hungary Mission Conference, 229; (Gazetteer) 338.
 Hwangmei District, China (Gazetteer) 248.
 Hyderabad, Deccan (Conference) 157; (Schools) 158; (Medical) 159; (English Work) 159; (Hindustani Work) 159; (Gazetteer) 276, 277.
 Hyderabad, Sind (Gazetteer) 294.
- Igatpuri, India (Gazetteer) 272.
 Ilagan, P. I. (Gazetteer) 263.
 Il Maten, Kabylia, N. A., 215, 217; (Gazetteer) 333.
 Ilocos District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 264.
 In Memoriam, 497.
 India, 114.
 India Methodist Theological College, Jubbulpore, 138.
 Indians, Work Among (Bolivia) 188.
 Indus River Conference, India, 117; (Gazetteer) 292.
 Industrial Work (India) 161; (Africa) 180.
 Ingraham Institute, Ghaziabad, India, 128.
 Inhambane, Africa (Gazetteer) 312.
 Inman, Dr. S. G., 41.
 Institutions, Educational, 371.

- International Missionary Council, Jerusalem, 38-54.
- Ipoh, Malaya (Gazetteer) 267.
- Iquique, Chile (Dispensary) 189; (English College) 190; (Gazetteer) 321.
- Irwin, Dr. Samuel W., Italy, 19.
- Italy (Work Begun) 194; (Conference) 203; (Collegio Monte Mario) 19, 20, 206; (Gazetteer) 331.
- Jacktown, Africa (Gazetteer) 314.
- Jagdalpur, India, 136; (Gazetteer) 285.
- Japan, 89; (Mission Council) 90; (Methodist Church) 91; (Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki) 22, 99; (Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo) 21, 98; (Gazetteer) 253.
- Jerusalem, International Missionary Council, 38-54.
- Johnson, Rev. Friend I., 10.
- Jones, Rev. E. Stanley (Visit to South America) 42, 45, 185.
- Jones Scholarships, 125.
- Jubbulpore District, India, 136; (India Methodist Theological College) 138; (Gazetteer) 285, 286.
- Jugo-Slavia (Work Begun) 194; (Mission Conference) 207; (Gazetteer) 331.
- Jungchang District, China (Gazetteer) 238.
- Junin, Argentina (Gazetteer) 324.
- Kabongo, Africa, 170; (Gazetteer) 308.
- Kabylia, North Africa, 213, 219; (Gazetteer) 407.
- Kagoshima, Japan, 96; (Gazetteer) 257.
- Kalaw, Burma (Gazetteer) 292.
- Kalyan, India (Gazetteer) 272.
- Kamakura, Japan (Gazetteer) 256.
- Kambini, Africa (Central Training School) 175, 176; (Gazetteer) 312.
- Kambove, Africa (Gazetteer) 308.
- Kampar, Malaya (Gazetteer) 267.
- Kamptee, India (Medical) 152; (Gazetteer) 272.
- Kan River District, China (Gazetteer) 248.
- Kanarese, So. India, 26, 166.
- Kanene, Africa, 171 (Gazetteer) 308.
- Kangneung District, Korea (Gazetteer) 259.
- Kapanga, Africa, 171; (Gazetteer) 309.
- Karachi, Indus River, India (Gazetteer) 294.
- Katanga, Africa (Gazetteer) 308.
- Kathiawar District, India (Gazetteer) 276.
- Khandwa District, C. P., India, 137; (Gazetteer) 286.
- Kiangning District, China (Gazetteer) 240.
- Kiangsi Conference, China, 76; (William Nast College) 77; (Gazetteer) 248.
- King, Rev. Earl L. (Religious Education) 35.
- Kio Sauh, China (Gazetteer) 246.
- Kisaran, Sumatra 112; (Gazetteer) 270.
- Kiukiang, China, 76; (William Nast College) 77; (Gazetteer) 250.
- Klang, Malaya (Gazetteer) 268.
- Kolar, India, 160; (Institutions) 164; (Gazetteer) 279.
- Kongju (Medical) 103; (Gazetteer) 259.
- Kopergaon, India (Gazetteer) 247.
- Korea, 16, 89; (Conference) 100; (Rural Problems) 100; (Liquor Traffic) 101; (Chosen District) 95; (Christian College) 103; (Medical) 103; (Tuberculosis Sanitarium) 103; (Korean Pastorate) 104; (Evangelistic) 104; (Christian Literature Society) 105; (Union Theological Seminary, Seoul) 105.
- Korea District, Japan (Gazetteer) 258.
- Kru Coast District (Gazetteer) 313.
- Kuala Lumpur, Malaya (Gazetteer) 267.
- Kumaon District, India, 123; (Educational) 123; (Gazetteer) 300.
- Kumomoto, Japan, 96; (Gazetteer) 257.
- Kutien District (Hospital) 72; (Gazetteer) 245.
- Kwanto District, Japan, 255.
- Laboean Bilik Circuit 113; (Gazetteer) 270.
- La Croix Rousse, France, 202.
- La Paz, Bolivia (School) 188; (Gazetteer) 319.
- La Plata, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 323.
- La Violeta, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 326.
- Lahore District, India, 118; (Gazetteer) 296.
- Lansien District, China, 81; (Gazetteer) 233.
- Latin-America, 178; (Gazetteer) 315.
- Latvia, Europe, 195.
- Laymen of the Board, 4.
- Lee, Bishop Edwin F., 19, 108.
- Lee Memorial, Calcutta, 133.
- Lek-du, China (Gazetteer) 245.
- Leningrad, Russia (Gazetteer) 330.
- Lepers (Work Among), (Almora) 125; (Chandag Heights) 125; (Gikuki) 176; (Transvaal) 177.
- Lewis Memorial Institutional Church, 21.

- Liberia Conference, 177; (College of West Africa) 20, 178; (Gante Mission) 179; (Gazetteer) 313.
- Likasi, Africa, 170.
- Lima, North Andes, 187; (Gazetteer) 318.
- Limpopo District, Africa (Gazetteer) 312.
- Lingayen, P. I. (Gazetteer) 266.
- Lingwan District, Central China (Gazetteer) 241.
- Liquor Traffic, Growth of, 101.
- Literature (Korea) 105; (Africa) 169, 170, 177; (No. Africa) 213, 219.
- Lithuania, Europe, 195.
- Loanda, Angola (Gazetteer) 306.
- Lodipur, (Community School) 125.
- Lomas de Zamora (Gazetteer) 323.
- Loo Choo Islands, Japan, 96; (Gazetteer) 257.
- Los Andes, Bolivia, Clinic, 188.
- Lovetch, Bulgaria (School) 208; (Gazetteer) 330.
- Lower Buchanan, Liberia (Gazetteer) 313.
- Luba District, Congo, 170; (Gazetteer) 307.
- Lucknow Conference, India, 139; (Evangelistic) 139; (Persecution and Opposition) 140, 143; (Christian College) 24, 144; (Floods) 144; (Hostels) 25, 144, 145; (Gazetteer) 287, 289.
- Lunda-Chiokwe District, Africa (Gazetteer) 309.
- Lungtien District, China (Gazetteer) 244.
- Lyons, France, 202.
- Machico, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 334.
- MacLean, Dr. J. H. (re Rev. E. Stanley Jones) 45.
- Madeira Islands, 19; (Gazetteer) 334.
- Madras District, India, 161; (Press) 162; (Tamil School) 165; (Gazetteer) 280.
- Magellan District (Gazetteer) 322.
- Malacca District, Malaya (Gazetteer) 268.
- Malange District, Africa, 168; (Gazetteer) 306.
- Malaya 107; (Conference) 110; (Gazetteer) 266.
- Malolos, P. I. (Gazetteer) 264.
- Managers of the Board (List of) 3; (Honorary) 5.
- Manchuria District, 92, 95; (Gazetteer) 262.
- Manila, P. I. (Manila Area) 108; (Gazetteer) 264.
- Marange, Africa (Gazetteer) 311.
- Martins Mission Institute, Frankfort, 228.
- Maynard, Dr. J. W. (Italy) 19.
- Medan, Sumatra, 112; (Gazetteer) 270.
- Medical Statistics, 388.
- Medical Work (China) 67, 68, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88; (Korea) 103, 104; (India) 129, 138, 152, 157, 159; (Africa) 173, 176, 179; (So. America) 188; (Statistics) 388.
- Meerut District, India (Girls' School) 129; (Gazetteer) 303.
- Mendoza, Argentina (Gazetteer) 324.
- Mercedes, Argentina (Gazetteer) 324.
- Methodist Theological College, Jubulpore, 138.
- Mexican Methodist Institute, 182.
- Mexico, 181; (Educational) 182; (Union Theological Seminary) 182; (Union Publishing House) 182; (Visitors to) 182; (Gazetteer) 315.
- Migel, Senora Elisa Parada de, 23.
- Miller, Bishop and Mrs. George A., 193.
- Ministers of the Board, 4.
- Minting District, China (Gazetteer) 245.
- Mission Presses (see Publishing Houses).
- Mission Treasurers, 444.
- Missionaries (Alphabetical List) 451; (List by Conferences) 464; (New) 446; (Retired); 474; (W. F. M. S.) 479.
- Missionary Anniversary Day, 28.
- Monrovia, Africa (College of W. Africa) 20, 178; (Gazetteer) 314.
- Monte Mario, Rome, 19, 20, 206.
- Montevideo, S. A., 191; (Gazetteer) 327.
- Montserrat District, Liberia (Gazetteer) 314.
- Moradabad District, India (Gazetteer) 301.
- Mount Faith, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 334.
- Mountain Lake Park, 426.
- Mrewa District, Africa, 174; (Gazetteer) 310.
- Mtoko, Africa, 173; (Gazetteer) 310.
- Mussoorie, India (Gazetteer) 304.
- Mutambara District, Africa, 174; (Gazetteer) 311.
- Muttra District, India (Clancy Memorial) 129; (Gazetteer) 303, 304.
- Muzaffarnagar District, India (Gazetteer) 304.
- Muzaffarpur, India (Gazetteer) 290.
- Nabha, India (Gazetteer) 297.
- Nadiad, India (Central School) 155;

- (Industrial School) 156; (Medical) 157; (Gazetteer) 275.
 Nagasaki, Japan, 94; (Chinzei Gakuin) 22, 99; (Gazetteer) 256.
 Nagaur, India (Gazetteer) 295.
 Nagpur District, India (Gazetteer) 272.
 Naha, Japan (Gazetteer) 257.
 Naini Tal, India (Educational) 125; (Gazetteer) 300.
 Nana Kru Mission, Liberia, 179; (Medical) 179; (Gazetteer) 314.
 Nanchang District, China (Gazetteer) 249.
 Nanded, India (Gazetteer) 271.
 Nanking City District (University Hospital) 67; (Nanking University) 69; (Theological Seminary) 69; (Gazetteer) 241.
 Naples; Italy, 205.
 Narsinghpur, India (Gazetteer) 286.
 Nast College, William, 77.
 Nationalism (China) 84, 85, 86, 90, 91; (India) 134; (So. America) 186, 191; (see also "Political")
 New Missionaries, 446.
 Newman Trust Fund, The, 39.
 Ng Sauh, China (Gazetteer) 247.
 Nicholson Theological School, Baroda, 156.
 Ningwofu District, China (Gazetteer) 242.
 North Africa, 20; (Work Begun) 194; (Mission Conference) 210; (European Work) 210, 211; (Gazetteer) 332.
 North Andes Mission Conference, S. A., 185; (Institute) 185; (Gazetteer) 318.
 North Anhwei District (Gazetteer) 241.
 North China (Conference) 81; (Gazetteer) 233.
 North District, Argentina (Gazetteer) 324.
 North India Conference, 120; (Opposition and Persecution) 121; (Educational) 124, 125; (Self Support) 124; (Warne Baby Fold) 126; (Gazetteer) 297.
 North Kiangsi District (Gazetteer) 249.
 North Kyushu District, Japan, 97; (Gazetteer) 256.
 North, Rev. Frank Mason, D.D., 9.
 Northeast Germany, 224; (Gazetteer) 336.
 Northern District, Chile (Gazetteer) 321.
 Northern District, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 324.
 Northern District, Mexico (Gazetteer) 315.
 Northwest Germany, 225; (Gazetteer) 336.
 Northwest India Conference, 126; (Simon Commission) 126; (Gazetteer) 301.
 Norway Conference (Work Begun) 194; (Conference) 198; (Gazetteer) 329.
 Nyadiri, Africa, 174; (Medical) 173; (Gazetteer) 310.
 Nyakatsapa, Africa (Gazetteer) 311.
 Officers of the Board, 3; (W. F. M. S.) 437.
 Old Umtali, Africa, 174; (Hartzell Training School) 20, 174; (Gazetteer) 311.
 Oran, North Africa, 211; (Gazetteer) 333.
 Ou-Hokubu District (Gazetteer) 254.
 Ou-Nambu District (Gazetteer) 254.
 Pachuca, Mexico, 182; (Gazetteer) 316.
 Pakaur District, India, 132; (Gazetteer) 284.
 Palembang, Java, 112.
 Pampanga District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 265.
 Panama, 183; (Gazetteer) 317.
 Panda-Likasi, Africa, 170; (Gazetteer) 308.
 Pangasinan District, P. I. (Gazetteer) 265.
 Pangkalan Brandan Circuit (Gazetteer) 269.
 Paniqui, P. I. (Gazetteer) 266.
 Parana, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 325.
 Paris (Area) 194; (Methodist Memorial) 201.
 Patiala, India (Gazetteer) 296.
 Pauri, India (Gazetteer) 299.
 Pegu, Burma, 147; (Gazetteer) 291.
 Peking District, 81; (Academy) 82; (University) 83; (Theological Seminary) 82; (Methodist Hospital) 83; (Gazetteer) 234.
 Peking Theological Seminary, 82.
 Peking (Yenching) University, 83.
 Penang (Gazetteer) 268.
 Persecution, 83, 140, 143, 227.
 Personnel (Foreign) 37.
 Peru, South America, 185.
 Phalera, India (Gazetteer) 293.
 Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, 125.
 Philippine Islands, 107; (Conference) 108; (Domestic Missions) 108; (Educational) 109; (Evangelistic) 109; (Gazetteer) 262.
 Pilibhit, India (Gazetteer) 298.
 Pithoragarh, India (School) 125.
 Political Conditions, 73, 77, 80, 81, 86, 90, 115, 134.
 Poona (Gazetteer) 273.
 Portici, Italy (Casa Materna) 205.
 Presses (see Publishing Agencies).
 Printing and Publishing Agencies, 391.

- Publishing Houses (Hinghwa) 75; (Madras) 162; (Rhodesia) 173; (South-east Africa) 177; (Mexico) 182; (Buenos Aires) 192; (Finland Press) 196; (Hungary, Book Concern) 230; (Zurich, Book Concern) 231; (List of) 391.
- Puebla District, Mexico, 181 (Gazetteer) 316.
- Puntamba (Dispensary) 152; (Gazetteer) 274.
- Pyongyang (Hospital) 103, 104; (Gazetteer) 260.
- Queretaro, Mexico, 182; (Gazetteer) 316.
- Quessua, Africa (Gazetteer) 306.
- Quetta, India (Gazetteer) 294.
- Quiongua, Africa (Gazetteer) 306.
- Rae Bareli District, India (Gazetteer) 290.
- Raewind, India (Gazetteer) 296.
- Rahata, India (Gazetteer) 274.
- Raichur District, India, 162; (School) 165; (Gazetteer) 281.
- Raipur District, India, 137; (Gazetteer) 287.
- Ramallo, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 325.
- Rampur District, India, 124; (Gazetteer) 301.
- Rampurhau, India (Gazetteer) 283.
- Ramsay High School, Almora, India, 125.
- Ramtek, India (Gazetteer) 273.
- Rangoon, Burma, 147, 148, 150; (Gazetteer) 291.
- Rasra Hospital, India, 208.
- Ratangarh, India (Gazetteer) 295.
- Religious Education in Foreign Fields, 34, 74, 111, 225.
- Report of Corresponding Secretaries, 8.
- Retired Missionaries of the Board, 474.
- Revolution in China (see Political).
- Rhodesia Mission Conference, Africa, 172; (Medical) 173; (Gazetteer) 309.
- Ribeira Brava, Madeira Islands (Gazetteer) 334.
- Ribeira Grande, Madeira (Gazetteer) 334.
- Riga, 195.
- Robinson, Bishop J. W. (Report of) 115.
- Rome, Italy, Monte Mario College, 19, 20, 206; (Crandon Hall) 205; (American Church) 205.
- Roorkee District, India (Gazetteer) 304.
- Rosario De Santa Fe, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 325.
- Rosario Tala, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 326.
- Rusapi, Africa, 174; (Gazetteer) 311.
- Russia (Work Begun) 194; (The Church in Russia) 199; (Gazetteer) 330.
- Saint Paul River Industrial Inst., White Plains, Liberia, 178.
- San Antonio Da Serra, Madeira, 334.
- San Eduardo, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 326.
- San Fernando, P. I. (Gazetteer) 265.
- San Gancalo, Madeira (Gazetteer) 334.
- San Jose, Costa Rica (Gazetteer) 318.
- San Juan, Argentina (Gazetteer) 324.
- San Pedro, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 325.
- San Ramon, Costa Rica (Gazetteer) 318.
- Sandoa, Africa, 171; (Gazetteer) 309.
- Sangrur, India, 297.
- Saniquelle District, Liberia (Gazetteer) 314.
- Santals, 132.
- Sante Fe, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 325.
- Santiago, Chile (Bible Seminary) 189; (Anglo-Chilean Home) 189; (College) 22, 189; (Gazetteer) 320.
- Sapporo, Japan, 92; (Gazetteer) 253.
- Sarawak (Borneo) (Gazetteer) 269.
- Sardarshahr, India (Gazetteer) 295.
- Scandinavia, 17.
- Secunderabad, India (Gazetteer) 277.
- Self-Governing Central Conferences, 54.
- Sendsai, Japan (Gazetteer) 254.
- Seoul, Korea (Christian College) 103; (Severance Hospital and College) 103; (Woman's Medical Inst.) 104; (Theological Seminary) 105; (Gazetteer) 266.
- Seremban, Malaya (Gazetteer) 268.
- Severance Union Medical College, 103.
- Seville, Spain, 203.
- Shahjahanpur, India, 125; (Gazetteer) 298.
- Shanghai (Area) (Gazetteer) 239, 253.
- Shanhaikuan District, China, 82; (Dairy) 83; (Gazetteer) 235.
- Shantung Conference, 84; (Gazetteer) 235.
- Shayung District, China (Gazetteer) 251.
- Shepard, Bishop W. O., 18, 19.
- Shunchang District, China (Gazetteer) 251.
- Sibu, Borneo (Gazetteer) 269.
- Sidi Aich, North Africa, 215; (Gazetteer) 333.
- Sind-Baluchistan District, 120; (Gazetteer) 294.
- Sienyu Districts, China (Gazetteer) 247.
- Singapore, Malaya (Gazetteer) 266.
- Sinoe-Kru Coast District (Gazetteer) 313.

- Sironcha District, India (Gazetteer) 277.
 Sirsa, India (Gazetteer) 296.
 Sitapur District, India (Gazetteer) 300.
 Sitiawan, Malaya (Gazetteer) 267.
 Skinner, Dr. Susan L. (Mrs. J. E.) (Report of) 79.
 Sleeping Sickness, 168.
 Sofia, Bulgaria (Gazetteer) 330.
 Sonepat District, India (Gazetteer) 305.
 Sousse, North Africa, 212, 215; (Medical) 215; (Gazetteer) 334.
 South America (Educational Advance) 22, 23; (Visit of Dr. E. Stanley Jones), 42, 45, 192.
 South Anhwei, China (Gazetteer) 242.
 South Fukien Conference, 77; (Gazetteer) 250.
 South Germany Conference, 225; (Gazetteer) 337.
 South India (Kanarese) 26; (Conference) 159.
 South Kyushu District, Japan, 97; (Gazetteer) 257.
 South Mrewa Circuit, Africa, 310.
 Southeast Africa Mission Conference, 175; (Gazetteer) 311.
 Southeastern Asia (Gazetteer) 262.
 Southern Asia (Gazetteer) 271.
 Southern District, Chile (Gazetteer) 322.
 Southern District, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 326.
 Southwest Germany, 227; (Gazetteer) 337.
 Spain Mission, 203; (Gazetteer) 332.
 Statement of Debt, 409.
 Statistics (All Fields) 340; (Educational) 374; (Medical) 388.
 Stephens, Rev. and Mrs. W. H., 151.
 Stockholm, Area, 194; Sweden, 194.
 Stokes, Miss Olivia Phelps (re Industrial School in Liberia) 16.
 Suining District, China (Gazetteer) 238.
 Sumatra, 107; (Mission Conference) 112; (Gazetteer) 269.
 Summaries of Statistics (by Conferences) 362, 366; (General) 369.
 Sunday Schools (India) 144, 163 (South America) 189; (Europe) 221, 222, 230.
 Suratgarh, India (Gazetteer) 295.
 Suri, India (Gazetteer) 282.
 Suwon District, Korea, (Gazetteer) 261.
 Sweden (Work Begun) 194; (General) 199; (Theological School) 20; (Gazetteer) 329.
 Switzerland (Conference) 230; (Gazetteer) 338.
 Syriam, Burma (Gazetteer) 291.
 Tacna, Chile (Gazetteer) 321.
 Taianfu District, China, 84; (Hospital) 85; (Gazetteer) 236.
 Taihu, China (Gazetteer) 248.
 Taiping, Malaya (Gazetteer) 267.
 Tamluk District, India (Gazetteer) 284.
 Tandjong Balei Circuit, 112; (Gazetteer) 270.
 Tandur District, Hyderabad Conference (Gazetteer) 278.
 Tangtau, China (Gazetteer) 243.
 Tarlac, P. I. (Gazetteer) 266.
 Tatien District, China (Gazetteer) 250.
 Tavane, Africa (Dispensary) 176; (Gazetteer) 312.
 Taylor Smith High School, Belgaum, 164.
 Tebing Tinggi, Sumatra, 112; (Gazetteer) 270.
 Tehwa District, China (Gazetteer) 250.
 Telegaon, India (Gazetteer) 274.
 Temperance (Madras) 126; (No. Africa) 211; (Europe) 226, 230.
 Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Nadiad, 157.
 Thongwa, Burma, 148; (Gazetteer) 292.
 Tientsin District, China, 82; (Academy) 82; (Gazetteer) 235.
 Tilaunia, India (Gazetteer) 293.
 Tirhut District, India (Gazetteer) 290.
 Tirnovu, Bulgaria (Gazetteer) 330.
 Tokyo, 98, 99; (Aoyama Gakuin) 21, 98; (Gazetteer) 255.
 Topical Index, 515.
 Toulon, France, 202.
 Transvaal Africa (Leper Work) 177; (Gazetteer) 312.
 Treasurer's Report, 392; (Analysis of) 419.
 Tsinan (Gazetteer) 236.
 Tsunhua District, China, 82; (Gazetteer) 233.
 Tuberculosis Sanitarium (Korea) 103.
 Tuguegarao, P. I. (Gazetteer) 263.
 Tungping District, China (Gazetteer) 236.
 Tunis, Tunisia, North Africa, 212, 216; (Hostels) 218; (Gazetteer) 333.
 Tunki, China (Hospital) 67; (Gazetteer) 243.
 Türnitz, Austria (Children's Home) 221.
 Twante, Burma, 147; (Gazetteer) 292.
 Tzechow District, China (Medical) 88; (Gazetteer) 238.
 Umtali, Africa, 174; (Gazetteer) 310.
 Umrer, India (Gazetteer) 273.
 Unao, India (Gazetteer) 290.
 Union Work (Univeristy, Nanking) 69; (University Hospital, Nanking) 67; (Foochow Normal) 71; (Foochow Hospital) 72; (Union University, Chengtu) 87; (Senior Middle School,

- Chengtū) 88; (Severance Medical College, Seoul) 103; (Theological Seminary, Seoul) 105; (Theological Seminary, Mexico) 182; (Publishing House, Mexico) 182; (Book Depository, Chile) 188, 189; (Theological Seminary, Chile) 188, 189; (Church Paper, Chile) 189; (Colegio Americano, Buenos Aires) 192; (Seminary, Buenos Aires) 192, 193; (Book Store, Buenos Aires) 192.
- University Hospital, Nanking, 69.
- Uruguay, 191; (Gazetteer) 327.
- Ushugram, India, 133.
- Valparaiso, Chile (Gazetteer) 320.
- Van Benschoten, Mr. William H. (Death of) 426.
- Venado Tuerto, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 326.
- Venice Industrial School, Italy, 205.
- Vienna, Austria, 221.
- Vigan, P. I. (Gazetteer) 264.
- Vikarabad, India (Hospital) 159; (Gazetteer) 278.
- Wade, Bishop R. J., 18.
- Wannan (South Anhwei) District, China (Academy) 69; (Gazetteer) 242.
- Wallace Lodge, 426.
- War, 86.
- Ward, Mr. George S., 23.
- Ward Institute, Buenos Aires, 23, 231.
- Ward, Rev. Ralph A., 28.
- Washburn Memorial Hospital, Nyadiri, 173.
- Wellesley High School, Naini Tal, 125.
- West China Conference, 85; (see Chengtu West China Conference and Chungking West China Conference).
- West China Union University, Chengtu, 87.
- White Plains, Liberia (Saint Paul River Industrial Inst.) 178; (Gazetteer) 314.
- Wolfe Memorial Seminary, Peru, 187.
- Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 437; (Appropriations) 439; (Officers) 437; (Missionary List) 479.
- Woman's Medical Institute, Seoul, 104.
- Wonju District, Korea (Hospital) 103, 104; (Gazetteer) 261.
- Wood Memorial (Rev. T. B.) 187.
- World Service (General Conference Legislation) 11.
- Wuhu District, China (General Hospital) 168; (Gazetteer) 242.
- Wu Ning District, China (Gazetteer) 242.
- Yekalai District, India (Gazetteer) 278.
- Yellandu, India (Gazetteer) 278.
- Yenangyuang, Burma (Gazetteer) 292.
- Yenching (Peking) University, 83.
- Yenchow District, China (Gazetteer) 236.
- Yengbyen (Medical) 103; (Gazetteer) 261.
- Yenping Conference, 79; (Evangelistic) 80; (Medical) 80; (Gazetteer) 251, 252.
- Yichun District, Korea (Gazetteer) 262.
- Yokohama, Japan, 94; (Gazetteer) 256.
- Yuki District, Yenping, 252.
- Yukie, Foochow, China (Gazetteer) 244.
- Yungchun, China, 79; (Gazetteer) 250.
- Zarate, E. So. America (Gazetteer) 326.
- Zurich Area, 194; (Book Concern) 231.

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